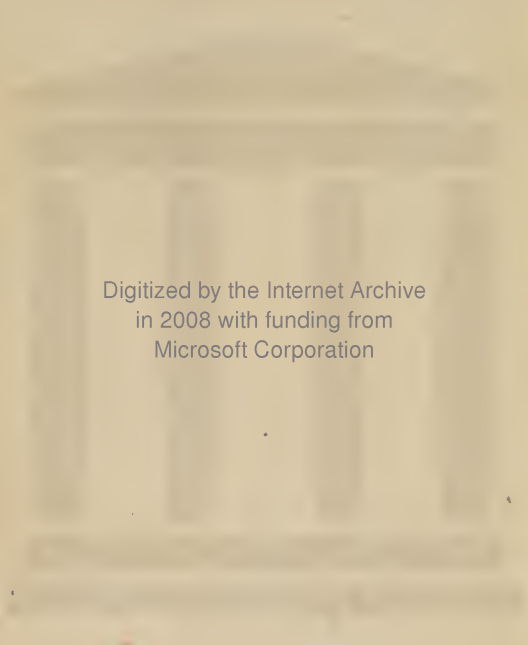




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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF
THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1858,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1856, and closes with Oct. 1857, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1856 follows the ten months of 1857, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1858 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 15th of January at 5h. 32m. morning, and therefore at noon she is 6h. 28m. old, which is set down as three-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1858, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1858.	Abbr. viations.
Roman Year	2611	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7366	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7350	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	5618	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	2606	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	2604	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6571	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	1574	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	2169	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	2181	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	1982	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	1906	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	1905	
Era of Abraham	3873	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1896	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1227	An. Pers.
Armenian common year	1307	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	1306	
Hegira	1274	A.H.
Kaliyug	4959	Cal.
Salivahana	1780	Saca.
Vikramaditya	1914	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1853.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1264	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1265	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1267	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1033	Collam.
Grahaparivrithi	82nd year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihspotee (Bengal)	4th year of 85th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	52nd year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Ting sze.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISE AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclaim.
- 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
- 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Corpach.
- 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardenhattan.
- 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
- 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
- 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigton.
- 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Harlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
- 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
- 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
- 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
- 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
- 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colechester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
- 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
- 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
- 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
- 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carriekfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
- 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
- 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carriek, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
- 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
- 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Ballinakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
- 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
- 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallow, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfert, Dingle.
- 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonakilty, Baltimore.

Lat	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.				Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.							Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
58° 0'	1 11 21 m m m 40 38 32	1 11 21 m m m 26 21 17	1 11 21 m m m 12 6 0	1 11 21 m m m 6 12 17	1 11 21 m m m 22 27 33	1 11 21 m m m 38 40 42	1 11 21 m m m 40 37 33	1 11 21 m m m 28 23 19	1 11 21 m m m 13 7 1	1 11 21 m m m 6 10 14	1 11 21 m m m 21 26 32	1 11 21 m m m 38 40 42		
57° 36'	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	6 11 16	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38		
57° 0'	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	5 10 15	18 23 28	32 24 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35		
56° 30'	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	5 9 13	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 12 1	5 8 11	16 20 25	29 31 32		
56° 0'	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	4 8 12	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29		
55° 30'	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	4 7 11	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26		
55° 0'	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	3 6 10	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22		
54° 30'	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	3 5 8	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19		
54° 0'	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	2 4 6	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16		
53° 30'	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	2 4 5	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13		
53° 0'	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	1 3 4	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10		
52° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6		
52° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3		
51° 30'	N.B. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting					on this parallel		are those given daily		in the	'British Almanac.'			
51° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3		
50° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6		
50° 10'	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8		
51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.														Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time, nearly, between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

		h.	m.			h.	m.
Aberdeen	sub.	0	54	Hellevoet Sluys	add	0	7
Alderney Pier	add	4	39	Holyhead Harbour	sub.	3	41
Antwerp	—	2	18	Horn Point	—	0	22
Ardriishaig	sub.	2	7	Hull	add	4	22
Ayr Harbour	—	1	57	Hythe	sub.	3	21
Bantry Bay (Castletown)	add	2	7	Ilfracombe	add	3	35
Barnstaple Bar	—	4	23	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	—	4	14
Beachy Head	sub.	3	7	King's Road	—	4	42
Belfast	—	3	24	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2	57
Berwick	add	0	11	Kinsale Harbour	add	2	36
Blakeney Harbour	—	4	23	Leith	—	0	10
Boulogne	sub.	2	42	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4	22
Brest Harbour	add	1	40	Little Hampton	—	2	21
Brielle	—	0	53	Liverpool	—	2	44
Brighton	sub.	2	45	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	5	52
Bristol	add	5	8	Margate	sub.	1	55
Buchan-ness	sub.	2	7	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3	39
Calais	—	2	18	Montrose	sub.	0	2
Campbelton	—	2	22	Morlaix Road	add	2	46
Cape Clear	add	1	54	Mount's Bay	—	2	20
Cardigan Bar	—	4	38	Newhaven	sub.	2	16
Carmarthen Bay	—	3	52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	3	10
Cherbourg	—	5	42	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2	33
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2	22	Orfordness	—	3	7
Christchurch Harbour	—	5	7	Ostend	—	1	47
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add	2	54	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2	59
Cowes, West	sub.	3	22	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	4	5
Crinan	add	2	42	Port Glasgow ..	sub.	1	49
Cromarty	sub.	2	12	Port Patrick	—	2	57
Cuxhaven	—	1	23	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2	26
Dartmouth Harbour	add	4	3	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2	55
Devonport Dock-Yard	—	3	36	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2	26
Dieppe	sub.	3	1	Rye Bay	—	2	47
Donegal Bar	add	2	58	Scarborough	add	2	4
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2	55	Scilly Islands	—	2	35
Dover Harbour ..	—	2	55	Shannon Mouth	—	2	23
Dublin	—	2	57	Sligo Bay	—	3	11
Duncansby Head	—	3	53	Southampton	sub.	3	37
Dundee	add	0	24	Southend and Sheerness	—	1	30
Dunkerque ..	sub.	1	59	Spurn Point, the	add	3	13
Exmouth Bar	add	4	13	St. Ives	—	2	37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2	26	St. Malo	—	3	58
Eymouth	add	0	8	Stromness	sub.	5	7
Falmouth Harbour	—	3	23	Sunderland	add	1	15
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	1	7	Tay Bar	sub.	0	1
Folkstone	—	3	21	Texel Road	add	4	38
Fort George	—	2	6	Torbay	—	3	53
Galway	add	2	28	Tynemouth Bar	—	0	43
Glencue Bay	sub.	3	26	Waterford, Hook Point of	—	3	4
Gravelines	—	2	22	Wells Harbour	—	3	54
Greenock	—	1	59	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1	31
Guernsey Pier	add	4	23	Weymouth	add	4	23
Hartlepool	—	1	21	Whitby	—	1	38
Hastings	sub.	3	14	Wigton Bay	sub.	3	7
Havre de Grace	—	4	16	Wranger Oog	—	2	6
Heligoland	—	2	34	Yarmouth Road	—	4	57

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 17th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 3h. 31m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 55m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 55m. from 3h. 31m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 0h. 36m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1858.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
2	19 5	19 7	19 11	19 10	19 9	20 0	19 7	19 5	18 7	18 5	17 8	17 6
3	19 8	19 8	19 9	19 7	20 1	20 0	19 3	19 0	18 2	18 0	17 5	17 3
4	19 4	19 1	18 9	18 5	19 6	19 3	17 11	17 6	17 8	17 5	16 1	16 11
5	18 9	18 6	18 0	17 6	18 11	18 6	17 1	16 8	16 6	16 2	16 9	16 8
6	18 2	17 9	17 0	16 6	17 1	16 7	16 2	15 9	15 11	15 9	16 7	16 8
7	17 5	17 1	16 1	15 8	17 1	16 7	15 5	15 2	15 8	15 9	16 9	16 11
8	16 9	16 5	15 4	15 2	16 1	15 7	15 0	15 0	15 10	16 0	17 2	17 4
9	16 2	15 11	15 0	15 2	15 3	14 11	15 3	15 8	16 4	16 8	17 7	17 11
10	15 9	15 9	15 4	—	14 9	14 10	16 1	16 7	17 1	17 7	18 3	18 10
11	15 9	15 10	15 8	16 0	15 1	15 5	—	17 1	—	18 0	19 4	19 7
12	—	16 0	16 5	16 11	—	15 11	17 8	18 2	18 5	18 10	19 2	19 4
13	16 3	16 6	17 4	17 9	16 5	17 0	18 8	19 2	19 2	19 6	19 6	19 7
14	16 10	17 1	18 2	18 7	17 6	18 1	19 6	19 10	19 9	19 11	19 7	19 6
15	17 5	17 8	19 0	19 3	18 7	19 0	20 1	20 3	20 0	20 0	19 5	19 3
16	17 11	18 2	19 6	19 8	19 5	19 10	20 4	20 3	19 10	19 8	19 0	18 9
17	18 5	18 7	19 10	19 10	20 1	20 3	20 2	19 11	19 5	19 2	18 5	18 1
18	18 9	18 10	19 10	19 8	20 4	20 4	19 7	19 3	18 9	18 4	17 10	17 6
19	18 11	18 11	19 6	19 2	20 3	20 1	18 9	18 3	17 11	17 6	17 3	17 0
20	18 11	18 10	18 10	18 6	19 9	19 5	17 8	17 2	17 2	16 11	16 10	16 8
21	18 9	18 7	18 0	17 6	18 11	18 5	16 9	16 5	16 9	16 8	16 6	16 6
22	18 4	18 1	17 0	16 6	17 10	17 3	16 4	16 2	16 8	16 9	16 5	16 6
23	17 9	17 6	16 3	16 0	16 0	15 11	16 11	16 8	16 10	17 0	16 7	—
24	17 2	16 10	16 0	16 4	16 0	16 4	—	17 4	17 2	—	16 8	16 10
25	16 8	16 6	—	16 9	16 1	16 4	—	17 8	17 4	17 6	17 1	17 5
26	16 7	16 9	17 3	17 9	17 10	—	18 0	18 3	17 11	17 10	17 7	17 9
27	—	17 1	18 4	18 9	18 3	18 8	18 6	18 9	18 1	18 1	17 10	17 11
28	17 6	18 0	18 4	19 6	19 1	19 4	18 10	18 11	18 1	18 1	18 0	18 1
29	18 5	18 10	19 1	19 4	19 1	19 4	19 0	19 0	18 1	18 0	18 0	18 0
30	19 2	19 6	19 7	19 8	19 7	19 8	18 11	18 9	18 1	18 0	18 0	18 1
31	19 9	19 11	19 9	19 9	19 9	19 9	18 9	18 9	17 11	17 9	18 0	18 1

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1858.

(7)

DATE.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
2	18 0	18 0	18 7	18 5	17 6	17 1	16 6	16 2	16 9	17 0	16 11	17 1
3	17 11	17 10	18 2	17 10	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 2	17 4	17 7	17 3	—
4	17 9	17 8	17 7	17 3	16 2	16 1	16 6	16 19	—	18 0	17 5	17 7
5	17 6	17 4	16 11	16 8	16 4	16 8	17 4	—	18 4	18 7	17 10	17 10
6	17 2	17 1	16 6	16 5	—	17 2	17 10	18 5	18 9	18 11	17 11	18 1
7	17 0	16 11	16 7	16 10	17 9	18 3	18 10	19 3	19 0	19 1	18 1	18 2
8	16 10	16 11	17 2	17 2	18 10	19 3	19 6	19 9	18 11	18 9	18 2	18 2
9	17 1	17 4	17 8	18 2	19 8	20 0	19 10	19 11	18 6	18 3	18 0	18 1
10	17 11	18 4	18 8	19 2	20 2	20 3	19 7	19 4	17 6	17 2	17 6	17 7
11	18 9	19 1	19 6	19 10	20 5	20 1	19 0	18 8	16 11	16 7	16 10	17 4
12	19 4	19 7	20 2	20 1	19 5	19 0	18 4	17 11	16 3	16 0	16 2	17 0
13	19 9	19 8	20 0	19 9	18 7	18 2	17 6	17 0	15 10	15 8	16 10	16 8
14	19 9	19 8	19 5	19 1	17 8	17 1	16 7	16 1	15 3	15 2	16 7	16 5
15	19 6	19 4	18 8	18 3	16 6	16 0	15 8	15 4	15 11	15 9	16 5	16 5
16	19 0	18 9	17 9	17 2	15 7	15 2	15 1	15 0	15 11	16 2	16 5	16 7
17	18 5	18 0	16 8	16 2	14 11	14 10	15 1	15 4	16 6	16 10	16 9	17 0
18	17 7	17 3	15 9	15 5	15 0	15 2	15 8	16 0	17 3	17 7	17 4	—
19	16 10	16 5	15 2	15 1	15 7	16 0	16 6	—	—	18 0	17 7	18 0
20	16 2	15 11	15 2	15 4	—	17 0	17 0	17 6	18 5	18 9	18 4	18 9
21	15 9	15 9	15 8	—	18 0	18 5	18 0	18 5	19 1	19 4	19 0	19 4
22	15 9	15 11	16 0	16 5	18 0	18 10	19 7	19 3	19 6	19 8	19 7	19 9
23	—	16 1	16 10	17 3	19 6	19 9	20 0	20 1	19 8	19 6	19 10	19 10
24	16 3	16 7	17 8	18 1	19 11	20 0	20 0	19 11	19 4	19 1	19 4	19 7
25	16 10	17 2	18 5	18 9	19 11	20 0	19 9	19 6	18 8	18 4	18 10	18 6
26	17 6	17 9	19 1	19 4	20 0	19 11	19 9	19 10	17 11	17 7	18 1	17 9
27	18 0	18 3	19 6	19 7	19 10	19 7	19 2	18 10	17 4	17 1	17 5	17 1
28	18 5	18 7	19 7	19 4	19 3	18 10	18 4	17 11	16 11	16 10	16 10	16 6
29	18 9	18 10	19 6	19 4	18 4	17 11	17 5	17 0	16 9	16 10	16 4	16 3
30	18 10	18 10	19 1	18 9	17 4	16 10	16 8	16 5	16	16	16	16
31	18 10	18 9	18	18 0	16	16	16 4	16 6	16	16	16	16

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Jan. 1	83 Cancri	6	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
3	c Leonis	5	14 31	19 48	45	86	15 26	20 39	262	302
6	50 Virginis.....	6	14 14	19 20	42	75	15 17	20 22	250	288
			8 56	13 51	92	58	9 52	14 46	198	169
23	ε Arietis.....	4½	0 56†	4 45	209	180				
21	χ Tauri	5½	11 15†	14 58	4	42				
23	γ Cancri	4½	12 6†	15 33	153	19½				
29	83 Cancri	6	1 35†	5 1	345	310				
30	ρ Leonis.....	4	13 7†	16 27	325	355				
Feb. 2	ψ Virginis	5	13 34†	16 42	322	331				
19	47 Arietis.....	6	9 5†	11 7	14	53				
19	ε Arietis.....	4½	9 24	11 25	147	186	10 3	12 4	240	277
20	16 Tauri.....	5½	2 29	4 28	85	65	3 35	5 34	318	318
20	19 Tauri.....	5	2 45	4 44	114	98	3 59	5 58	239	297
20	17 Tauri.....	4	2 57†	4 56	22	9				
20	20 Tauri.....	5	3 3	5 2	82	70	4 8	6 7	319	329
23	47 Geminorum..	6	9 51	11 36	125	166	10 31	12 16	201	245
25	83 Cancri	6	14 10	15 47	51	92	15 3	16 41	255	295
27	Leonis.....	5	13 35	15 5	76	105	14 36	16 5	215	250
Mar. 6	τ Scorpii	3½	12 38†	13 40	25	353	13 28	14 30	296	269
9	B. A. C. 6628....	6	16 28†	17 18	6	341				
11	27 Capricorni....	6	16 26†	17 7	117	81	17 35	18 17	280	250
18	μ Arietis.....	5½	10 23†	10 39	195	229				
19	16 Tauri.....	5½	11 15	11 27	114	149	12 3†	12 14	263	293
19	17 Tauri.....	4	11 16	11 27	77	111	12 1†	12 12	300	331
19	19 Tauri.....	5	11 38	11 49	160	193	12 1†	12 12	217	248
19	20 Tauri.....	5	11 39	11 50	125	158	12 22†	12 33	252	281
21	136 Tauri.....	5	12 31†	12 34	354	33				
27	τ Leonis	5	13 11†	12 50	143	164				
30	85 Virginis.....	6	13 30†	12 57	324	323				
Apr. 4	γ1 Sagittarii ...	4	14 36†	13 44	27	358	15 19	14 27	318	295
10	φ Aquarii	4½	17 39†	16 23	145	107	18 33	17 16	270	234
16	χ Tauri	5½	11 13†	9 34	4	42				
19	κ Geminorum ..	3½	14 31†	12 40	342	29				
22	45 Leonis	6	15 17	13 14	344	23	15 33	13 30	314	353
22	ρ Leonis	4	17 19*	15 15	55	92	18 9†	16 6	253	287
25	28 Virginis.....	6	11 49	9 35	54	46	13 6	10 51	229	235
26	i Virginis.....	5	11 22†	9 4	143	121				
27	B. A. C. 4722....	6	12 26	10 4	112	96	13 10	10 48	182	172
29	4 Scorpii.....	6	13 4	10 31	32	8	14 7	11 37	280	261
29	π Scorpii.....	3	15 21†	12 50	160	155				
May 18	83 Cancri	6	14 6	10 21	140	181	14 18	10 33	165	206
19	α Leonis	1½	13 4	9 15	355	28	13 35	9 46	299	335
27	τ Scorpii.....	3½	17 5	12 44	1	6	17 23	13 2	336	344
June 2	δ Capricorni ...	3	17 36	12 51	153	125	18 26	13 41	248	240
4	96 Aquarii	5½	17 31†	12 42	101	62	18 34	13 41	316	280
26	τ Sagittarii ...	3½	20 50	14 31	103	119	22 6	15 46	293	320
28	17 Capricorni ...	6	19 46†	13 19	204	196				
30	42 Aquarii	6	16 32†	9 58	83	45	17 28	10 53	324	288

* Star setting.

† A near approach.

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
July 1	82 Aquarii	6	h. m. 17 44†	h. m. 11 5	207	169	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
7	χ Tauri	5½	20 40	13 37	64	29	21 16	14 13	327	290
13	α Leonis	1½	7 57	0 32	32	5	9 0	1 35	266	251
27	ι Aquarii	4	19 0	10 39	98	72	20 11	11 50	322	304
Aug. 2	ε Arietis	4½	21 30	12 44	148	106	22 17	13 32	264	222
17	τ Scorp.	3½	17 20	7 37	93	101	18 43	8 59	250	271
22	η Capricorni ...	5½	21 52†	11 48	210	220				
23	δ Capricorni ...	3	17 6½	6 58	87	51	18 9	8 1	321	291
29	μ Arietis	5½	21 35	11 4	141	100	23 29	11 58	275	234
30	16 Tauri	5½	23 44	13 8	70	27	0 31	13 55	336	297
30	19 Tauri	5	23 53	13 18	101	59	0 57	14 22	305	267
30	17 Tauri	4	0 6†	13 30	23	342				
30	20 Tauri	5	0 14	13 39	65	24	0 59	14 23	341	303
Sept. 1	136 Tauri	5	1 9†	14 25	8	323				
18	17 Capricorni ...	6	22 23	10 33	147	164	23 29	11 38	271	297
19	γ Capricorni ...	3½	1 59†	14 5	30	66				
20	42 Aquarii	6	18 36	6 39	46	15	18 57	7 0	12	343
21	81 Aquarii	6	17 28†	5 27	95	57	18 26	6 25	321	286
21	82 Aquarii	6	18 36	6 34	166	131	19 20	7 18	252	221
23	δ Piscium	4½	2 16	14 6	54	74	2 40	14 30	15	39
30	κ Geminorum ..	3½	2 53	14 15	3 5	312	2 55	14 17	350	307
Oct. 3	ρ Leonis	4	3 45	14 55	111	73	4 25	15 35	291	162
3	49 Leonis	6	5 7	16 16	24	345	5 53	17 2	284	216
18	λ Aquarii	4	2 7	12 18	102	132	3 6	13 17	326	0
18	78 Aquarii	6	3 22	13 33	112	148	4 21†	14 32	310	348
23	47 Arietis	6	21 33†	7 25	25	344				
23	ε Arietis	4½	22 4	7 56	159	117	22 45	8 38	253	212
Nov. 17	δ Piscium	4½	0 51†	9 5	36	38				
19	μ Arietis	5½	4 22	12 27	73	99	5 16	13 20	331	5
20	16 Tauri	5½	4 54	12 55	57	80	5 41	13 42	333	6
20	19 Tauri	5	5 0	13 1	93	118	6 9	14 10	296	333
20	17 Tauri	4	5 18†	13 19	15	43				
20	20 Tauri	5	5 23	13 24	62	91	6 15	14 16	326	3
22	136 Tauri	5	2 8	10 2	101	57	3 13	11 7	271	231
24	μ ¹ Cancri	6	3 35†	11 21	349	307				
26	ν Leonis	5	3 17	10 54	345	307	3 21	10 59	335	297
Dec. 12	λ Aquarii	4	22 24†	5 0	38	34				
12	78 Aquarii	6	23 59†	16 35	38	56				
17	ε Arietis	4½	22 39	4 55	120	79	23 40	5 56	293	255
21	Α Geminorum ..	5½	22 46½	4 46	119	89	23 25	5 25	231	198
21	κ Geminorum ..	3½	7 24	13 23	153	149	7 36	13 35	172	172
22	η Cancri	6	0 56	6 52	26	350	1 26	7 22	311	273
22	39 Cancri	6	3 52	9 47	23	341	4 29	10 25	307	265
22	40 Cancri	6	4 0	9 55	12	331	4 28	10 23	318	277
22	SATURN	-	15 41	21 35	60	98	16 30	22 23	253	288
23	ψ Leonis	6	6 27	12 18	45	10	7 32	13 23	262	234
24	37 Sextantis	6	12 12	17 59	74	93	13 17	19 3	214	213
25	79 Leonis	6	5 47†	11 30	382	294				
25	ν Leonis	4½	14 19†	20 0	324	352				

† Star below the horizon.

§ Star rising.

B 3

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1	..		..				..	..	..		..	..
2	...		...				..	..			...	
3							..	..				
4							..	..				
5							..	..				
6							..	..				
7							..	..				
8							..	..				
9							..	..				
10							..	..				
11							..	..				
12							..	..				
13							..	..				
14							..	..				
15							..	..				
16							..	..				
17							..	..				
18							..	..				
19							..	..				
20							..	..				
21							..	..				
22							..	..				
23							..	..				
24							..	..				
25							..	..				
26							..	..				
27							..	..				
28							..	..				
29							..	..				
30							..	..				
31							..	..				

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Golden Number	16	Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 31
Dominical Letter.....	C	Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 16
Cycle of the Sun	19	Easter Sunday	Apr. 4
Epact	15	Whit Sunday	May 23
Roman Indiction.....	1	Trinity Sunday	May 30
Julian Period	6571	Advent Sunday	Nov. 28

The Year 1858 is the second after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1858.

Feb. 27. MOON partially eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 7h. 46^m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 9h. 10^m.; middle of the eclipse 10h. 13^m.; last contact with the shadow 11h. 17^m.; last contact with the Penumbra, 2nd at 0h. 50^m. 3^m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 0[·]333 on the southern limb.

March 15. SUN. Annular eclipse, *visible* (as a partial one) at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 9h. 31^m. 6^m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 50° 47' W., and latitude 40° 26' S.; ends on the earth generally at 2h. 58^m. P.M., in longitude 49° 44' E., and latitude 53° 46' N. Central eclipse begins generally at 10h. 42^m. 1^m. A.M., in longitude 67° 50' W., and latitude 11° 19' N.; ends generally at 1h. 28^m. 1^m. P.M., in longitude 64° 40' E., and latitude 69° 19' N. As a partial eclipse at Greenwich, begins at 1h. 41^m. 4^m. A.M. Greatest phase at

1h. 0^m. 4^m. P.M., and ends at 2h. 17^m. 4^m. P.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (sun's diameter = 1) 0[·]976 on the northern limb.

Aug. 24. MOON partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 11h. 41^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 1h. 3^m. 5^m. P.M.; middle of the eclipse at 2h. 20^m. 3^m. P.M.; last contact with the shadow at 3h. 37^m. 1^m. P.M.; last contact with the Penumbra at 4h. 58^m. 9^m. P.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 0[·]470 on the northern limb.

Sept. 7. SUN. A total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 11h. 33^m. 4^m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 84° 36' W., and latitude 6° 59' N.; ends on the earth generally at 4h. 43^m. 7^m. P.M., in longitude 11° 27' E., and latitude 49° 3' S. Central eclipse at 2h. 41^m. 3^m. P.M., in longitude 40° 51' W., and latitude 33° 59' S.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	9h 32 ^m afternoon.
SUMMER "	June 21	6 13 afternoon.
AUTUMNAL "	Sept. 23	8 25 morning.
WINTER "	Dec. 22	2 12 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

MILITARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 1st February.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 8th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

 Begins. Ends.

Lent Term Jan. 14.....Mar. 27

Easter Term Apr. 14.....May 22

Trinity Term May 26.....July 10

Michaelmas Term ..Oct. 11.....Dec. 17

The Act will be July 6.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

 Begins. Divides. Ends.

Lent....Jan. 13...Feb. 18 noon... Mar. 26

Easter..Apr. 14..May 27 noon...July 9

Mich. Oct. 10..Nov. 12 midn. Dec. 16

The Commencement will be July 6.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. . Mich. Day

24 June..Midsum. | 25 Dec..Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas ..Aug. 1

Whitsunday*May15 | Martinmas..Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the movable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5,	July 5
3 per Cent. 1726.....		
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Annuity..	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.	Jan. 5,	July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5,	July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5,	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5,	July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds,
due Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock
must be given in at each Office before 1
o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.
Private Transfers may be made at other
times than as above, the Books not being
shut, by paying at the Bank and India
House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but

no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock
on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by
half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House
by 3.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d.
extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or
Transfer of Stock must be deposited at
the Bank, &c. for examination, one day
before they can be acted upon; if for re-
ceiving Dividends, it is sufficient to pre-
sent them at the time the first Dividend
becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is
1l. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but
for Bank and India Stock, 1l. 11s. 6d.;
and when required to be made out on the
same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the
latest time for receiving orders. The boxes
for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale
close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Admi-
nistration, and other proofs of decease, are
required to be left at the Bank, &c., for
Registration from two to three clear days,
exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1858.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the
Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are
abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, April 2. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day. Coronation
Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25.
All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants
of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the
Prince of Wales's birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office,
the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 24 and 25),
are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, April 2. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 2. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be
kept on the Monday following.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of
Ten and Four during the months of November, December, January, and February;
between Ten and Five during the months of September, October, March, and April;
and between Ten and Six during the months of May, June, July, and August. The
Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the
same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the
1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas day.

Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by
all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1858)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 23th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 6, April 7, June 30, Oct. 20.

BERKS—M. *Abingdon*, Jan. 4, June 23, *Reading*, April 3, Oct. 18.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. Jan. 5, April 6, June 29, Oct. 19.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 8, April 9, July 2, Oct. 22. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, same as *Berks*.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. April 6 at *Truro*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Bucks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. *Exeter City*, on preceding Monday.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Berks*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, Jan. and June, at *Ely*, April and Oct.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Berks*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Berks*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Berks*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 5, Fr. Apr. 9, Tu. June 29, Fr. Oct. 22. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 7, Tu. Apr. 6, Th. July 1, Tu. Oct. 19.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. Adjournments are held at Preston, at Salford, and at Kirkdale.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, M. as *Berks*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Lincoln city | Sat. Jan. 9 | Apr. 10 | July 3 | Oct. 23
Parts of *Lindsey*.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 8 | April 9 | July 2 | Oct. 22

Louth . . . | Tu. — | April 13 | — | Oct. 26

Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 12 | — | July 6 | —

Bourn and *Boston*, M. as *Berks*; *Steepleford*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 7, April 8, July 1, Oct. 21.

MIDDLESEX—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The *Tower Liberty* Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Welleclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Berks*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, Tu. same as *Bucks*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, W. as *Bedford*. *Peterborough*, same days.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, W. Jan. 6, *Morpeth*, Apr. 7, *Hexham*, June 30, *Alnwick*, Oct. 20, *Berwick*, Oct. 22.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Berks*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*.

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford, County and City*, M. as *Berks*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, W. as *Bedford*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Berks*. For the Town, the Friday after.

SOMERSETSHIRE—W. *Taunton*, Jan. 6, June 30, adjourned to *Wells* on Mondays following; *Wells*, April 7, Oct. 20, adjourned to *Taunton* Mondays following. *Bath*, following Mondays.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Berks*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, as *Berks*.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 5. *Reigate*, April 6. *Guildford*, June 29. *Kingston*, Oct. 19.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Berks*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 7, and April 8. *Horsham*, July 1. *Chichester*, Oct. 21.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Bucks*. *Coventry*, on the following Wednesday.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter-Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORLAND—W. *Appleby*, Jan. and June, *Kendal*, April and Oct.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 5. *Salisbury*, April 6. *Worminster*, June 29. *Marlborough*, Oct. 19.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Berks*. *Worcester City* the day following.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, M. as *Berks*.

EAST RIDING: *Beverly*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

WEST RIDING: *Knareborough*, M. Jan.

4. *Wakefield*, Tu. Jan. 5. *Sheffield*, F.

Jan. 8. *Pontefract*, M. April 5. *Skip-*

ton, M. June 28. *Bradford*, Tu. June 29.

Rotherham, F. July 2. *Knareborough*,

M. Oct. 18. *Leeds*, Tu. Oct. 19. *Don-*

caster, F. Oct. 22. **NORTH RIDING**:

Northallerton, Tu. as *Bucks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
4. Quarter Sessions commence on Monday in this week.
5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
9. Fire insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 18, 19. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, without any fee whatever.

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

	Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Jan. 1 Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
" 3 2d Sun. aft. Christ.	Isaiah 41	Matt. 2	Isaiah 43	Rom. 2
" 6 Epiphany	" 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	" 49	John 2 to ver. 12
" 10 1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 3	" 46	Rom. 8
" 17 2d "	" 51	" 15	" 53	" 15
" 24 3d "	" 55	" 22	" 56	1 Cor. 6
" 31 Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	" 23	Gen. 2	" 12

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Sagittarius, is an evening star till the middle of the month, then a morning star to the end. On the 5th, at 10h. 8m. P.M., stationary; on the 8th, at 8h. 5m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 15th, at 6h. 4 m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 19th, at 8h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus at $4^{\circ} 4' N.$; on the 26th, at 3h. 16m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 24m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Virgo and Libra. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 30m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aris. On the 27th, at 9h. 17m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, at 6h. 33m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 53m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 5h. 14m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $10^{\circ} 56' S.$; on the 7th, at 11h. 53m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $0^{\circ} 42' N.$; on the 8th, at 7h. 22m. A.M., with Mars, at $59^{\circ} 19' N.$; on the 10th, at 8h. 0m. P.M. in Apogee; on the 14th, at 5h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $40^{\circ} 22' N.$; on the 15th, at 3h. 28m. A.M., with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 24' N.$; on the 23rd, at 3h. 28m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 16' S.$; on the 24th, at 4h. 45m. A.M., with Uranus, at $52^{\circ} 7' S.$; on the 26th, at 4h. 26m. A.M., with δ Tauri, at $0^{\circ} 14' N.$; at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 25th, at 4h. 7m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $20^{\circ} 24' N.$; at 6h. 32m. A.M., with Saturn, at $4^{\circ} 10' S.$

The *Constellations* Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 1st, Em. at 4h. 11m. 14.2s. P.M.; 6th, Em. at 11h. 38m. 9.3s. P.M.; 8th, Em. at 6h. 7m. 12.7s. P.M.; 14th Em. at 1h. 34m. 9.6s. A.M.; 15th, Em. at 8h. 2m. 13.3s. P.M.; 22nd, Em. at 9h. 3m. 15.0s. P.M.; 29th Em. at 11h. 55m. 16.8s. P.M.; 31st Em. at 6h. 24m. 14.7s. P.M.

Second Satellite, 6th, Em. at 1h. 29m. 11.6s. A.M.; 13th Im. at 1h. 39m. 54.6s. A.M.; 16th Em. at 5h. 22m. 47.1s. P.M.; 23rd Im. at 5h. 33m. 46.7s. P.M.; Em. at 7h. 51m. 34.5s. P.M.; 30th, Im. at 8h. 2m. 39.6s. P.M.; Em. at 10h. 34m. 22.4s. P.M.

Third Satellite, 5th, Im. at 9h. 3m. 38.0s. P.M.; Em. at 10h. 58m. 57.5s. P.M.; 12th Im. at 1h. 5m. 42.6s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1857. 5418.	1833. Hegira, 1274.
Jan. 1 15 Thebet.	Jan. 1 15 Jomadhil I.
16 1 Schat.	6 20 ,, } Taking of
	17 1 Jomadhil II.
	20 13 ,, } Fortu-
	20 14 ,, } nate
	31 15 ,, } Days.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	52.3	44.5	17	45.0
2	52.7	41.2	18	49.3
3	50.3	38.5	19	48.3
4	43.5	38.4	20	43.2
5	40.5	29.0	21	38.0
6	35.7	29.4	22	39.8
7	34.6	28.1	23	44.2
8	28.0	30.0	24	41.0
9	45.4	37.2	25	39.0
10	40.2	40.4	26	36.7
11	46.5	40.1	27	36.5
12	44.0	31.7	28	34.5
13	36.2	30.9	29	32.8
14	33.0	29.3	30	35.1
15	41.8	26.0	31	37.6
16	45.0	32.0		30.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 7th day, 0h. 47m. morn.
 New 15th day, 5h. 32m. morn.
 First Quart... 22nd day, 4h. 57m. aftern.
 Full 29th day, 9h. 11m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 28° 27' S.;
 20th, 0°; 26th, 28° 31' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☾'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16' 18"
6	7 58	0 13	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 16	16 18
16	8 19	0 34	5 59	6 22	16 18
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 29	16 17
26	8 47	1 2	5 51	6 36	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.			Morn.	Altern.							
1	h. m. 8 8	m. s. 3 52	h. m. 3 59	° 23	' 51	d. 16.0	h. m. 5 a 57	h. m. 1 m 16	h. m. 9 m 44	h. m. 2 44	h. m. 3 9	1	
2	8 8	4 20	4 1	22	56	17.0	7 26	2 14	10 8	3 35	3 53	2	
3	8 8	4 47	4 2	22	50	18.0	8 51	3 6	10 24	4 22	4 46	3	
4	8 8	5 15	4 3	22	44	19.0	10 10	3 54	10 39	5 9	5 30	4	
5	8 8	5 42	4 4	22	37	20.0	11 23	4 38	10 51	5 50	6 12	5	
6	8 7	6 8	4 5	22	30	21.0	morn.	5 20	11 1	6 34	6 55	6	
7	8 7	6 34	4 7	22	23	22.0	0 38	6 1	11 12	7 16	7 39	7	
8	8 6	7 0	4 8	22	15	23.0	1 50	6 43	11 24	8 3	8 30	8	
9	8 6	7 25	4 9	22	7	24.0	3 5	7 26	11 33	9 4	9 35	9	
10	8 5	7 50	4 11	21	58	25.0	4 18	8 12	11 59	10 9	10 44	10	
11	8 5	8 14	4 12	21	49	26.0	5 29	9 0	0 a 25	11 20	11 55	11	
12	8 4	8 37	4 13	21	39	27.0	6 35	9 51	1 4	—	0 26	12	
13	8 3	9 0	4 15	21	29	28.0	7 31	10 43	1 57	0 53	1 15	13	
14	8 3	9 22	4 17	21	19	29.0	8 14	11 36	3 3	1 37	2 0	14	
15	8 2	9 44	4 18	21	8	30.0	8 45	0 a 27	4 17	2 20	2 38	15	
16	8 1	10 5	4 20	20	56	1.3	9 7	1 16	5 35	2 57	3 14	16	
17	8 0	10 25	4 21	20	45	2.3	9 23	2 3	6 55	3 31	3 48	17	
18	7 59	10 44	4 23	20	33	3.3	9 36	2 48	8 12	4 4	4 22	18	
19	7 58	11 3	4 25	20	20	4.3	9 48	3 32	9 32	4 39	4 57	19	
20	7 57	11 21	4 26	20	7	5.3	9 59	4 16	10 49	5 14	5 34	20	
21	7 56	11 38	4 28	19	54	6.3	10 12	5 2	morn.	5 52	6 13	21	
22	7 55	11 54	4 30	19	41	7.3	10 26	5 51	0 12	6 32	6 55	22	
23	7 54	12 10	4 31	19	27	8.3	10 43	6 44	1 37	7 17	7 42	23	
24	7 52	12 25	4 33	19	12	9.3	11 9	7 42	3 7	8 11	8 46	24	
25	7 51	12 39	4 35	18	58	10.3	11 47	8 45	4 34	9 26	10 6	25	
26	7 50	12 52	4 37	18	43	11.3	0 a 41	9 50	5 53	10 50	11 36	26	
27	7 48	13 4	4 38	18	27	12.3	1 56	10 55	6 54	—	0 15	27	
28	7 47	13 15	4 40	18	12	13.3	3 23	11 56	7 38	0 48	1 20	28	
29	7 46	13 26	4 42	17	56	14.3	4 52	morn.	8 8	1 51	2 17	29	
30	7 44	13 36	4 44	17	39	15.3	6 21	0 51	8 27	2 41	3 4	30	
31	7 43	13 45	4 45	17	23	16.3	7 43	1 42	8 42	3 26	3 47	31	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

9. Hereford—cattle, horses, and hops.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in England came under the provisions of the new Wills Act, of which an abstract was given in British Almanac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in *writing*, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything; for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Feb. 7	Sexagesima Sunday	Gen. 3	Mark 7	Gen. 6	2 Cor. 3
„ 14	Quinquagesima Sunday	Gen. 9 to v. 20	„ 14	„ 12	„ 10
„ 17	Ash Wednesday	Num. 22	Luke 1 to v. 30	Num. 23	„ 13
„ 21	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30	„ 4	Gen. 22	Galat. 4
„ 28	2nd „	„ 27	„ 11	„ 34	Ephes. 5

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 8th, at 5h. 5m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $25^{\circ} 50'$ W.; on the 21st, at 7h. 42m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 23th, rises at 6h. 24m. A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, is a morning star till near the end of the month. On the 23th, at 1h. 17m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellation Libra. On the 1st, at 4h. 33m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 13th, rises at 1h. 24m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 6h. 30m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aries. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 43m. P.M., and sets 4 minutes after midnight.

Saturn, in the constellations Cancer and Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 53m. P.M., and on the 23th, at 9h. 1m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 2nd, at 5h. 28m. A.M., stationary; on the 14th, at 6h. 33m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 8h. 29m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $0^{\circ} 57' N.$; on the 5th, at 4h. 44m. P.M. with ϵ Libræ, at $4^{\circ} 56' N.$; at 7h. 47m. P.M. with Mars, at $6^{\circ} 16' N.$; on the 7th at 4h. 49m. A.M. with δ Scorpii, at 6h. 10m. N.; at 3h. 46m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $0^{\circ} 35' N.$; at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 11th, at 11h. 47m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $3^{\circ} 27' N.$; on the 13th, at 2h. 2m. P.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 13' N.$; on the 19th, at 2h. 13m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 28' S.$; on the 20th, at 3h. 42m. P.M., with Uranus, at $5^{\circ} 16' S.$; on the 22nd, at 8h. 4m. A.M. with β Tauri, at $0^{\circ} 7' N.$; at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 24th, at 11h. 54m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $4^{\circ} 16' S.$; at 6h. 20m. P.M., with β Geminae (Pollux) at $2^{\circ} 20' N.$; on the 27th, at 1h. 28m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $1^{\circ} 29' S.$

The *Constellations* Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 7th Em. at 8h. 20m. 15³s. P.M.; 14th Em. at 10h. 16m. 14³s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 6h. 41m. 11³s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th Im. at 10h. 45m. 33³s. P.M.; 24th Em. at 7h. 39m. 54³s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 10th Im. at 5h. 14m. 19¹s. P.M.; Em. at 7h. 9m. 48³s. P.M.; 17th Im. at 9h. 16m. 31⁷s. P.M.; Em. at 11h. 12m. 8⁵s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1838. 5618	1253. 1163
Feb. 1 17 Sebat.	Feb. 1 16 Jomadi II.
15 1 Adar.	15 1 Regeb.
25 11 „ { Fast of	27 13 „ { Fortu-
26 12 „ { Esther.	28 14 „ { nate
28 14 „ { Feast of	„ „ { Days.
„ „ { Purim.	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	32	Hilary Term ends.
2 Tu	33	{ Purific. of B. V. Mary.
3 W	34	{ Candlemas. Salmon-
4 Tu	35	{ fishing beg. in Scotland.
5 F	36	.. .. .
6 S	37	.. .. .
7 S	38	Sexagesima Sunday.
8 M	39	Half-quarter.
9 Tu	40	.. .. .
10 W	41	.. .. .
11 Tu	42	.. .. .
12 F	43	.. .. .
13 S	44	.. .. .
14 S	45	Quinq. Sun. Valentine.
15 M	46	.. .. .
16 Tu	47	Shrove Tuesday.
17 W	48	Ash Wednesday.
18 Tu	49	Camb. Lent Term div. n.
19 F	50	.. .. .
20 S	51	.. .. .
21 S	52	1 Sunday in Lent.
22 M	53	.. .. .
23 Tu	54	.. .. .
24 W	55	St. Matthias. Ember Week
25 Th	56	.. .. .
26 F	57	.. .. .
27 S	58	.. .. .
28 S	59	2 Sunday in Lent.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	31·6	20·0	15	45·2
2	37·5	21·2	16	55·4
3	32·1	26·0	17	56·0
4	37·2	23·5	18	55·3
5	38·0	23·0	19	45·8
6	47·7	37·5	20	52·0
7	45·5	39·4	21	51·2
8	44·7	36·2	22	54·2
9	43·0	37·0	23	55·2
10	50·0	49·0	24	51·4
11	52·2	37·2	25	41·8
12	47·0	32·5	26	50·2
13	44·2	31·0	27	47·0
14	47·2	31·4	28	56·9

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 5th day, 9h. 16m. aftern.

New 13th day, 10h. 12m. aftern.

First Quart. ... 21st day, 0h. 58m. morn.

Full 27th day, 10h 5m. aftern.

♀'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 9th, 28°·35' S.;
 16th, 0°; 22nd, 28°·38' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 6	1 21	5 41	6 46	16' 16''
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 53	16 15
11	9 42	1 57	5 29	7 1	16 14
16	10 0	2 15	5 21	7 9	16 13
21	10 19	2 34	5 12	7 17	16 12
26	10 39	2 54	5 1	7 26	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 7 41	m. s. 13 53		h. m. 4 47	° ' " 17 s 6	d. 17·3	h. m. 9 a 2	h. m. 2 m 28	h. m. 8 m 55	h. m. 4 6	h. m. 4 26	1
2	7 40	14 0		4 49	16 49	18·3	10 18	3 12	9 7	4 43	5 2	2
3	7 38	14 7		4 51	16 31	19·3	11 32	3 54	9 16	5 21	5 37	3
4	7 36	14 13		4 53	16 13	20·3	morn.	4 37	9 30	5 55	6 12	4
5	7 35	14 18		4 54	15 55	21·3	0 47	5 20	9 41	6 30	6 46	5
6	7 33	14 22		4 56	15 37	22·3	2 3	6 6	10 1	7 6	7 26	6
7	7 31	14 25		4 58	15 18	23·3	3 15	6 53	10 25	7 50	8 20	7
8	7 30	14 28		5 0	14 59	24·3	4 24	7 43	10 59	8 58	9 38	8
9	7 28	14 30		5 2	14 40	25·3	5 25	8 35	11 45	10 22	11 6	9
10	7 26	14 31		5 4	14 21	26·3	6 11	9 27	0 a 46	11 49	—	10
11	7 24	14 31		5 6	14 1	27·3	6 46	10 19	1 58	0 30	0 56	11
12	7 22	14 31		5 7	13 41	28·3	7 12	11 10	3 17	1 19	1 42	12
13	7 20	14 29		5 9	13 21	29·3	7 31	11 58	4 38	2 3	2 20	13
14	7 19	14 27		5 11	13 1	0·6	7 44	0 a 44	5 57	2 38	2 56	14
15	7 17	14 25		5 13	12 40	1·6	7 56	1 29	7 18	3 13	3 30	15
16	7 15	14 21		5 15	12 19	2·6	8 7	2 14	8 37	3 45	4 1	16
17	7 13	14 17		5 17	11 59	3·6	8 20	3 0	9 59	4 18	4 36	17
18	7 11	14 12		5 18	11 37	4·6	8 33	3 48	11 24	4 53	5 9	18
19	7 9	14 6		5 20	11 16	5·6	8 49	4 40	morn.	5 26	5 45	19
20	7 7	14 0		5 22	10 55	6·6	9 11	5 36	0 53	6 4	6 24	20
21	7 5	13 53		5 24	10 33	7·6	9 41	6 36	2 21	6 48	7 14	21
22	7 3	13 46		5 26	10 11	8·6	10 31	7 39	3 41	7 42	8 17	22
23	7 1	13 37		5 27	9 49	9·6	11 36	8 42	4 48	9 2	9 51	23
24	6 59	13 28		5 29	9 27	10·6	0 a 56	9 43	5 36	10 42	11 35	24
25	6 56	13 19		5 31	9 5	11·6	2 23	10 39	6 10	—	0 19	25
26	6 54	13 9		5 33	8 43	12·6	3 52	11 30	6 32	0 51	1 18	26
27	6 52	12 58		5 35	8 20	13·6	5 16	morn.	6 47	1 46	2 7	27
28	6 50	12 47		5 36	7 57	14·6	6 37	0 18	7 1	2 29	2 49	28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.

3. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.

3. Brecknock—leather, hogs, cattle.

4 and 25 Stockport—cattle, &c.

4. Lauceston—cattle.

5. Petersfield—cattle and sheep.

6. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs.

7. Buckingham—cattle.

8 and 9. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

8. Tewkesbury—horses, cattle, and sheep.

10. Carlisle—cattle.

12. Caernarvon—horses and pedlery.

15. Nantwich—horses, cattle, &c.

15 to 17 Tregarvon—horses, pigs, pedlery, &c.

22 and 23 Derby—cheese.

22. Liskeard—horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

23. Wrexham—cattle, horses, &c.

25. Penzance—cattle.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

27. Wisbeach—hemp and fax.

27. Rodmin—oxen, sheep, &c.

29. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c. for three days.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

30. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.

31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

March 7 3rd Sunday in Lent

Gen. 39

Luke 18

Gen. 42

Colos. 2

" 14 4th

" 43

John 1

" 45

1 Thes. 5

" 21 5th

Exod. 3

" 8

Exod. 5

1 Tim. 5

" 28 6th

" Palm Sun.

" 9

Matt. 26

" 10

Heb. 5 to v. 11

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	60	St. David.
2 Tu	61	.. .. .
3 W	62	.. .. .
4 Th	63	.. .. .
5 F	64	.. .. .
6 S	65	.. .. .
7 S	66	3 Sunday in Lent.
8 M	67	.. .. .
9 Tu	68	.. .. .
10 W	69	.. .. .
11 Th	70	.. .. .
12 F	71	.. .. .
13 S	72	.. .. .
14 S	73	4 Sunday in Lent.
15 M	74	.. .. .
16 Tu	75	.. .. .
17 W	76	St. Patrick.
18 Th	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 F	78	.. .. .
20 S	79	Spring Quarter com.
21 S	80	5 Sunday in Lent.
22 M	81	.. .. .
23 Tu	82	.. .. .
24 W	83	.. .. .
25 Th	84	{ LADY-D. Annunc. of B. V. Mary.
26 F	85	Camb. Lent Term ends.
27 S	86	Oxford Lent Term ends.
28 S	87	Palm Sunday.
29 M	88	.. .. .
30 Tu	89	.. .. .
31 W	90	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star till the 6th of the month, invisible till the 27th, then an evening star to the end. On the 25th, at 3h. 51m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 25m. P.M. and sets at 4h. 11m. P.M.; on the 31st, sets at 7h. 16m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 16m. A.M.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 3h. 26m. A.M., and sets at 7h. 44m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aries, is an evening star towards the end of the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 16m. P.M.; and sets at 10h. 30m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 0m. P.M.; on the 23rd, at 5h. 12m. A.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 3m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 5h. 40m. A.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica), at 1° 41' N.; on the 5th, at 1h. 18m. A.M., with α Librae, at 5° 1' N.; on the 6th, at 2h. 21m. A.M., with Mars, at 6° 34' N.; at 1h. 2m. P.M.; with β Scorpii, at 6° 15' N.; at 11h. 57m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 41' N.; on the 7th, at noon, in Apogee; on the 14th, at 4h. 32m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 10° 58' S.; on the 15th, at 9h. 21m. P.M., with Venus, at 1° 41' S.; on the 16th, at 4h. 16m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 35' S.; at 10h. 35m. P.M., with Uranus, at 5° 17' S.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 20th, at 6h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 50' S.; on the 21st, at 1h. 26m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 7' N.; on the 23rd, at 4h. 43m. P.M., with Saturn, at 4° 15' S.; at 6h. 13m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 20' N.; on the 26th, at 8h. 49m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 28' S.; on the 30th, at 2h. 9m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 1° 0' N.

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

First Satellite. 2nd Em. at 8h 37m. 27s. P.M.; 9th Em. at 10h 32m. 49s. P.M.; 18th Em. at 6h. 57m. 22s. P.M.; 25th Em. at 8h. 52m. 57s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 2nd Em. at 10h. 15m. 53s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 7h. 22m. 15s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 25th Em. at 7h. 52m. 14s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.
1839. 5619.

Mar. 1 15 Adar { Feast of
Purim.

16 1 Nisan.

30 15 Passover.

31 16 ,, 2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.
1258. 1269.

Mar. 1 15 ,, { Day of
Victory.

17 1 Shaban.

29 13 ,, { Fortunate

30 14 ,, { Days.

31 15 Barak's night.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	55.0	32.3	17	54.3
2	49.8	41.3	18	66.2
3	47.6	41.0	19	56.0
4	50.0	35.8	20	52.0
5	48.5	29.5	21	42.8
6	53.8	38.7	22	42.4
7	53.0	37.0	23	43.1
8	45.0	32.3	24	53.0
9	44.9	32.0	25	45.7
10	42.5	24.0	26	52.3
11	40.0	31.2	27	47.2
12	41.0	26.8	28	51.0
13	44.8	33.8	29	55.0
14	56.6	26.1	30	55.8
15	52.5	36.0	31	54.1
16	56.0	35.3		44.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 7th day, 6h. 10m. aftern.
 New 15th day, 0h. 12m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 22nd day, 7h. 42m. morn.
 Full 29th day, 0h. 7m. aftern.
 ♀'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 28° 39' S.;
 15th, 0°; 22nd, 28° 36' N.; 28th, 6°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 5	4 55	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 10	3 25	4 44	7 40	16 9
11	11 30	3 45	4 33	7 49	16 7
16	11 49	4 4	4 20	7 59	16 6
21	12 9	4 24	4 8	8 8	16 5
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 19	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 48	12	35	5 38	7 s 35	15.6	7 a 53	1 m 3	7 m 13	3 8	3 23		2
3	6 46	12	23	5 40	7 12	16.6	9 10	1 46	7 23	3 42	3 59		3
4	6 44	12	10	5 42	6 49	17.6	10 26	2 29	7 35	4 15	4 32		4
5	6 41	11	57	5 43	6 26	18.6	11 43	3 13	7 48	4 47	5 0		5
6	6 39	11	43	5 45	6 3	19.6	morn	3 58	8 3	5 16	5 32		6
7	6 37	11	29	5 47	5 40	20.6	0 58	4 45	8 25	5 48	6 4		7
8	6 35	11	15	5 49	5 16	21.6	2 9	5 34	8 55	6 21	6 42		8
9	6 33	11	0	5 50	4 53	22.6	3 13	6 25	9 35	7 3	7 28		9
10	6 30	10	45	5 52	4 30	23.6	4 6	7 17	10 30	8 1	8 44		10
11	6 28	10	29	5 54	4 6	24.6	4 45	8 9	11 38	9 23	10 21		11
12	6 26	10	13	5 56	3 43	25.6	5 14	9 0	0 a 54	11 10	11 50		12
13	6 24	9	57	5 57	3 19	26.6	5 35	9 49	2 13	—	0 27		13
14	6 21	9	41	5 59	2 55	27.6	5 50	10 36	3 35	0 53	1 14		14
15	6 19	9	24	6 1	2 32	28.6	6 4	11 22	4 55	1 34	1 54		15
16	6 17	9	7	6 2	2 8	29.6	6 15	0 a 8	6 17	2 12	2 28		16
17	6 15	8	50	6 4	1 44	30.6	6 27	0 54	7 39	2 44	3 0		17
18	6 12	8	32	6 6	1 21	31.6	6 41	1 43	9 6	3 15	3 33		18
19	6 10	8	15	6 7	0 57	32.6	6 57	2 35	10 37	3 50	4 5		19
20	6 8	7	57	6 9	0 33	33.6	7 15	3 30	morn.	4 25	4 45		20
21	6 5	7	39	6 11	0 s 9	34.6	7 45	4 30	0 6	5 2	5 22		21
22	6 3	7	21	6 12	0 N 14	35.6	8 28	5 33	1 31	5 43	6 6		22
23	6 1	7	2	6 14	0 38	36.6	9 26	6 35	2 43	6 32	6 59		23
24	5 59	6	44	6 16	1 2	37.6	10 42	7 36	3 35	7 31	8 12		24
25	5 56	6	26	6 18	1 25	38.6	0 a 7	8 32	4 12	9 3	9 56		25
26	5 54	6	7	6 19	1 49	39.6	1 32	9 24	4 38	10 46	11 33		26
27	5 52	5	48	6 21	2 12	40.6	2 56	10 12	4 54	—	0 11		27
28	5 49	5	30	6 23	2 36	41.6	4 16	10 57	5 8	0 41	1 5		28
29	5 47	5	11	6 24	2 59	42.6	5 33	11 40	5 20	1 25	1 48		29
30	5 45	4	53	6 26	3 23	43.6	6 50	morn.	5 32	2 6	2 22		30
31	5 43	4	34	6 28	3 46	44.6	8 5	0 23	5 42	2 39	2 55		31
31	5 40	4	16	6 29	4 9	45.6	9 23	1 6	5 54	3 11	3 29		31

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1857.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . . 6th day, 1h. 43m. aftern.
 New 13th day, 11h. 15m. aftern.
 First Quart. . . 20th day, 2h. 26m. aftern.
 Full 28th day, 2h. 56m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 28° 35' S.; 12th, 0°;
 18th, 28° 31' N.; 24th, 0°.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	56.8	40.1	16	51.5	33.0
2	58.1	44.7	17	61.0	35.0
3	53.4	42.6	18	63.5	43.1
4	53.3	40.8	19	68.0	48.0
5	65.0	49.5	20	68.8	41.3
6	63.2	47.2	21	62.0	40.9
7	62.0	44.3	22	50.9	44.9
8	60.5	46.0	23	48.7	36.5
9	61.7	43.2	24	50.6	28.2
10	61.6	37.3	25	49.0	34.1
11	46.4	38.2	26	44.1	34.2
12	53.7	35.8	27	47.8	36.2
13	46.0	33.0	28	47.2	37.0
14	51.2	33.0	29	55.0	29.1
15	53.8	31.4	30	52.8	33.0

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 38	8 32	16' 2"
6	13 12	5 27	3 24	8 43	16 0
11	13 32	5 47	3 9	8 55	15 59
16	13 51	6 6	2 54	9 8	15 58
21	14 10	6 25	2 38	9 22	15 56
26	14 28	6 43	2 22	9 36	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southg of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	5 38	3 57	6 31	4 N 32	17.0	10 a 37	1 m 51	6 m 8	h. m. 3 44	1
2	5 36	3 39	6 33	4 56	18.0	11 52	2 37	6 28	4 14 4 29	2
3	5 34	3 21	6 34	5 19	19.0	morn.	3 26	6 54	4 44 5 1	3
4	5 31	3 3	6 36	5 41	20.0	1 1	4 17	7 30	5 15 5 34	4
5	5 29	2 45	6 38	6 4	21.0	1 58	5 8	8 19	5 53 6 12	5
6	5 27	2 28	6 39	6 27	☾	2 42	6 0	9 22	6 34 6 58	6
7	5 25	2 11	6 41	6 50	23.0	3 14	6 50	10 33	7 27 8 4	7
8	5 22	1 53	6 43	7 12	24.0	3 38	7 39	11 50	8 54 9 40	8
9	5 20	1 37	6 44	7 34	25.0	3 55	8 26	1 a 9	10 24 11 6	9
10	5 18	1 20	6 46	7 57	26.0	4 9	9 12	2 28	11 40 —	10
11	5 16	1 4	6 48	8 19	27.0	4 22	9 58	3 51	0 11 0 33	11
12	5 14	0 48	6 49	8 41	28.0	4 34	10 44	5 12	0 54 1 14	12
13	5 11	0 32	6 51	9 3	☉	4 47	11 32	6 37	1 33 1 50	13
14	5 9	0 17	6 53	9 24	0.5	5 2	0 a 23	8 7	2 7 2 25	14
15	5 7	0 2	6 54	9 46	1.5	5 20	1 19	9 41	2 45 3 3	15
16	5 5	aft. 13	6 56	10 7	2.5	5 46	2 19	11 11	3 23 3 42	16
17	5 3	0 27	6 57	10 28	3.5	6 24	3 23	morn.	4 3 4 23	17
18	5 1	0 41	6 59	10 49	4.5	7 19	4 28	0 31	4 46 5 7	18
19	4 58	0 55	7 1	11 10	5.5	8 31	5 30	1 32	5 34 6 0	19
20	4 56	1 8	7 2	11 31	☽	9 54	6 29	2 14	6 28 6 58	20
21	4 54	1 21	7 4	11 51	7.5	11 18	7 22	2 44	7 35 8 17	21
22	4 52	1 33	7 6	12 12	8.5	0 a 45	8 10	3 2	9 6 9 50	22
23	4 50	1 45	7 7	12 32	9.5	2 4	8 55	3 17	10 32 11 11	23
24	4 48	1 56	7 9	12 52	10.5	3 20	9 38	3 28	11 44 —	24
25	4 46	2 8	7 11	13 11	11.5	4 35	10 20	3 41	0 10 0 35	25
26	4 44	2 18	7 12	13 31	12.5	5 50	11 3	3 50	0 55 1 15	26
27	4 42	2 28	7 14	13 50	13.5	7 5	11 46	4 3	1 35 1 52	27
28	4 40	2 38	7 16	14 9	☉	8 22	morn.	4 15	2 9 2 27	28
29	4 38	2 47	7 17	14 28	15.5	9 37	0 32	4 33	2 44 3 1	29
30	4 36	2 55	7 19	14 46	16.5	10 47	1 20	4 57	3 16 3 33	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Holiday at Bank.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
3. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
3. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
4. Northampton—horses.
- 4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
5. Howden—horses.
6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
6. Abingdon—cattle.
6. Lewes—cattle.
7. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6; Reading Room, 9 till 6.
- 11 and 12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
- 12 and 13. Ripon—horses and sheep.
- 12, 13, 14. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Harlow—wool.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
19. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
- 24 and 25. Holidays at Stamps and Taxes Office.
31. Wells—horses and cattle.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
May	2	4th Sunday after Easter	Deut. 6 Acts 28
"	9	5th " Rogation Sunday	Matt. 8 Matt. 7
"	13	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	" 10 Luke 24, v. 44
"	16	Sunday after Ascension	" 12 Matt. 14
"	23	Whit Sunday	" 16 to v. 18 Acts 10, v. 34
"	30	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1 Matt. 3
			Gen. 18 Deut. 13
			Isaiah 11 Acts 19 to v. 21
			1 John 5

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Aries, is an evening star till the 10th, invisible till the 21st, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 1st, at 2h. 28m. P.M., stationary; on the 2nd, at 7h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 2° 51' N.; on the 12th, at 4h. 13m. A.M. in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 20th, at 6h. 58m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 24th, at 9h. 56m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Arics and Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 3rd, at 1h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 20' S.; on the 15th, sets at 9h. 31m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Scorpio. On the 1st, at 5h. 28m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, rises at 7h. 36m. P.M., and passes the meridian at 1h. 56m. P.M.; on the 16th, at 2h. 43m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star till the 13th of the month, invisible till the 28th, then a morning star to the end. On the 20th, at 6h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun; on the 22nd, at 10h. 33m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 32' N.

Saturn, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 4h. 11m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 16m. P.M.; on the 20th, at 5h. 12m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The Moon, on the 1st, at midnight in Apogee. On the 13th, at 7h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 5° 36' S.; at 5h. 44m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 41' S.; at 8h. 14m. P.M., with Uranus, at 5° 10' S.; on the 14th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 11h. 6m. A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 16° 37' S.; at 5h. 4m. P.M., with Venus, at 4° 26' S.; on the 15th, at 4h. 41m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 22' N.; on the 17th, at 6h. 58m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 40' N.; at 5h. 43m. A.M., with Saturn, at 3° 43' S.; on the 19th, at 8h. 21m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 7' S.; on the 24th, at 8h. 7m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 1° 6' N.; on the 25th, at 11h. 5m. P.M., with α^2 Libræ, at 4° 55' N.; on the 2th, at 2h. 15m. P.M., with Mars, at 3° 38' N.; on the 27th, at 10h. 46m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 6° 3' N.; at 5h. 38m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 6° 25' N.; on the 2th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The Constellations Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian at midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Are invisible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	121	{ St. Philip and St. James.
2 S	122	{ Prince Arthur b. 1850.
3 M	123	4 Sunday after Easter.
4 Tu	124	" " " " " "
5 W	125	" " " " " "
6 Th	126	" " " " " "
7 F	127	" " " " " "
8 S	128	Easter Term ends.
9 S	129	{ 5 Sun. aft. East. Rog.
10 M	130	{ Sun. Half Quar. Day.
11 Tu	131	" " " " " "
12 W	132	" " " " " "
13 Th	133	{ Holy Thurs. Ascens. Day.
14 F	134	{ Old May Day.
15 S	135	" " " " " "
16 S	136	Sunday after Ascension.
17 M	137	" " " " " "
18 Tu	138	" " " " " "
19 W	139	" " " " " "
20 Th	140	" " " " " "
21 F	141	" " " " " "
22 S	142	{ Oxford Easter Term e.
23 S	143	{ Trinity Law Term beg.
24 M	144	Whit Sunday.
25 Tu	145	Queen Victoria b. 1819.
26 W	146	Princess Helena b. 1846.
27 Th	147	{ Ember Week. Oxford
28 F	148	{ Trin. Term begins.
29 S	149	Camb. Easter Term div. n.
30 S	150	" " " " " "
31 M	151	K. Charles II. restored.
		Trinity Sunday.
		" " " " " "

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5618.
May 1	17 Jyar.
11 27	" { Fast.
14 1	Sivan { Death of
19 6	" { Samuel.
29 7	" Pentecost.
	2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1858.	Hezira, 1274.
May 1	17 Ramadan.
15 1	Shawall.
16 2	" { Grand
17 3	" { Bairam.
27 13	" { Days.
28 14	" { Fortunate
29 15	" { Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	56.7	36.7	17	77.5
2	51.0	39.3	18	79.0
3	57.8	32.0	19	74.0
4	57.3	31.5	20	74.5
5	55.5	31.6	21	69.0
6	57.5	33.2	22	59.3
7	54.0	32.1	23	67.8
8	62.0	34.4	24	68.2
9	65.3	36.3	25	73.2
10	56.3	39.1	26	69.8
11	72.0	45.8	27	71.5
12	66.0	45.8	28	74.0
13	70.5	53.0	29	64.4
14	69.1	49.0	30	68.1
15	73.0	45.4	31	69.5
16	80.2	54.7		45.9

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 6th day, 6h. 40m. morn.
 New 13th day, 7h. 47m. morn.
 First Quart... 19th day, 10h. 20m. aftern.
 Full 27th day, 6h. 5m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 28° 25' S.; 9th, 0°; 15th,
 28° 21' N.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 28° 17' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 2	2 4	9 52	15' 54"
6	15 4	7 19	1 45	10 10	15 53
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 30	15 52
16	15 35	7 50	1 3	10 54	15 51
21	15 49	8 4	0 31	11 31	15 50
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night		15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	4 34	3 3	7 21	15 N 4	17.5	11 a 48	2 m 10	5 m 29	3 48 4 3	1
2	4 33	3 11	7 22	15 22	18.5	morn.	3 1	6 13	4 21 4 37	2
3	4 31	3 18	7 24	15 40	19.5	0 38	3 53	7 11	4 54 5 11	3
4	4 29	3 24	7 25	15 58	20.5	1 13	4 43	8 18	5 30 5 50	4
5	4 27	3 30	7 27	16 15	21.5	1 40	5 32	9 22	6 13 6 39	5
6	4 25	3 35	7 29	16 32	22	2 0	6 19	10 48	7 5 7 37	6
7	4 24	3 39	7 30	16 49	23.5	2 14	7 4	0 a 6	8 16 9 0	7
8	4 22	3 43	7 32	17 5	24.5	2 27	7 48	1 23	9 36 10 11	8
9	4 20	3 47	7 33	17 21	25.5	2 38	8 33	2 44	10 45 11 16	9
10	4 18	3 49	7 35	17 37	26.5	2 51	9 19	4 5	11 42 —	10
11	4 17	3 52	7 36	17 53	27.5	3 5	10 8	5 32	0 6 0 28	11
12	4 15	3 53	7 38	18 8	28.5	3 22	11 2	7 6	0 48 1 11	12
13	4 14	3 54	7 39	18 23	29	3 41	0 a 1	8 39	1 33 1 56	13
14	4 12	3 55	7 41	18 38	1.2	4 17	1 5	10 7	2 16 2 39	14
15	4 11	3 55	7 43	18 52	2.2	5 7	2 12	11 18	3 1 3 25	15
16	4 9	3 54	7 44	19 6	3.2	6 14	3 18	morn.	3 48 4 11	16
17	4 8	3 53	7 45	19 20	4.2	7 36	4 20	0 9	4 37 5 4	17
18	4 7	3 51	7 47	19 33	5.2	9 4	5 17	0 44	5 31 5 58	18
19	4 5	3 49	7 48	19 46	6	10 32	6 8	1 7	6 26 7 0	19
20	4 4	3 46	7 50	19 59	7.2	11 53	6 54	1 24	7 32 8 8	20
21	4 2	3 42	7 51	20 11	8.2	1 a 11	7 33	1 37	8 47 9 23	21
22	4 1	3 39	7 53	20 23	9.2	2 35	8 20	1 49	9 55 10 25	22
23	4 0	3 34	7 54	20 35	10.2	3 41	9 2	1 59	10 56 11 26	23
24	3 59	3 29	7 55	20 46	11.2	4 51	9 44	2 11	11 53 —	24
25	3 58	3 24	7 57	20 57	12.2	6 10	10 29	2 23	0 17 0 41	25
26	3 56	3 18	7 58	21 8	13.2	7 24	11 16	2 39	1 1 1 22	26
27	3 55	3 12	7 59	21 18	14	8 36	morn.	3 1	1 42 2 2	27
28	3 54	3 5	8 0	21 28	15.2	9 49	0 5	3 30	2 20 2 38	28
29	3 53	2 58	8 1	21 37	16.2	10 33	0 56	4 10	2 55 3 11	29
30	3 52	2 50	8 3	21 47	17.2	11 13	1 47	5 3	3 31 3 45	30
31	3 52	2 42	8 4	21 55	18.2	11 42	2 38	6 8	4 3 4 23	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
5. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
7. Worcester—cattle, &c.
7. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
- 8, 9. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
13. Overseers to fix on church doors for two Sundays notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
14. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
17. Grimsby—sheep.
18. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
19. Northampton—horses.
20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
21. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
24. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
- 24, 25, 26. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
28. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
28. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
29. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
29. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
29. Stafford—wool.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
June 6	1st Sun.	aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Mark 7	Josh. 23	2 Cor. 4
" 13	2nd	"	Judges 4	" 13	Judges 5	" 10
" 20	3rd	"	1 Sam. 2	Luke 4	1 Sam. 3	Galat. 4
" 27	4th	"	" 12	" 10	" 13	Ephes. 4

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	152	.. .. .
2 W	153	.. .. .
3 Tu	154	Corpus Christi.
4 F	155	.. .. .
5 S	156	.. .. .
6 S	157	1 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	158	.. .. .
8 Tu	159	.. .. .
9 W	160	.. .. .
10 Tu	161	.. .. .
11 F	162	St. Barnabas.
12 S	163	Trinity Term ends.
13 S	164	2 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	165	.. .. .
15 Tu	166	.. .. .
16 W	167	.. .. .
17 Th	168	.. .. .
18 F	169	.. .. .
19 S	170	.. .. .
20 S	171	{ 3 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	172	{ Access. of Q. Vict. 1837.
22 Tu	173	{ Vict. procl. Longest D.
23 W	174	{ Summer Quarter beg.
24 Th	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
25 F	176	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
26 S	177	.. .. .
27 S	178	4 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 Tu	180	St. Peter.
30 W	181	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month, rising on the 15th, at 0h. 57m., and on the 30th, at 0h. 46m. before the sun. On the 7th, at 7h. 19m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 23° 24' W.; on the 14th, at 0h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 20° 41' S.; on the 17th, at 11h. 22m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 10° 36' S.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 20th, at noon, in conjunction with Saturn, at 10° 25' N.

Mars, in the constellations Scorpio and Librae. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 18m. P.M.; on the 24th, at 9h. 52m. A.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises, at 2h. 42m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 38m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 22m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 22m. P.M.

Uranus, in the Constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 21m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 9h. 25m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 10th, at 2h. 47m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 8° 23' S.; at 9h. 23m. A.M., with Uranus, at 50° 12' S.; at 2h. 24m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 50° 45' S.; at 9h. 46m. P.M., with a Tauri (Alchabarran), 100° 37' S.; on the 11th, at 3h. 9m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 60° 25' N.; at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 13th, at 11h. 9m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 20° 29' S.; at 4h. 21m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 20° 51' N.; at 11h. 31m. P.M., with Saturn, at 30° 21' S.; on the 16th, at 3h. 55m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 51' S., on the 20th, at 9h. 1m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 10° 50' N.; on the 22nd, at 4h. 57m. A.M., with α^2 Librae, at 50° 4' N.; at 9h. 13m. A.M., with Mars, at 20° 34' N.; on the 23rd, at 4h. 42m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 60° 7' N.; on the 24th, at 3h. 26m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 00° 28' N.; on the 25th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Second Satellite. 2. th, 1m. at 2h. 53m. 59. 1s. A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1838.	5618.	1858.	Hegira, 12, 4.
June		June	
1 19 Sivan.		1 18 Shawwal.	
13 1 Tammuuz.		13 1 Du'lk'aa.	
29 17	{ Fast.	25 13	{ Fortu-
	{ Capture	26 14	{ nate
	{ of Jeru-	27 15	{ Days.
	{ salem.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	63.9	39.3	16	70.9
2	71.8	42.8	17	75.7
3	72.0	48.3	18	75.0
4	78.6	53.3	19	83.7
5	82.9	49.3	20	84.0
6	76.5	58.4	21	80.0
7	70.9	51.0	22	72.8
8	69.0	52.4	23	82.5
9	69.6	49.0	24	83.0
10	67.3	46.4	25	84.3
11	48.5	46.6	26	86.6
12	68.5	40.7	27	83.5
13	68.0	38.9	28	82.7
14	67.0	38.3	29	76.5
15	67.4	45.7	30	74.2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 4th day, 8h. 21m. aftern.
 New 11th day, 2h. 46m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 18th day, 8h. 14m. morn.
 Full 26th day, 9h. 13m. morn.

p's Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 28° 16' N.;
 18th, 0°; 25th, 28° 15' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48"
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 41		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 33	8 48		but constant	15 47
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	3 51	2 33	8 5	22 N 4	19.2	morn.	3 m 27	7 m 20	4 38 4 57	1
2	3 50	2 24	8 6	22 12	20.2	0 3	4 14	8 34	5 16 5 36	2
3	3 49	2 14	8 7	22 19	21.2	0 19	4 59	9 51	6 0 6 22	3
4	3 49	2 5	8 8	22 26	22.2	0 33	5 43	11 6	6 46 7 10	4
5	3 48	1 54	8 9	22 33	23.2	0 44	6 26	0 a 24	7 39 8 8	5
6	3 47	1 44	8 10	22 40	24.2	0 56	7 10	1 41	8 42 9 20	6
7	3 47	1 33	8 11	22 46	25.2	1 9	7 55	3 3	9 48 10 18	7
8	3 46	1 22	8 11	22 51	26.2	1 24	8 46	4 30	10 45 11 14	8
9	3 46	1 10	8 12	22 57	27.2	1 43	9 42	6 4	11 43 —	9
10	3 45	0 58	8 13	23 1	28.2	2 10	10 43	7 34	0 11 0 39	10
11	3 45	0 46	8 14	23 6	29.2	2 52	11 50	8 56	1 5 1 33	11
12	3 45	0 34	8 14	23 10	30.2	3 52	0 a 58	9 57	1 58 2 24	12
13	3 45	0 22	8 15	23 14	31.2	5 10	2 4	10 40	2 50 3 16	13
14	3 44	0 9	8 16	23 17	32.2	6 40	3 5	11 9	3 42 4 8	14
15	3 44	bef. 4	8 16	23 20	33.2	8 10	4 0	11 27	4 35 4 59	15
16	3 44	0 17	8 17	23 22	34.2	9 36	4 49	11 42	5 26 5 50	16
17	3 44	0 29	8 17	23 24	35.2	10 58	5 35	11 55	6 16 6 43	17
18	3 44	0 42	8 17	23 25	36.2	0 a 14	6 18	morn.	7 8 7 37	18
19	3 44	0 55	8 18	23 27	37.2	1 30	7 1	0 7	8 6 8 35	19
20	3 44	1 8	8 18	23 27	38.2	2 43	7 43	0 18	9 7 9 35	20
21	3 44	1 21	8 18	23 28	39.2	3 59	8 27	0 30	10 3 10 33	21
22	3 45	1 34	8 18	23 27	40.2	5 14	9 13	0 44	11 4 11 35	22
23	3 45	1 47	8 19	23 27	41.2	6 27	10 2	1 5	— — 0 5	23
24	3 45	2 0	8 19	23 26	42.2	7 33	10 52	1 32	0 33 0 56	24
25	3 46	2 13	8 19	23 25	43.2	8 30	11 43	2 8	1 18 1 41	25
26	3 46	2 25	8 19	23 23	44.2	9 14	morn.	2 57	2 1 2 20	26
27	3 46	2 38	8 19	23 21	45.2	9 45	0 35	4 0	2 41 3 0	27
28	3 47	2 50	8 19	23 18	46.2	10 9	1 24	5 10	3 16 3 35	28
29	3 47	3 2	8 18	23 15	47.2	10 27	2 12	6 24	3 52 4 9	29
30	3 48	3 14	8 18	23 12	48.2	10 39	2 58	7 41	4 27 4 45	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.

5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.

7, 8, 9. Taunton—horses and cattle.

9. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

12. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

12. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.

13. Thetford—wool.

13, 14. Shrewsbury—wool.

19. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5,

must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

19. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

26. Lewes—wool.

28. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Hull.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury, about the middle of this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

				Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
July	4	5th Sun. after Trinity		1 Samuel	15	Luke	16	1 Samuel	17	Philip	4
"	11	6th "		2 Samuel	12	"	23	2 Samuel	19	1 Tbes.	3
"	18	7th "		"	21	John	6	"	24	1 Tim.	2, 3.
"	25	8th "	St. James	1 Kings	13	"	13	1 Kings	17	2 Tim.	4

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	182	.. .. .
2 F	183	.. .. .
3 S	184	.. .. .
4 S	185	5 Sunday after Trinity.
5 M	186	.. .. .
6 TU	187	{ Oxford Act. and Camb. Com. Old Mich. day.
7 W	188	Thomas à Becket.
8 TH	189	.. .. .
9 F	190	Camb. Easter Term ends.
10 S	191	Oxford Trinity Term ends.
11 S	192	6 Sunday after Trinity.
12 M	193	.. .. .
13 TU	194	.. .. .
14 W	195	.. .. .
15 TH	196	St. Swithin.
16 F	197	.. .. .
17 S	198	.. .. .
18 S	199	7 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	200	.. .. .
20 TU	201	.. .. .
21 W	202	.. .. .
22 TH	203	.. .. .
23 F	204	.. .. .
24 S	205	.. .. .
25 S	206	8 Sun. aft. Trin. St. James
26 M	207	.. .. .
27 T	208	.. .. .
28 W	209	.. .. .
29 TH	210	.. .. .
30 F	211	.. .. .
31 S	212	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is a morning star till the 7th, invisible till the 10th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 6h. 36m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 8th, at 6h. 23m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 15th, at 0h. 15m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 1° 29' N.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 26m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 45m. P.M.; on the 31st, sets at 9h. 11m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Librae and Scorpio. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 30m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 46m. P.M.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 6h. 49m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, rises at 1h. 5m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 8m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 40m. P.M.; on the 25th, at 6h. 29m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 29m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 7th, at 9h. 33m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 5° 20' S.; on the 8th, at 8h. 2m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 42' S.; at 10h. 1m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 49' S.; on the 9th, at 1h. 42m. A.M., with β Tauri, 0° 22' N.; on the 10th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 11th, at 1h. 24m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 2° 16' S.; at 2h. 57m. A.M., with β Gemini (Pollux), at 2° 55' N.; at 3h. 25m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 1' S.; on the 13th, at 8h. 34m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 20' N.; at 1h. 24m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 39' S.; on the 17th, at 3h. 59m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 1° 34' N.; on the 19th, at 11h. 23m. A.M., with α Librae, at 5° 16' N.; at 11h. 46m. P.M., with Mars, at 2° 28' N.; on the 20th, at 10h. 6m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 6° 10' N.; on the 21st, at 9h. 52m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 36m. N.; on the 22nd, at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 1st, Im. at 3h. 3m. 12^h 6s. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 1h. 19m. 21^h 4s. A.M.; 24th, 1m. at 3h. 13m. 8^h 1s. A.M.

Second Satellite, 31st, Im. at 2h. 41m. 32^h 0s. A.M.

Third Satellite, 4th, Em. at 3h. 39m. 9^h 8s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mahommedan Calendar.	
1858.	5610.	1858.	1274.
July 1 19 Thammuz.		July 1 19 Dhu'l-kada.	
12 1 Ab.		13 1 Dhu'l-hajja.	
20 9 "	{ Fast. De-	22 10 "	{ Kurban.
	{ struction	27 15 "	{ Ba'ram.
	{ of Temple.	24 16 "	{ Fortu-
	{ Tubcab, a	29 17 "	{ nate
26 15 "	{ little		{ Days.
	{ Festival.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	60.5	53.0	17	77.1	50.9
2	66.2	52.1	18	81.0	54.6
3	70.1	52.0	19	83.0	57.0
4	68.0	55.9	20	84.7	57.3
5	69.4	57.5	21	78.5	51.7
6	70.2	49.5	22	79.8	60.0
7	66.0	47.4	23	86.0	59.5
8	66.9	45.7	24	84.6	58.9
9	73.5	47.9	25	79.5	59.6
10	79.0	51.3	26	79.0	49.9
11	79.4	56.6	27	78.0	55.1
12	84.5	53.4	28	74.8	58.0
13	84.8	56.0	29	82.0	49.5
14	87.7	51.0	30	78.7	53.2
15	89.7	57.7	31	83.4	62.1
16	78.0	57.2			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 4th day, 6h. 43m. morn.
 New 10th day, 9h. 24m. aftern.
 First Quart... 17th day, 8h. 39m. aftern.
 Full..... 26th day, 0h. 3m. morn.*

♂'s Dec. 3rd, 0°; 9th, 28° 18' N.;
 15th, 0°; 22nd, 28° 20' S.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46''
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 15	0 19			15 46
16	16 5	0 29		No real Night.	15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 47
26	15 40	0 51	0 59	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 26		h. m. 8 18	° ' " 23 N 8	d. 19.9	h. m. 10 a 52	h. m. 3 m 41	h. m. 8 m 55	h. m. 5 1	h. m. 5 19	1
2	3 49	3 37		8 18	23 4	20.9	11 2	4 24	10 11	5 40	5 59	2
3	3 50	3 48		8 17	22 59	21.9	11 15	5 6	11 26	6 20	6 42	3
4	3 51	3 59		8 17	22 54	☾	11 27	5 50	0 a 44	7 6	7 29	4
5	3 52	4 10		8 16	22 49	23.9	11 44	6 37	2 6	7 55	8 23	5
6	3 52	4 20		8 16	22 43	24.9	morn.	7 28	3 35	8 57	9 30	6
7	3 53	4 30		8 15	22 37	25.9	0 8	8 25	5 4	10 0	10 33	7
8	3 54	4 40		8 15	22 30	26.9	0 40	9 28	6 30	11 11	11 45	8
9	3 55	4 49		8 14	22 23	27.9	1 29	10 34	7 40	—	0 19	9
10	3 56	4 58		8 13	22 16	☉	2 39	11 42	8 32	0 51	1 21	10
11	3 57	5 7		8 12	22 8	0.6	4 5	0 a 46	9 6	1 49	2 17	11
12	3 58	5 15		8 12	22 0	1.6	5 37	1 45	9 28	2 45	3 11	12
13	3 59	5 22		8 11	21 52	2.6	7 10	2 39	9 47	3 38	4 0	13
14	4 0	5 29		8 10	21 43	3.6	8 36	3 27	10 0	4 25	4 47	14
15	4 2	5 36		8 9	21 33	4.6	9 57	4 13	10 14	5 9	5 32	15
16	4 3	5 42		8 8	21 24	5.6	11 15	4 57	10 24	5 54	6 16	16
17	4 4	5 48		8 7	21 14	☽	0 a 30	5 40	10 37	6 36	6 58	17
18	4 5	5 53		8 6	21 4	7.6	1 46	6 24	10 50	7 19	7 40	18
19	4 7	5 57		8 5	20 53	8.6	3 3	7 10	11 9	8 3	8 34	19
20	4 8	6 1		8 3	20 42	9.6	4 16	7 58	11 33	9 8	9 40	20
21	4 9	6 4		8 2	20 30	10.6	5 25	8 47	morn.	10 16	10 52	21
22	4 10	6 7		8 1	20 19	11.6	6 26	9 39	0 6	11 28	—	22
23	4 12	6 9		8 0	20 7	12.6	7 13	10 30	0 52	0 5	0 35	23
24	4 13	6 11		7 58	19 54	13.6	7 49	11 21	1 50	1 0	1 24	24
25	4 14	6 12		7 57	19 41	14.6	8 14	morn.	2 59	1 47	2 8	25
26	4 16	6 12		7 56	19 28	☉	8 35	0 9	4 12	2 25	2 45	26
27	4 17	6 12		7 54	19 15	16.6	8 47	0 56	5 29	3 1	3 16	27
28	4 19	6 11		7 53	19 1	17.6	9 0	1 40	6 45	3 36	3 51	28
29	4 20	6 10		7 51	18 47	18.6	9 9	2 23	8 0	4 7	4 23	29
30	4 22	6 8		7 50	18 33	19.6	9 22	3 5	9 15	4 38	4 56	30
31	4 23	6 5		7 48	18 18	20.6	9 34	3 48	10 32	5 13	5 32	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.
1 to 8. (First two Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

3. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

5. Doncaster—wool.

8. Barnard Castle—wool.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

30. Spalding—horses.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burzesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
August	1	9th Sun. after Trinity	1 Kings 13	John 29	1 Kings 19	Heb.	4
"	8	10th	"	21	"	22	11
"	15	11th	"	2 Kings 7	"	9	James 5
"	22	12th	"	"	10	"	2 Peter 2
"	29	13th	"	"	19	"	2, 3 John

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 16th, at 6h. 15m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 13th, at 4h. 32m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 27° 21' E.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 33m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 36m. P.M.; on the 31st, sets at 7h. 53m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Scorpio. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 19m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 14m. P.M.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 5h. 53m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 30m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 6h. 36m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, rises at 3h. 4m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 54m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 31m. A.M.; on the 27th, at 1h. 20m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 7h. 23m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 5° 25' S.; at 4h. 27m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 50' S.; on the 5th, at 2h. 57m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 53' S.; on the 7th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 1h. 6m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 53' N.; on the 8th, at 7h. 30m. A.M., with Saturn, at 2° 44' S.; on the 13th, at 11h. 44m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 6° 35' S.; on the 11th, at 3h. 44m. A.M., with Mercury at 0° 13' S.; on the 12th, at 8h. 47m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 37' N.; on the 14th, at 0h. 23m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 1° 44' N.; on the 15th, at 6h. 57m. P.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 25' N.; on the 17th, at 6h. 6m. A.M., with α Scorpii, at 6° 23' N.; at 6h. 21m. A.M., with Mars, at 2° 41' N.; at 4h. 58m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 43' N.; on the 14th, at 7h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 31st, at 2h. 16m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 5° 25' S.; at 10h. 42m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 50' S.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th, Im. at 1h. 23m. 44's. A.M.; 10th, Im. at 3h. 22m. 14' 0s. A.M.; 24th, Im. at 11h. 44m. 2' 38. P.M.

Second Satellite. 17th, Em. at 11h. 40m. 11' 7s. P.M.; 24th, Im. at 11h. 50m. 53' 38. P.M.; 25th, Em. at 2h. 17m. 23' 1s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 10th, Im. at 1h. 32m. 32' 1s. A.M.; Em. at 3h. 40m. 52' 0s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	213	9 Sun. aft. Trin. Lammas.
2 M	214	.. .. .
3 Tu	215	.. .. .
4 W	216	.. .. .
5 Th	217	.. .. .
6 F	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 S	219	.. .. .
8 S	220	10 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	221	.. .. .
10 Tu	222	.. .. .
11 W	223	Half-Quarter.
12 Th	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 F	225	.. .. .
14 S	226	.. .. .
15 S	227	11 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	228	.. .. .
17 Tu	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 W	230	.. .. .
19 Th	231	.. .. .
20 F	232	.. .. .
21 S	233	Black Cock shooting beg.
22 S	234	12 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	235	.. .. .
24 Tu	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 W	237	.. .. .
26 Th	238	Prince Consort b. 1819.
27 F	239	.. .. .
28 S	240	.. .. .
29 S	241	13 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	242	.. .. .
31 Tu	243	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1858.	5618.	1353.	Hegira, 1274.
Aug.		Aug.	
1 21 Ab.		1 20 Dhu'l-hajja.	
11 1 Elul.		11 1 Moharem	New Year, 1275.
17 7	{ Dedication of the walls by Nebemiah.	20 10	{ Ashura.
	{	23 13	{
27 17	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.	24 14	{ Fortunate Days.
		25 15	{

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	79.8	58.3	17	73.5	56.7
2	80.7	61.7	18	75.0	51.7
3	83.0	56.0	19	76.2	56.7
4	87.6	59.9	20	72.7	60.9
5	77.2	53.5	21	78.0	57.5
6	76.0	57.0	22	81.7	58.9
7	69.5	52.4	23	85.9	59.5
8	45.5	54.3	24	84.8	63.7
9	71.0	56.6	25	82.7	60.8
10	78.0	50.5	26	79.0	55.2
11	77.5	60.7	27	79.0	52.6
12	83.0	58.0	28	72.8	49.8
13	83.6	57.3	29	69.2	56.0
14	71.5	54.3	30	82.0	56.1
15	69.4	50.8	31	86.5	53.5
16	83.0	54.5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 2nd day, 2h. 21m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 4h. 54m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 16th day, 11h. 42m. morn.
 Full 24th day, 2h. 12m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 31st day, 8h. 16m. aftern.

D's Dec. 5th, 28° 23' N.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 28° 25' S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 29	10 39	15° 48''
6	15 6	1 28	1 49	10 18	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 7	10 0	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 23	9 43	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 26	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 51	9 10	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		1
2	4 25	6	2	7 46	18 N 3	21.6	9 a 49	4 m 33	11 m 51	5 49	6 10		2
3	4 26	5	58	7 45	17 48	☾	10 7	5 22	1 a 17	6 30	6 51		3
4	4 28	5	54	7 43	17 33	23.6	10 35	6 15	2 44	7 15	7 41		4
5	4 29	5	49	7 41	17 17	24.6	11 15	7 13	4 8	8 10	8 46		5
6	4 31	5	44	7 40	17 1	25.6	morn.	8 16	5 23	9 28	10 9		6
7	4 32	5	38	7 38	16 44	26.6	0 15	9 22	6 22	10 54	11 36		7
8	4 34	5	31	7 36	16 28	27.6	1 33	10 27	7 3	—	0 16		8
9	4 35	5	24	7 34	16 11	28.6	3 3	11 28	7 31	0 51	1 20		9
10	4 37	5	16	7 33	15 53	☉	4 36	0 a 24	7 49	1 49	2 13		10
11	4 38	5	7	7 31	15 36	1.3	6 6	1 16	8 5	2 38	3 2		11
12	4 40	4	58	7 29	15 18	2.3	7 31	2 3	8 18	3 23	3 44		12
13	4 41	4	49	7 27	15 0	3.3	8 51	2 49	8 31	4 2	4 23		13
14	4 43	4	39	7 25	14 42	4.3	10 11	3 33	8 42	4 41	5 1		14
15	4 45	4	28	7 23	14 24	5.3	11 28	4 18	8 56	5 18	5 26		15
16	4 46	4	17	7 21	14 5	6.3	0 a 47	5 4	9 12	5 55	6 13		16
17	4 48	4	5	7 19	13 46	☽	2 2	5 52	9 34	6 31	6 52		17
18	4 50	3	53	7 17	13 27	8.3	3 14	6 41	10 4	7 14	7 38		18
19	4 51	3	40	7 15	13 8	9.3	4 18	7 32	10 45	8 7	8 44		19
20	4 53	3	27	7 13	12 49	10.3	5 11	8 24	11 39	9 24	10 8		20
21	4 54	3	13	7 11	12 29	11.3	5 50	9 15	morn.	10 51	11 33		21
22	4 56	2	59	7 9	12 9	12.3	6 18	10 4	0 45	—	0 14		22
23	4 58	2	44	7 7	11 49	13.3	6 40	10 52	1 57	0 41	1 4		23
24	4 59	2	28	7 5	11 29	14.3	6 55	11 37	3 13	1 27	1 47		24
25	5 1	2	13	7 3	11 8	☉	7 8	morn.	4 31	2 5	2 22		25
26	5 2	1	57	7 0	10 48	16.3	7 19	0 21	5 47	2 39	2 55		26
27	5 4	1	40	6 58	10 27	17.3	7 30	1 4	7 4	3 9	3 26		27
28	5 5	1	23	6 56	10 6	18.3	7 43	1 47	8 20	3 41	3 56		28
29	5 7	1	6	6 54	9 45	19.3	7 56	2 32	9 40	4 14	4 30		29
30	5 9	0	48	6 52	9 23	20.3	8 13	3 19	11 2	4 45	5 2		30
31	5 10	0	30	6 50	9 2	21.3	8 36	4 11	0 a 30	5 20	5 38		31
	5 12	0	12	6 47	8 40	☾	9 12	5 6	1 54	5 58	6 20		31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town Clerk this day.

1. Bristol, ten days—leather & wool, horses & cattle.
4, 5, 7. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
5 to 12. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th) Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.

8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Burgess Lists* to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 4.

15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*

Lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.

21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.

23. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.

24. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.

26. Howden, for six days—horses.

27. Leipzig—hogs, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Leeds in this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Sept. 5	14th	Sunday after Trinity	Jerem. 5	Matt. 6	Jerem. 22	Rom. 6	
" 12	15th	"	" 25	" 13	" 36	" 13	
" 19	16th	"	Ezek. 2	" 20	Ezek. 13	1 Cor. 4	
" 26	17th	"	" 14	" 27	" 18	" 11	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star till the 2nd, invisible till the 16th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 1st, at 2h. 8m. A.M., stationary; on the 14th, at 9h. 0m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 23rd, at 6h. 25m. A.M., stationary; on the 29th, at 5h. 52m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 30th, at 0h. 22m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $17^{\circ} 52' W$.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius. On the 5th, at 11h. 19m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 13th, at 1h. 39m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 7m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 8th, at 9h. 45m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 31m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 2h. 57m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 52' S$; on the 4th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 5h. 56m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 28' S$; on the 6th, at 11h. 7m. A.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 50' S$; on the 11th, at 7h. 48m. A.M., with Venus, at $2^{\circ} 47' N$; on the 12th, at 3h. 30m. A.M., with α Libra, at $5^{\circ} 26' N$; on the 14th, at 0h. 54m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $0^{\circ} 44' N$; at 10h. 47m. P.M., with Mars, at $2^{\circ} 45' N$; on the 16th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 27th, at 7h. 2m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $5^{\circ} 29' S$; on the 28th, at 10h. 48m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $0^{\circ} 14' N$; on the 29th, at 0h. 47m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $5^{\circ} 46' S$; at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee.

The Constellation Pegasus will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Im. at 1h. 37m. 27.3s. A.M.; 8th, Im. at 3h. 50m. 50.9s. A.M.; 9th, Im. at 9h. 59m. 11.9s. P.M.; 15th, Im. at 3h. 24m. 14.1s. A.M.; 16th, Im. at 11h. 52m. 34.9s. P.M.; 24th, Im. at 1h. 45m. 56.6s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 1st, Im. at 2h. 27m. 56.1s. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 54m. 32.1s. A.M.; 8th, Im. at 5h. 4m. 56.3s. A.M.; 18th, Em. at 11h. 27m. 42.6s. P.M.; 25th, Im. at 11h. 37m. 42.0s. P.M.; 26th, Em. at 2h. 4m. 38.7s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 20th, Im. at 9h. 28m. 45.6s. P.M.; Em. at 11h. 41m. 25.4s. P.M.; 28th, Im. at 1h. 27m. 52.2s. A.M.; Fm. at 3h. 41m. 6.2s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1858. 5618.

Sept.

1 22 Elul.

9 1 Tisri

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Mohammedan Calendar.

1858. Hegira, 1275.

Sept.

1 22 Moharem.

10 1 Saphar.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

New Year, 5619.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Fast, Death of Gedaliah.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Fast, Day of Atonement.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Feast of Tabernacles.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Second Day.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Feast of Branches.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Feast of the Law.

12 4 "

13 10 "

23 15 "

24 16 "

29 21 "

30 22 "

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 Tu	245	.. .. .
3 F	246	.. .. .
4 S	247	.. .. .
5 S	248	14 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	249	.. .. .
7 Tu	250	.. .. .
8 W	251	.. .. .
9 Tu	252	Jewish year, 5619, begins.
10 F	253	.. .. .
11 S	254	Salmon Fish. in Scotl. ends.
12 S	255	15 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	256	.. .. .
14 Tu	257	.. .. .
15 W	258	Ember Week.
16 Tu	259	.. .. .
17 F	260	.. .. .
18 S	261	.. .. .
19 S	262	16 Sunday aft. Trinity.
20 M	263	.. .. .
21 Tu	264	St. Matthew.
22 W	265	.. .. .
23 Tu	266	Autumnal Quarter begins.
24 F	267	.. .. .
25 S	268	.. .. .
26 S	269	17 Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	270	.. .. .
28 Tu	271	.. .. .
29 W	272	{ MICHAELMAS DAY. St. Michael.
30 Th	273	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	75.0	58.5	16	77.7	58.3
2	63.5	51.0	17	80.7	53.0
3	63.0	46.9	18	74.5	54.8
4	48.5	55.3	19	64.0	48.9
5	73.2	47.9	20	70.1	51.5
6	75.7	53.3	21	69.0	41.5
7	74.3	51.4	22	68.0	49.5
8	67.5	56.9	23	69.8	52.9
9	68.4	54.8	24	73.6	51.6
10	72.8	57.4	25	71.0	57.9
11	61.1	53.6	26	69.4	51.1
12	71.8	51.9	27	70.0	51.7
13	72.9	49.5	28	63.0	51.9
14	67.0	53.9	29	70.3	45.5
15	74.7	55.4	30	68.3	49.7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 7th day, 2h. 14m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 15th day, 5h. 16m. morn.
 Full 23rd day, 3h. 20m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 30th day, 1h. 51m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 2nd, 28° 26' N.; 8th, 0°; 15th,
 28° 26' S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 28° 23' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 32	3 2	3 6	8 52	15' 54''
6	13 13	3 21	3 18	8 37	15 55
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 23	15 56
16	12 34	4 0	3 39	8 9	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 55	15 59
26	11 54	4 40	3 59	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	s.					h. m.	h. m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	5 13	0	7	6 45	8 19	23.3	10 a 2	6 m 7	3 a 13	6 45	7 13		1
2	5 15	0	25	6 43	7 57	24.3	11 11	7 10	4 15	7 46	8 24		2
3	5 17	0	44	6 41	7 35	25.3	morn.	8 13	5 1	9 16	10 4		3
4	5 18	1	4	6 39	7 13	26.3	0 35	9 14	5 33	10 54	11 39		4
5	5 20	1	23	6 36	6 50	27.3	2 5	10 11	5 53	—	0 14		5
6	5 21	1	43	6 34	6 28	28.3	3 37	11 4	6 11	0 45	1 12		6
7	5 23	2	3	6 32	6 6	☉	5 2	11 52	6 23	1 40	2 3		7
8	5 25	2	23	6 30	5 43	0.9	6 25	0 a 39	6 37	2 22	2 43		8
9	5 26	2	44	6 27	5 20	1.9	7 45	1 24	6 47	3 1	3 18		9
10	5 28	3	4	6 25	4 58	2.9	9 4	2 9	7 1	3 37	3 52		10
11	5 29	3	25	6 23	4 35	3.9	10 23	2 56	7 16	4 11	4 26		11
12	5 31	3	46	6 20	4 12	4.9	11 42	3 43	7 36	4 43	4 59		12
13	5 33	4	7	6 18	3 49	5.9	0 a 58	4 33	8 3	5 16	5 31		13
14	5 34	4	28	6 16	3 26	6.9	2 6	5 24	8 39	5 50	6 7		14
15	5 36	4	49	6 13	3 3	☽	3 3	6 15	9 28	6 30	6 53		15
16	5 37	5	10	6 11	2 40	8.9	3 48	7 7	10 30	7 19	7 57		16
17	5 39	5	31	6 9	2 16	9.9	4 21	7 57	11 40	8 44	9 30		17
18	5 41	5	52	6 7	1 53	10.9	4 44	8 45	morn.	10 14	10 58		18
19	5 42	6	14	6 4	1 30	11.9	5 2	9 31	0 55	11 41	—		19
20	5 44	6	35	6 2	1 7	12.9	5 15	10 16	2 12	0 13	0 37		20
21	5 45	6	56	6 0	0 43	13.9	5 28	10 59	3 29	0 58	1 17		21
22	5 47	7	17	5 57	0 20	14.9	5 38	11 43	4 46	1 35	1 52		22
23	5 49	7	38	5 55	0 s 4	☉	5 51	morn.	6 3	2 6	2 23		23
24	5 50	7	58	5 53	0 27	16.9	6 4	0 23	7 24	2 39	2 53		24
25	5 52	8	19	5 50	0 50	17.9	6 20	1 15	8 46	3 9	3 27		25
26	5 54	8	40	5 48	1 14	18.9	6 42	2 6	10 15	3 43	4 0		26
27	5 55	9	0	5 46	1 37	19.9	7 13	3 2	11 42	4 18	4 35		27
28	5 57	9	20	5 44	2 1	20.9	7 58	4 1	1 a 2	4 55	5 16		28
29	5 58	9	40	5 41	2 24	21.9	9 1	5 3	2 10	5 39	6 3		29
30	6 0	9	59	5 39	2 47	☾	10 20	6 6	3 0	6 30	7 1		30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of November.

2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2, 4, 5. Nottingham—cheese, &c.

2. Woodstock—cheese.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

11, &c. Weyhill—sheep.

11. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

14. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

18. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.

29. Burton-on-Trent—horses and cattle.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

29. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Oct. 2	19th Sunday after Trinity	Ezek. 20	Mark 6	Ezek. 24	2 Cor. 2
" 10	19th	Dan. 3	" 13	Dan. 6	" 9
" 17	20th	Joel 2	Luke 3	Micah 6	Galat. 3
" 24	21st	Habak. 2	" 10	Prov. 1	Ephes. 4
" 31	22nd	Prov. 3	" 17	" 3	Colos. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*, is a morning star till the 25th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 30th, at 3h. 19m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 3rd, at 10h. 5m. P.M., at greatest elongation, 46° 38' E.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 2h. 40m. P.M., and sets at 5h. 57m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation *Sagittarius*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 5m. P.M. and sets at 8h. 43m. P.M.; on the 30th, at 4h. 42m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 10th, at 6h. 33m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 50m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Cancer*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 20m. A.M., and on the 31st, at 6h. 21m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 30m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 3h. 30m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (*Pollux*), at 3° 3' N.; on the 2nd, at 9h. 30m. A.M., with *Saturn*, at 2° 7' S.; on the 3rd, at 5h. 2m. P.M., with α Leonis (*Regulus*), at 0° 33' S.; at 6h. 33m. P.M., with α Virginis (*Spica*), at 1° 42' N.; on the 5th, at 9h. 16m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at 3° 52' N.; on the 9th, at 0h. 10m. A.M., with α *Libra*, at 5° 20' N.; on the 11th, at 1h. 47m. A.M., with *Venus*, at 0° 12' N.; at 9h. 12m. A.M., with α *Scorpii* (*Antares*), at 0° 37' N.; on the 13th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; at 9h. 15m. P.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 2° 20' N.; on the 25th, at 1h. 17m. A.M., with *Uranus*, at 5h. 21' S.; at 10h. 44m. A.M., with α *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 10° 41' S.; at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 26th, at 4h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with β *Tauri*, at 0° 26' N.; at 6h. 35m. A.M., with *Jupiter*, at 5° 37' S.; on the 29th, at 6h. 13m. P.M., with *Saturn*, at 1h. 43' S.

The *Constellations* *Cassiopeia*, *Andromeda*, *Pisces*, and *Cetus*, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and *Aries*, at the end, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 1st, 1m. at 3h. 39m. 23° 49s. A.M.; 2nd, 1m. at 10h. 7m. 47° 5s. P.M.; 8th, 1m. at 5h. 32m. 51° 5s. A.M.; 10th, 1m. at 6h. 1m. 16° 1s. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 1h. 54m. 43° 4s. A.M.; 18th, 1m. at 8h. 23m. 10° 7s. P.M.; 21th, 1m. at 3h. 49m. 25° 5s. A.M.; 25th, 1m. at 10h. 16m. 43° 2s. P.M.; 31st, 1m. at 5h. 42m. 8° 5s. A.M.

Second Satellite, 3rd, 1m. at 2h. 14m. 27° 9s. A.M.; 5m. at 4h. 41m. 30° 1s. A.M.; 10th, 1m. at 4h. 51m. 9° 5s. A.M.; 20th, 1m. at 8h. 45m. 37° 4s. P.M.; 27th, 1m. at 11h. 22m. 10° 1s. P.M.

Third Satellite, 5th, 1m. at 5h. 26m. 19° 6s. A.M.; 20th, 1m. at 7h. 41m. 29° 8s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1853.	5619.
Oct.	
1 24 Tisri.	
9 1 Cheshvan.	

Mohammedan Calendar.

1853.	Hegira, 1275.
Oct.	
1 22 Saphar.	
9 1 Rabi' I.	
19 11	{ Birth of
21 13	{ Mohamm.
22 14	{ Fortunate
23 15	{ Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	274	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 S	275	" " " " " "
3 S	276	18 Sunday after Trinity.
4 M	277	" " " " " "
5 Tu	278	" " " " " "
6 W	279	" " " " " "
7 Th	280	" " " " " "
8 F	281	" " " " " "
9 S	282	" " " " " "
10 S	283	19 Sunday after Trinity
11 M	284	{ Oxford Mich. Tm. beg.
12 Tu	285	{ Old Michaelmas Day.
13 W	286	" " " " " "
14 Th	287	" " " " " "
15 F	288	" " " " " "
16 S	289	" " " " " "
17 S	290	20 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	291	St. Luke.
19 Tu	292	" " " " " "
20 W	293	" " " " " "
21 Th	294	" " " " " "
22 F	295	" " " " " "
23 S	296	" " " " " "
24 S	297	21 Sunday after Trinity.
25 M	298	" " " " " "
26 Tu	299	" " " " " "
27 W	300	" " " " " "
28 Th	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 F	302	" " " " " "
30 S	303	" " " " " "
31 S	304	22 Sunday after Trinity.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	63.0	50.7	17	67.2	47.5
2	67.7	50.0	18	57.0	50.8
3	64.0	50.0	19	61.3	49.4
4	62.3	48.5	20	63.7	47.2
5	61.0	41.9	21	56.0	49.3
6	60.5	48.1	22	50.5	42.7
7	63.4	43.1	23	57.1	45.1
8	59.7	47.1	24	63.0	43.9
9	55.0	43.6	25	60.2	50.9
10	62.7	44.2	26	64.0	44.7
11	53.5	47.2	27	63.0	46.5
12	67.7	55.3	28	64.5	47.7
13	65.7	51.0	29	58.7	45.9
14	65.8	42.3	30	57.0	42.9
15	57.0	48.7	31	59.7	37.8
16	65.0	50.7			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 7th day, 2h. 7m. morn.
 First Quart... 15th day, 0h. 42m. morn.
 Full 22nd day, 3h. 19m. altern.
 Last Quart... 29th day, 8h. 33m. morn.

p's Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 28°-18' S.;
 20th, 0°; 26th, 28°-13' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	C's semi-di.
1	11 35	4 59	4 8	7 30	16' 1"
6	11 15	5 19	4 17	7 19	16 3
11	10 56	5 38	4 26	7 7	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 46	16 7
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutling of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	6 2	10	18	5 37	3 s 11	23.9	11 a 46	7 m 7	3 a 36	7 42	8 29	1
2	6 3	10	37	5 34	3 31	24.9	morn.	8 4	4 0	9 17	10 10	2
3	6 5	10	56	5 32	3 57	25.9	1 15	8 56	4 16	10 57	11 37	3
4	6 7	11	14	5 30	4 20	26.9	2 40	9 45	4 32	—	0 7	4
5	6 8	11	32	5 28	4 41	27.9	4 2	10 31	4 43	0 32	0 55	5
6	6 10	11	50	5 25	5 7	28.9	5 21	11 16	4 55	1 17	1 37	6
7	6 12	12	7	5 23	5 30	●	6 41	0 a 1	5 7	1 54	2 13	7
8	6 13	12	23	5 21	5 53	1.4	8 0	0 47	5 22	2 32	2 48	8
9	6 15	12	40	5 19	6 16	2.4	9 20	1 34	5 39	3 6	3 23	9
10	6 17	12	56	5 17	6 39	3.4	10 37	2 24	6 3	3 39	3 55	10
11	6 18	13	11	5 14	7 1	4.4	11 50	3 15	6 36	4 12	4 28	11
12	6 20	13	26	5 12	7 24	5.4	0 a 52	4 6	7 19	4 44	5 2	12
13	6 22	13	40	5 10	7 46	6.4	1 42	4 58	8 16	5 20	5 40	13
14	6 24	13	54	5 8	8 9	7.4	2 19	5 48	9 22	5 59	6 24	14
15	6 25	14	8	5 6	8 31	8	2 46	6 37	10 36	6 50	7 22	15
16	6 27	14	21	5 4	8 53	9.4	3 6	7 23	11 50	8 1	8 46	16
17	6 29	14	33	5 1	9 15	10.4	3 21	8 8	morn.	9 33	10 15	17
18	6 30	14	45	4 59	9 37	11.4	3 33	8 51	1 7	10 52	11 26	18
19	6 32	14	56	4 57	9 59	12.4	3 45	9 35	2 22	11 54	—	19
20	6 34	15	6	4 55	10 21	13.4	3 57	10 19	3 40	0 16	0 35	20
21	6 36	15	16	4 53	10 42	14.4	4 10	11 6	4 59	0 54	1 13	21
22	6 37	15	25	4 51	11 4	○	4 26	11 57	6 22	1 30	1 48	22
23	6 39	15	34	4 49	11 25	16.4	4 45	morn.	7 50	2 3	2 21	23
24	6 41	15	42	4 47	11 46	17.4	5 14	0 52	9 20	2 40	2 59	24
25	6 43	15	49	4 45	12 7	18.4	5 55	1 52	10 46	3 19	3 38	25
26	6 44	15	55	4 43	12 27	19.4	6 54	2 55	0 a 1	3 59	4 20	26
27	6 46	16	1	4 41	12 48	20.4	8 9	3 59	0 58	4 42	5 5	27
28	6 48	16	6	4 39	13 8	21.4	9 34	5 2	1 38	5 31	5 59	28
29	6 50	16	10	4 37	13 28	○	11 1	6 0	2 6	6 28	7 3	29
30	6 51	16	13	4 35	13 48	23.4	morn.	6 53	2 23	7 43	8 28	30
31	6 53	16	16	4 33	14 7	24.4	0 26	7 42	2 38	9 12	9 56	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
5. Eccleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
8. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen-cloths.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
9. Mayor and Alderman of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey—horses, cattle, &c.

15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

- 17, 30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
- 17, 18. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston. (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
26. Llandovery—cattle and pigs.
29. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
29. Harleson, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Nov. 7	23rd Sunday after Trinity	Prov. 11	Luke 23	Prov. 12	1 Thes. 3
" 14	24th " "	" 13	John 6	" 14	1 Tim. 2, 3.
" 21	25th " "	" 15	" 13	" 16	2 Tim. 4
" 28	Advent Sunday	Isaiah 1	" 20	Isaiah 2	Heb. 4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, is invisible till the 11th, then an evening star to the end of the month, setting on the 30th at 0h. 43m. after the sun. On the 12th, at 5h. 30m. P.M., in *Aphelion*.

Venus, in the constellation *Scorpio*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 7th, at Noon, at greatest brilliancy; on the 23rd, at 3h. 6m. P.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellations *Sagittarius* and *Aquarius*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 40m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 46m. P.M.; on the 30th, passes the meridian at 4h. 27m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 39m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 0h. 32m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Cancer*. On the 4th, at 4h. 20m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 24th, at 4h. 16m. A.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 24m. A.M.; on the 24th, at 0h. 43m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 2h. 7m. A.M., in conjunction with a *Virginis* (Spica), at 1° 43' N.; on the 5th, at 8h. 2m. P.M., with a *Librae*, at 5° 16' N.; on the 6th, at 4h. 23m. A.M., with *Mercury*, at 4° 35' N.; on the 7th, at 6h. 26m. A.M., with *Scorpii* at 6° 10' N.; at 5h. 1m. P.M., with a *Scorpii* (Antares), at 0° 28' N.; on the 8th, at 4h. 47m. A.M., with *Venus*, at 0° 6' N.; on the 10th, at 5h. 0m. P.M., in *Apogee*; on the 11th, at 11h. 28m. P.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 1° 19' N.; on the 21st, at 9h. 6m. A.M., with *Uranus*, at 5° 16' S.; at 8h. 0m. P.M., with a *Tauri* (Aldebaran), at 10° 35' S.; on the 22nd, at 11h. 26m. A.M., with *Jupiter*, at 5° 31' S.; at 1h. 43m. P.M., with *Scorpii*, at 0° 34' N.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., in *Perigee*; on the 24th, at 4h. 2m. P.M., in conjunction with *Geminorum*, (Pollux), at 3° 20' N.; on the 26th, at 1h. 27m. A.M., with *Saturn*, at 1° 19' S.; on the 27th, at 4h. 39m. A.M., with a *Leonis* (Regulus), at 0° 5' S.

The *Constellations* *Perseus* and *Eridanus* are on the meridian at midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd Im. at 0h. 10m. 33' 6s. A.M.; 3rd Im. at 6h. 39m. 1' 3s. P.M.; 4th Im. at 2h. 4m. 25' 0s. A.M.; 10th Im. at 6h. 32m. 54' 7s. P.M.; 16th Im. at 3h. 58m. 24' 2s. A.M.; 17th Im. at 10h. 26m. 56' 1s. P.M.; 23rd Im. at 5h. 52m. 31' 7s. A.M.; 25th Im. at 0h. 21m. 6' 0s. A.M.; 2th Im. at 6h. 49m. 37' 4s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 4th Im. at 1h. 58m. 33' 1s. A.M.; 11th Im. at 4h. 35m. 4' 5s. A.M.; 14th Im. at 5h. 53m. 34' 7s. P.M.; 18th Im. at 7h. 11m. 26' 3s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 8h. 29m. 52' 8s. P.M.; 28th Im. at 11h. 6m. 8' 2s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd Im. at 5h. 23m. 54' 0s. P.M.; 3rd Im. at 11h. 42m. 10' 8s. P.M.; 10th Im. at 1h. 23m. 6' 9s. A.M.; 11th Im. at 8h. 42m. 22' 4s. A.M.; 17th Im. at 5h. 22m. 18' 4s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 Tu	306	All Souls. Mich. T. beg.
3 W	307	" " " " "
4 Th	308	" " " " "
5 F	309	<i>Gunpowder Plot, 1605.</i>
6 S	310	" " " " "
7 S	311	23 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	312	" " " " "
9 Tu	313	{ Prince of Wales b. 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
10 W	314	" " " " "
11 Tu	315	St. Martin. Half Quarter.
12 F	316	Camb. Mich. T. div. m.
13 S	317	" " " " "
14 S	318	24 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	319	" " " " "
16 Tu	320	" " " " "
17 W	321	" " " " "
18 Tu	322	" " " " "
19 F	323	" " " " "
20 S	324	" " " " "
21 S	325	{ 25 Sunday aft. Trinity. Princess Royal b. 1840.
22 M	326	St. Cecilia.
23 Tu	327	" " " " "
24 W	328	" " " " "
25 Tu	329	Mich. Term ends.
26 F	330	" " " " "
27 S	331	" " " " "
28 S	332	1 Sunday in Advent.
29 M	333	" " " " "
30 Tu	334	St. Andrew.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1858. 5619.	1858. Hegira, 1275.
Nov. 1 24 Chesvan.	Nov. 1 24 Rabiu I.
8 1 Chislen.	8 1 Rabiu II.
22 15 "	20 13 " } Fortu-
	21 14 " } nite
	22 15 " } Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1856.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	53·7	46 0	16	42·9
2	57·7	47·0	17	42·2
3	53·0	40·0	18	48·5
4	51·8	36·7	19	49·5
5	50·5	37·0	20	51·4
6	49·0	29·0	21	51·3
7	49·6	34·0	22	52·6
8	46·2	40·2	23	58·0
9	49·8	34·9	24	55·2
10	45·8	35·6	25	40·0
11	43·0	30·6	26	40·0
12	43·8	34·7	27	48·0
13	43·2	35·7	28	40·0
14	43·6	33·2	29	36·0
15	42·3	29·0	30	34·9

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 5th day, 4h. 48m. aftern.
 First Quart...13th day, 8h. 42m. aftern.
 Full 21st day, 2h. 25m. morn.
 Last Quart...27th day, 5h. 35m. aftern.
 ♄'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 9th, 28° 7' S.;
 16th, 6°; 22nd, 28° 3' N.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 10"
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 19	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 2	16 14
26	8 18	8 16	5 36	5 59	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.			Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.			h. m.	°	'			h. m.			Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 55	m. s. 16 18		h. m. 4 32	14	s	27	25·4	h. m. 1 m 17	h. m. 8 m 28		h. m. 2 a 51	h. m. 10 36	h. m. 11 11	1
2	6 58	16 18		4 30	14		46	26·4	3 5	9 12		3 4	11 41	—	
3	6 59	16 19		4 28	15		5	27·4	4 24	9 56		3 14	0 5	0 29	2
4	7 0	16 18		4 26	15		23	28·4	5 41	10 41		3 28	0 51	1 12	4
5	7 2	16 16		4 24	15		42	●	7 0	11 27		3 43	1 29	1 49	5
6	7 4	16 14		4 23	16		0	0·8	8 18	0 a 16		4 6	2 6	2 25	6
7	7 6	16 11		4 21	16		18	1·8	9 32	1 6		4 35	2 42	2 59	7
8	7 8	16 7		4 20	16		35	2·8	10 39	1 58		5 14	3 18	3 32	8
9	7 9	16 2		4 18	16		53	3·8	11 35	2 50		6 7	3 50	4 7	9
10	7 11	15 56		4 16	17		10	4·8	0 a 16	3 41		7 10	4 23	4 41	10
11	7 13	15 49		4 15	17		27	5·8	0 48	4 30		8 20	4 59	5 18	11
12	7 15	15 42		4 13	17		43	6·8	1 8	5 16		9 32	5 38	5 59	12
13	7 16	15 34		4 12	17		59	☾	1 25	6 1	10 48		6 24	6 51	13
14	7 18	15 25		4 10	18		15	8·8	1 39	6 44	morn.		7 18	7 54	14
15	7 20	15 15		4 9	18		30	9·8	1 51	7 26	0 2		8 36	9 13	15
16	7 21	15 4		4 8	18		46	10·8	2 2	8 9	1 17		9 48	10 21	16
17	7 23	14 52		4 6	19		0	11·8	2 14	8 54	2 32		10 52	11 20	17
18	7 25	14 40		4 5	19		15	12·8	2 28	9 42	3 52		11 46	—	18
19	7 27	14 27		4 4	19		29	13·8	2 46	10 35	5 16		0 8	0 29	19
20	7 28	14 13		4 3	19		43	14·8	3 11	11 34	6 46		0 51	1 15	20
21	7 30	13 58		4 2	19		56	○	3 48	morn.	8 17		1 35	1 57	21
22	7 32	13 43		4 1	20		9	16·8	4 40	0 38	9 40		2 18	2 40	22
23	7 33	13 26		3 59	20		22	17·8	5 52	1 44	10 46		3 1	3 25	23
24	7 35	13 9		3 58	20		34	18·8	7 17	2 50	11 34		3 48	4 15	24
25	7 36	12 51		3 57	20		46	19·8	8 45	3 52	0 a 7		4 38	5 7	25
26	7 38	12 32		3 56	20		58	20·8	10 15	4 48	0 28		5 31	6 1	26
27	7 40	12 13		3 56	21		9	☾	11 38	5 40	0 45		6 29	6 58	27
28	7 41	11 52		3 55	21		20	22·8	morn.	6 27	0 58		7 32	8 5	28
29	7 43	11 32		3 51	21		30	23·8	0 57	7 12	1 12		8 43	9 18	29
30	7 44	11 10		3 53	21		40	24·8	2 13	7 55	1 22		9 52	10 23	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
 1. Bury St Edmunds—cattle.
 4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
 4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
 6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
 6. Higham Rovers—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
 7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
 horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
 7, 8. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
 9, 10, 11. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
 10, 11. Bewdley—hogs, cattle, horses, &c.

11. Boston—cattle.
 13. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.
 14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 17. Horsea—horses and cattle.
 28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
 21. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Dec. 5	2nd Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	Acts 6	Isaiah 24	Heb. 11		
" 12	3rd "	" 25	" 12	" 26	James 5		
" 19	4th "	" 30	" 19	" 32	2 Peter 2		
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7, v. 10 to Titus	2, v. 4 to v. 9		
" 26	1st Sun. aft. Christmas	" 37	Acts 6, v. 8, and chap. 7, to v. 30	" 38	Acts 7, v. 30 to v. 55.		
	St Stephen.						

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is an evening star till the 29th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 2nd, at 3h. 51m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $0^{\circ} 34' S$; on the 13th, at 6h. 6m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $20^{\circ} 27' E$; on the 21st, at 6h. 25m. A.M., stationary; on the 26th, at 5h. 9m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 30th, at 10h. 48m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellation Scorpio, is an evening star at the beginning of the month, invisible till about the middle then a morning star to the end. On the 14th, at 4h. 3m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellation Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 12m. P.M., and on the 31st, at 3h. 55m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 8th, at 8h. 10m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 24m. A.M., and on the 31st, at 2h. 18m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 17m. P.M., and on the 31st, at 4h. 12m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 8h. 10m. A.M. in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica) at $10^{\circ} 52' N$; on the 3rd, at 2h. 35m. A.M., with α Librae, at $50^{\circ} 20' N$; on the 6th, at 0h. 49m. P.M., with Venus, at $30^{\circ} 41' N$; on the 7th, at 4h. 26m. A.M., with Mercury, at $10^{\circ} 51' N$; on the 8th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 11th, at 8h. 36m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 18' S$; on the 19th, at 6h. 36m. P.M., with Uranus, at $50^{\circ} 20' S$; on the 19th, at 5h. 2m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $50^{\circ} 32' S$; on the 20th, at 0h. 45m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $0^{\circ} 26' N$; on the 21st, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 22nd, at 1h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $30^{\circ} 30' N$; on the 23rd, at 8h. 56m. A.M., with Saturn, at $10^{\circ} 4' S$; on the 31st, at 7h. 12m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at $60^{\circ} 15' N$.

The *Constellation Taurus* will be on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd, Im. at 2h. 15m. 25th 2s. A.M.; 3rd, Im. at 8h. 43m. 58th 9s. P.M.; 11th, Em. at 0h. 48m. 15th 38s. A.M.; 12th, Em. at 7h. 16m. 58th 4s. P.M.; 18th, Em. at 2h. 43m. 2th 0s. A.M.; 19th, Em. at 9h. 11m. 49th 0s. P.M.; 25th, Em. at 4h. 37m. 59th 8s. A.M.; 26th, Em. at 1h. 0m. 49th 0s. P.M.; 28th, Em. at 5h. 35m. 33th 58s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th, Im. at 1h. 42m. 21st 1s. A.M.; 9th, Em. at 5h. 23m. 11st 1s. P.M.; 13th, Em. at 6h. 46m. 30th 1s. A.M.; 14th, Em. at 8h. 4m. 27th 4s. P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 10h. 40m. 41st 2s. P.M.; 31st, Em. at 1h. 16m. 52nd 5s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1848.	5619.	1258.	1275.
Dec. 1 24 Chisleu.		Dec. 1 24 Rabi' 11.	
8 1 Tisbet.		7 1 Jomathi 1.	
17 10 "	{ East, Siege of Jerusa- lem.	19 13 "	{ Fortu- nate
		20 14 "	{ Days.
		21 15 "	{
31 24 "		26 20 "	{ Taking of
			{ Constau- tinople.
		31 25 "	{

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	335	.. .. .
2 Th	336	.. .. .
3 F	337	.. .. .
4 S	338	.. .. .
5 S	339	2 Sunday in Advent.
6 M	340	.. .. .
7 Tu	341	.. .. .
8 W	342	.. .. .
9 Tu	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 F	344	.. .. .
11 S	345	.. .. .
12 S	346	3 Sunday in Advent.
13 M	347	.. .. .
14 Tu	348	.. .. .
15 W	349	Ember Week.
16 Th	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 F	351	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
18 S	352	.. .. .
19 S	353	4 Sunday in Advent.
20 M	354	.. .. .
21 Tu	355	St. Thomas. Shortest Day.
22 W	356	Winter Quarter begins.
23 Tu	357	.. .. .
24 F	358	.. .. .
25 S	359	CHRISTMAS DAY
26 S	360	{ 1 Sun. after Christmas.
27 M	361	{ St. Stephen.
28 Tu	362	St. John.
29 W	363	Innocents.
30 Th	364	.. .. .
31 F	365	.. .. .

THERMONETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	34.8	22.8	17	40.8	24.0
2	32.2	20.5	18	48.0	40.0
3	38.0	24.0	19	45.0	36.0
4	29.8	21.5	20	45.8	37.8
5	54.5	37.1	21	46.5	42.7
6	56.0	45.7	22	46.0	41.9
7	58.9	50.0	23	45.3	32.0
8	54.4	52.0	24	43.7	31.8
9	53.8	51.5	25	31.2	26.5
10	55.9	49.0	26	31.5	24.6
11	52.0	44.8	27	34.2	26.0
12	53.3	44.2	28	31.5	18.5
13	47.8	41.6	29	39.5	29.4
14	47.0	41.0	30	46.5	25.5
15	44.2	38.8	31	49.0	43.0
16	37.2	24.3			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 5th day, 10h. 10m. morn.
 First Quart... 13th day, 3h. 29m. aftern.
 Full 20th day, 1b. 6m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 27th day, 5h. 38m. morn.

♄'s Dec. 6th, 28°-0' S.; 13h, 0°; 20th,
 28°-0' N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 7	8 27	5 42	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 17
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 46	8 48	5 56	5 55	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.l	6 1	6 0	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	7 46	10 48	3 53	21 50	25.8		3 m 29	8 m 39	1 a 36	10 58	11 25		1
2	7 47	10 25	3 52	21 59	26.8		4 47	9 24	1 50	11 54	—	—	2
3	7 48	10 1	3 51	22 7	27.8		6 4	10 11	2 10	0 19	0 41		3
4	7 50	9 37	3 51	22 16	28.8		7 18	11 0	2 35	1 4	1 26		4
5	7 51	9 12	3 50	22 24	29.8	⑤	8 27	11 51	3 11	1 47	2 6		5
6	7 52	8 46	3 50	22 31	30.8	1.1	9 27	0 a 43	3 59	2 24	2 43		6
7	7 53	8 21	3 50	22 38	31.8	2.1	10 14	1 35	5 0	3 0	3 19		7
8	7 55	7 54	3 49	22 44	32.8	3.1	10 47	2 24	6 7	3 35	3 53		8
9	7 56	7 27	3 49	22 51	33.8	4.1	11 12	3 12	7 20	4 12	4 29		9
10	7 57	7 0	3 49	22 56	34.8	5.1	11 30	3 56	8 33	4 46	5 4		10
11	7 58	6 32	3 49	23 1	35.8	6.1	11 41	4 39	9 46	5 23	5 43		11
12	7 59	6 4	3 49	23 6	36.8	7.1	11 57	5 21	10 58	6 3	6 25		12
13	8 0	5 36	3 49	23 10	37.8	♄	0 a 6	6 2	morn.	6 47	7 9		13
14	8 1	5 7	3 49	23 14	38.8	9.1	0 18	6 44	0 12	7 36	8 6		14
15	8 2	4 38	3 49	23 17	39.8	10.1	0 32	7 30	1 27	8 40	9 13		15
16	8 3	4 9	3 49	23 20	40.8	11.1	0 48	8 19	2 47	9 43	10 16		16
17	8 3	3 40	3 49	23 23	41.8	12.1	1 7	9 14	4 12	10 49	11 20		17
18	8 4	3 10	3 50	23 25	42.8	13.1	1 37	10 14	5 41	11 50	—	—	18
19	8 5	2 41	3 50	23 26	43.8	14.1	2 21	11 20	7 7	0 16	0 44		19
20	8 5	2 11	3 50	23 27	44.8	♅	3 25	morn.	8 24	1 9	1 35		20
21	8 6	1 41	3 51	23 27	45.8	16.1	4 47	0 28	9 22	2 0	2 28		21
22	8 6	1 11	3 51	23 28	46.8	17.1	6 19	1 34	10 2	2 56	3 20		22
23	8 7	0 41	3 52	23 27	47.8	18.1	7 52	2 36	10 30	3 46	4 11		23
24	8 7	0 11	3 52	23 26	48.8	19.1	9 21	3 31	10 48	4 37	5 0		24
25	8 8	bef. 18	3 53	23 25	49.8	20.1	10 43	4 22	11 5	5 27	5 51		25
26	8 8	0 48	3 54	23 23	50.8	21.1	morn.	5 9	11 18	6 16	6 41		26
27	8 8	1 18	3 55	23 21	51.8	♆	0 1	5 53	11 29	7 5	7 31		27
28	8 8	1 48	3 55	23 18	52.8	23.1	1 20	6 38	11 43	7 58	8 24		28
29	8 8	2 17	3 56	23 15	53.8	24.1	2 36	7 22	11 56	8 56	9 31		29
30	8 8	2 46	3 57	23 11	54.8	25.1	3 54	8 9	0 a 15	10 3	10 37		30
31	8 9	3 15	3 58	23 7	55.8	26.1	5 9	8 57	0 38	11 11	11 46		31

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Consort Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April, 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Earl Spencer—*Treas.* Earl of Mulgrave—*Comp. Visc.* Castlerosse—*Master of Household*, Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edw. M. Browell.

Ld. Chamberlain, Marq. of Breadalbane.

Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl of Caithness, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, Lord De Tabley, Lord Byron, Lord Dufferin, Lord Cremorne—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, bart., Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Major-Gen. A. N. Hood, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Major-Gen. Berkeley Drummond, Col. Sir E. Bowater, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish—*Extra Groom in Waiting*, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Ordinary*, H. Farquharson, G. G. Macpherson, C. E. Phipps, Visc. Castle-Cuffe—*Comptroller of Accounts*, N. H. Macdonald—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Major-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, Alfred Tennyson—*Ex-*

aminer of Plays, W. B. Donne—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Athol, Countess of Gainsborough, Countess of Desart, Viscountess Jocelyn, Marchioness of Ely, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald—*Extra Ladies*, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Lady Portman—*Maids of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel, Miss Emily Cathcart, Miss H. C. Stopford—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Gardner, Lady Codrington, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Alex. Gordon.

Gold Stick in Waiting, Marq. of Anglesey.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord Alfred Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, Maj.-Gen. E. Buckley, Maj.-Gen. E. W. Bouverie, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy—*Extra Equerry*, Col. T. M. Biddulph.

Mas. of Buck Hounds, Earl of Bessborough.

Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—

Sec. Jos. Hanby.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, the Hon. and

Rev. Edw. S. Keppel, the Rev. John

Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord Wri-

othlesley Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.

Domestic Chaplain, Dean of Windsor.

Sub-Dean—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir James Clark, Bt., M.D.,

Sir H. Holland, M.D.

Phys. in Ord., Robt. Ferguson, M.D.

Physician Accoucheur, Sir C. Locock, Bt.

Serjeant Surgeons, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt.,

Benj. Travers.

Phys. to Household, Sir John Forbes.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at

Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Visc.

Sydney.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn

Treasurer, Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.

Lords in Waiting, Visc. Torrington, Lord

Geo. Lennox.

Secretary, Dr. Becker.

Private Sec., Major-Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Chief Equerry, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood.

Equerries, Col. F. Hugh Seymour, Hon.

Capt. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, and Capt.

C. T. Du Plat—*Extra Equerry*, Hon.

Col. Alexander Gordon—*Addit. Equerry*,

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Ponsonby.

Gent. Ushers,—Capt. Blake and Dr. Lyon

Playfair, L.L.D.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Major-Gen. Wyld

and Col. Francis Seymour.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.
Treasurer and Cofferer—Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh.
Privy Seal—Visc. Monck.
Attorney-General—W. J. Alexander.
Tutor—F. W. Gibbs, M.A.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.
Comptroller, Col. Sir G. Couper, bart.
Physicians, Dr. W. E. Swaine, and Dr. McCarogher.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Earl Granville.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Harrowby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.

Secretaries of State. { *Home Affairs*, Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Affairs, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere
War Department, Lord Panmure.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir C. Wood.
President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Vernon Smith.
Postmaster-General, Duke of Argyll.
Pres. of Board of Trade, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Right Hon. M. T. Baines.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office*.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Earl Granville.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, C. A. Hamilton.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Harrowby.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Visct. Palmerston, Sir G. C. Lewis, bt., Visct. Duncan, Visct. Monek, Hon. H. B. W. Brand.
Secretaries, Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, J. Wilson.

Assistant-Sec., Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Senior Clerk (Bill Office), H. W. Chisholm.
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—Principal Sec., Sir George Grey, bt.—*Under Secs.*, W. N. Massey, M.P., Horatio Waddington—*Private Sec.*, Robt. Ellice.
Foreign Affairs—Principal Sec., Earl of Clarendon—*Under Secs.*, Earl of Shel-

burne, Edm. Hamond—*Private Sec.*, Hon. S. Ponsonby—*Accountant*, G. S. Frederick.

Colonial Affairs—Principal Sec., Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

Under Secs., John Ball and H. Merivale—*Private Sec.*, Viscount Sandon.

War Department—Principal Sec., Lord Panmure—*Under Secs.*, Sir J. Ramsden, bart., and Sir Benj. Hawes—*Assistant Under Sec.*, John R. Godley—*Sec. for Military Correspondence*, Col. Sir H. K. Storks—*Chief Clerk*, Henry R. Drewry—*Private Secs.*—to Lord Panmure, H. R. Grenfell; to Sir J. Ramsden, H. J. R. Gaskoin; to Sir B. Hawes, L. J. K. Bird
Accountant-General, R. C. Kirby.

IRISH OFFICE.

Lord-Lieut.—Earl of Carlisle.
Chief Sec., Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Right Hon. Vernon Smith.
Secretaries, H. Danby Seymour, M.P., Sir George Clerk.

THE ARMY.

Horse Guards—Commander of the Forces, Duke of Cambridge—*Military Secretary*, Col. Forster—*Adj.-Gen.-ral*, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig—*Director-Gen. of Medical Dep.*, Andrew Smith, M.D.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—Lords Commissioners, Sir Charles Wood, bt., Rear-Adm. Sir R. L. Dundas, Rear-Adm. Hon. Henry Eden, Capt. A. Milne, Capt. Lord Clarence Paget, T. G. Baring.
Secretaries, R. Bernal Osborne, W. G. Romaine—*Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—Accountant-Gen., R. M. Bromley—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker, bt.—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, T. T. Grant—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir J. Liddell, M.D.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-Gen., Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P.
Assistant Do., E. A. Holfay.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Vice-President, Robert Lowe, M.P.
Secretaries, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.
Statistical Department—Director, A. W. Fonblanque—*Assistant*, R. Valpy.
Corn Department—Comptroller of Corn Returns, H. F. Jadis.
Railway Department—Sec., Capt. Galton—*Inspectors of Railways*, Lieut.-Col. Wynne, Capt. Tyler, and Lieut.-Col. Yolland.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.

OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, bt., the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Private Secretary, Hon. R. B. P. Lyons.
Secretary, Alfred Austin.
Assistant-Secretary, G. Russell.
Solicitor—John Gardiner.
Architect and Surveyor, Jas. Pennethorne.
Con. Sur. to Chief Coms. Hen. Arthur Hunt.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners, Hon. C. A. Gore and Hon. J. K. Howard—*Solicitor*, H. Watson.

THE MINT.

Master, Thomas Graham.
Deputy and Comptroller, W. H. Barton.
Chief Medalist, James Wyon.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—*Dep.*, Hon. E. Spring Rice—T. P. Dickenson, F. Goulburn, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin, Hn. Grenville Berkeley.
Secretary, Wm. Maclean.
Solicitor, F. J. Hamel.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, Chas. Pressly—*Deputy*, Charles J. Herries—H. F. Stephenson, Alfred

Montgomery, Henry Roberts, Sir Alex. Duff Gordon.—*Sec.*, T. Keogh.
Solicitor, Jos. Timm.
Receiver-Gen., J. Brotherton
 Post Office.—*Postmaster-General*, Duke of Argyll—*Private Sec.*, C. F. Scott—*Secretary*, Rowland Hill—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Visc. Courtenay, R. W. Grey, M.P.—*Assist.-Sers.* W. G. Lumley, H. Fleming.

BOARD OF HEALTH—*President*, Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.—The Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade—*Sec.* Tom Taylor.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

* * * The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	111
Viscounts.....	23
Barons	201

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, *
 Cambridge, Prince George William Fred. Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799, *o*

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848

York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847

Dublin, Richard Whately, 1831, *b*

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1682

Pedford, Francis Russell, 1694

Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
 (Hamilton-Douglas, D. *)

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C. T. Grenville, 1822, *o*

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833

Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675

Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy Osborne, 1694, *

Manchester, W. Drogo Montagu, 1719

Marlborough, J. W. Spencer Churchill, 1702

Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756

Norfolk, Henry G. Fitz-Alan Howard, 1483

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766

Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716

Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675, *

Rutland, C. Cecil Manners, 1703

St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1683

Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547

Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, **o*

Ailesbury, G. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815

Peers of Scotland (elected 1857) ... 16

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life) 28

English Archbishops and Bishops .. 26

Irish representative Archbishops and } 4

Bishops

Total..... 454

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.

b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789

Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *

Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826

Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *

Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812

Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815

Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *

Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801

Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, *o*

Hertford, R. J. Seymour-Conway, 1793, *o*

Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784

Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, *o*

Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812

Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789

Townshend, John Townshend, 1787

Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, *a*

Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, *b*

Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831

Winchester, John Paulet, 1551.

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784

Abingdon, Montag Bertie, 1682

Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, *a*

Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826

Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730

Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714

Bantry, Richard White, 1816, *b*

Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772

Beauchamp, Hen. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815

Belmore, S. R. Lowry-Corry, 1797, *b*

Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679

Beverley, George Percy, 1790

Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815

Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-

ville, 1746 and 1759

Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815

- Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hampden-Hobart, 1746
 Burlington, Wm. Cavendish, 1831
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Caernarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan Hal-dane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Cathcart, C. Murray Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1763, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowley, Hen. Rich. C. Wellesley, 1857
 Cowper, Francis Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip De Grey, 1264
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, William Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1553
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott, 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *)
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Edingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, George Granville Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferraers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzwilliam, Wm. Thos. Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D. *)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Thymne Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Leicester Fitzgerald C. Stanhope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill, 1772 (Downshire, M. *o*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1695, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. *)
 Jersey, G. Child Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lancashire, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers, 1756, *b*
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1900
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, G. E. M. K. Elliot, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgumbe, E. A. Edgumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portarlington, H. J. R. Dawson-Damer, 1785, *b*
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wallop, 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1861, *o*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, Richard George Lumley Savile, 1690, *o*
 Seaford, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1701 *a*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, Frederick Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. *)
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk & Berkshire, Chas. J. Howard, 1603
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, William Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmorland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm. Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838

VISCOUNTS.

- Bangor, Edw. Ward, 1781 *b*
 Bolingbroke & St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1828
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, Thos. Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Dungannon, A. Hill-Trevor, 1766, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Eversley, C. S. Lefevre, 1857
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849
 Hardinge, Chas. Stewart Hardinge, 1846
 Hereford, Rob. Devereux, 1550

Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, o
 Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutehinson, 1821
 (Donoughmore, E. o)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederiek Fitzgerald,
 1747, o (Leinster, D.)
 Lifford, James Hewitt, 1781 b
 Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
 Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
 St. Vincent, Edward J. Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
 Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1852
 Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1686, a
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
 Bath and Wells, Lord Auekland, 1854
 Carlisle, H. Montague Villiers, 1856
 Cashel, Robert Daly, 1842, b
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Derry, William Higgin, 1853, b
 Durham, C. T. Longley, 1856
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, Charles Baring,
 1856
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Limerick, H. Griffin, 1853, b
 Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853
 Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849
 London, A. C. Tait, 1856
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1857 (no seat)
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, Robert Bickersteth, 1856
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827
 St. Asaph, T. Fowler Short, 1846
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
 1806 (Eglinton, E. *)
 Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict
 Arundell, 1605
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Auckland, Rich. Chas. Eden, 1795 (Bp.
 of Bath and Wells)
 Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
 Aveland, J. G. Heathcote, 1856
 Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1307
 Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, a
 Blayne, Cadwallader D. Blayne, 1621, b
 Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Ives Irby, 1761
 Boyle, R. St. Lawrence Boyle, 1711 (Cork
 & Orrery, E. o)
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin-Neville, 1788
 Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Midleton, V. o)
 Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
 Broughton de Gyfford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851
 Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643

Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John Campbell, 1841
 Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, o
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. o)
 Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, o
 Carysfort, Granville Leveson Proby, 1801
 (Carysfort, E. o)
 Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, b
 Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
 E. o)
 Churchill, Francis George Spenceer, 1815
 Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden,
 E. o)
 Claneboy, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
 (Dufferin, L. o)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. o)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, b
 Clements, Wm. Sydney Clements, 1831
 Leitrim, E. o)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh C. Clifford, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. o)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, b
 Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, o
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, a
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
 Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, b
 Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1307
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. o)
 De Freyne, Rev. John French, 1851
 Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 1821
 De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney Foulis,
 1835
 De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
 Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
 De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, b
 Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 *
 Dunsandle and Claneconal, D. St. George
 Daly, 1845, b
 Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
 Ebury, Robert Grosvenor, 1857
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, *
 Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, 1509, a
 Erskine, Thos. Americus Erskine, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, b
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. o)
 Fisherweg, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. o)
 Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
 (Clare, E. o)
 Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
 Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
 Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
 E. o)
 Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. o)
 Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
 Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Godolphin, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1832
 Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
 1806 (Granard, E. o)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782

- Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. *o*)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. ***)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. ***)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. ***)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. ***)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
 Kenmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kenmare, E. *o*)
 Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. ***)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, William Harry Hay, 1831 (Erroll, E. ***)
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, ***
 Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. ***)
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. *o*)
 Loftus, J. H. W. G. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
 Londesborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lydhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyons, Edmund Lyons, 1856
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Macaulay, Tho. Babington Macaulay, 1857
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, W. R. A. Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. *o*)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. ***)
 Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. ***)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. *o*)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massareene, V. *o*)
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. *o*)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E. ***)
 Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, George Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V. *o*)
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, T. Plunket, 1827 (Bp. of Tuam)
 Poltimore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. *o*)
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, Wm. Ponsonby, 1806
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837
 Raglan, R. F. Somerset, 1852
 Ranfurly, Thos. Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. *o*)
 Ravensworth, Henry Thos. Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Dennet Rodney, 1782
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. ***)
 Ross, James Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. ***)
 Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. ***)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Saltersford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796 (Courtoun, E. *o*)
 Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, A. Nathaniel H. Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, W. P. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. *o*)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, E. M. Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. *o*)
 Sinclair, Charles Sinclair, 1149, *a*
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Skene, James Duff, 1857 (Fife, E. *o*)
 Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. *o*)
 Soudes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (Londonderry, M. *o*)
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. ***)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1418
 Strafford, Geo. Stevens Byng, 1853
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis Stuart 1796 (Moray, E. ***)
 Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. ***)
 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, 1856, *o*
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas Thurlow, 1792
 Truro, C. R. C. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Henry de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. *o*)
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
 Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1811
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Ward, 1664

Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)*
 Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wensleydale, James Parke, 1856
 Wharnccliffe, E. M. Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and Balearras, E.)*
 Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Barnard, 1492

Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838
 Wycombe, H. P. Fitzmaurice, 1760
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-Yelverton
 Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham
 Wentworth, *Baroness*, 1529, Noel-Byron
 Windsor, *Baroness*, 1682, Clive-Windsor.

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, B.)
 Argyll, D. (see Sutherland and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balearras, E. (see Wigan)
 Beilhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clauricarde, M. (see Somershill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtnay, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fishewick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)

Dufferin, L. (see Clanboye)
 Eglington, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Fife, E. (see Skene)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kentis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)
 Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)

Longford, E. (see Silchester)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massarene, V. (see Oriel)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Bradrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryborough)
 Ormonde, M. (see Ormonde, B.)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Shelburne, E. (see Wycombe)
 Sligo, M. (see Montezigle)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Peshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Funnival)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redesdale.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.
Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Examiners for Standing Orders, S. Smith and Chas. Frere.
Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Walmisley.

Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office), B. S. R. Adam.
Short-hand Writer, Joseph Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Rear-Adm. Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval;
Deputy, George Godbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED APRIL, 1857.

Speaker—Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, J. T. Norris
- 2 Andover, Ald. W. Cubitt, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue
- 3 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 Arundel, Lord E. Howard
- 5 Ashburton, G. Moffatt
- 6 Ashton-under-Lyne, Charles Hindley
- 7 Aylesbury, T. T. Bernard, Sir Richard Bethell
- 8 Banbury, Henry William Tancred
- 9 Barnstaple, Sir W. A. Fraser, John Laurie
- 10 Bath, Sir A. H. Elton, Bt., William Tite
- 11 Beaumaris, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 12 Bedfordshire, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col. R. T. Gilpin
- 13 Bedford, S. Whitbread, T. Barnard

- 14 Berkshire, R. Palmer, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, G. H. Vansittart
- 15 Berwick-upon-Tweed, Jn. Stapleton, Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks
- 16 Beverley, Hon. W. H. F. Denison, Major H. Edwards
- 17 Bradley, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 18 Birmingham, W. Scholenfield, John Bright
- 19 Blackburn, James Pilkington, W. H. Hornby
- 20 Bodmin, Capt. Hon. J. C. W. Vivian, J. Wyld
- 21 Bolton, Capt. W. Gray, Jos. Crook
- 22 Boston, Herbert Ingram, W. H. Adams
- 23 Bradford, Henry W. Wickham, Major Gen. T. P. Thompson
- 24 Breconshire, Sir Joseph Bailey, Bt.
- 25 Brecknock, Col. J. L. V. Watkins

- 26 *Brighthelm*, H. Whitmore, J. Pritchard
- 27 *Bridgewater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, A. W. Kinglake
- 28 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, K. D. Hodgson
- 29 *Brighton*, Adm. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Lt., W. Coningham
- 30 *Bristol*, Hon. Adm. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton
- 31 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli
- 32 *Buckingham*, Sir H. Verney, Lt., Maj.-Gen. John Hall
- 33 *Bury, Lancashire*, R. N. Philips
- 34 *Eury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, J. A. Harcastle
- 35 *Caermarthenshire*, David Jones, David Pugh
- 36 *Caermarthen*, &c., David Morris
- 37 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant
- 38 *Caernarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 39 *Calne*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Bt.
- 40 *Cambridgeshire*, E. Bail, H. J. Adeane, Hon. E. T. Yorke
- 41 *Cambridge University*, L. T. Wigram, Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole
- 42 *Cambridge*, K. Macaulay, A. Stewart
- 43 *Canterbury*, Hon. H. B. Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Wm. Somerville, Bt.
- 44 *Cardiff*, &c., Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart
- 45 *Cardiganshire*, Earl of Lisburne
- 46 *Cardigan*, &c., Capt. E. L. Pryse
- 47 *Carlisle*, W. N. Hodgson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, Bt.
- 48 *Chatham*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith
- 49 *Cheltenham*, Capt. F. W. F. Berkeley
- 50 *Cheshire* (North), W. Tatton Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 51 *Cheshire* (South), Sir P. D. M. G. Egerton, Bt., John Tollemache
- 52 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, E. G. Salisbury
- 53 *Chichester*, Lord H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 54 *Chippinham*, Capt. H. G. Boldero, Robert Parry Nisbet
- 55 *Christchurch*, Adm. J. E. Walcott, R. N.
- 56 *Cirencester*, Allen Alex. Pathurst, J. R. Mullings
- 57 *Clitheroe*, J. T. Hopwood
- 58 *Cockermouth*, John Steel, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
- 59 *Colchester*, T. J. Miller, J. G. Rebow
- 60 *Cornwall* (East), Thomas J. Agar Robertson, N. Kendall
- 61 *Cornwall* (West), Michael Williams, R. Davey
- 62 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Sir J. Paxton
- 63 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. L. Goddard
- 64 *Cumberland* (East), Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 65 *Cumberland* (West), Gen. H. Wyndham, Capt. H. Lowther
- 66 *Daytonmouth*, &c., J. Caird
- 67 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 68 *Denbigh*, &c., T. Mainwaring
- 69 *Derbyshire* (North), Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 70 *Derbyshire* (South), T. W. Evans, C. R. Colville
- 71 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Sam. Beale
- 72 *Devizes*, S. W. Taylor, C. D. Griffith
- 73 *Devonport*, Sir Thos. Erskine Perry, J. Wilson
- 74 *Devonshire* (North), J. W. Buller, Hon. C. H. R. Tricfusis
- 75 *Devonshire* (South), Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Lawrence Park
- 76 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, Capt. C. N. Sturt
- 77 *Dorsetshire*, W. H. B. Portman, Henry Gerard Sturt, Henry Ker seymor
- 78 *Dover*, R. B. Osborne, Sir Wm. Russell, Bt.
- 79 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 80 *Dudley*, H. B. Sheridan
- 81 *Durham* (North), R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 82 *Durham* (South), Lord H. G. Vane, H. Pease
- 83 *Durham* (City), Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 84 *East Retford*, Visc. Galway, F. J. S. Foljambe
- 85 *Essex* (North), Rt. Hon. W. Beresford, C. DuCane
- 86 *Essex* (South), T. W. Bramston, R. Baker Wingfield
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., Edw. Holland
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, R. S. Gard
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, W. Cox
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hammer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Donald Nicoll
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, H. Vivian
- 96 *Gloucestershire* (East), Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., Robert Stayner Holford
- 97 *Gloucestershire* (West), Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, J. Rolt
- 98 *Gloucester*, Sir R. W. Carden, W. P. Price
- 99 *Grantham*, W. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Ld. Worsley
- 101 *Greenwich*, &c., Lt.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, J. Townsend
- 102 *Guildford*, Ross Donelly Mangles, W. Bovil
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Frank Crossley
- 104 *Hampshire* (North), W. W. B. Beach, G. Selater
- 105 *Hampshire* (South), Hon. H. R. Dutton, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.
- 106 *Harwich*, J. Bagshaw (vacant)
- 107 *Hastings*, Pat. F. Robertson, Fredk. North
- 108 *Haverfordwest*, &c. John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, C. Trueman
- 110 *Hertfordshire*, Sir H. G. Cotterell, Bt., T. W. B. Blakemore, J. King King
- 111 *Hertford*, Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford, G. Clive
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Sir H. Meux, Bart., Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., C. W. Puller
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart.
- 114 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, Maj. A. H. P. S. S. Wortley
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, E. Akroyd

- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Jame Rust
- 118 *Huntingdon*, T. Baring, M.-Gen. J. Peel
- 119 *Hythe*, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.
- 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbald, H. E. Adair
- 121 *Ives, St.*, H. Paull
- 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 123 *Kent* (East); Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., (vacant)
- 124 *Kent* (West), C. W. Martin, J. Whatman
- 125 *Kidderminster*, Rt. Hon. R. Lowe
- 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney
- 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, J. Clay, Lord Ashley
- 128 *Knaresborough*, Basil T. Woodd, T. Collins, Jun.
- 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Roupell
- 130 *Lancashire* (North), Col. J. W. Patten, Lord Cavendish
- 131 *Lancashire* (South), Wm. Brown, John Cheetham
- 132 *Lancaster*, S. Gregson, W. J. Garnett
- 133 *Launceston*, Hon. J. W. Percy
- 134 *Leeds*, Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines, G. S. Beecroft
- 135 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord J. J. R. Manners, E. B. Farnham
- 136 *Leicestershire* (South), C. W. Packe, Viscount Curzon
- 137 *Leicester*, J. D. Harris, John Biggs
- 138 *Leominster*, Gathorne Hardy, J. P. Willoughby
- 139 *Lewes*, Rt. Hon. H. Fitzroy, Hon. H. B. W. Brand
- 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Visc. Sandon
- 141 *Lincolnshire* (North), J. B. Stanhope, Sir J. M. J. Cholmeley, Bt.
- 142 *Lincolnshire* (South), Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., A. Willson
- 143 *Lincoln*, G. F. Heneage, Major G. T. W. Sibthorp
- 144 *Liskeard*, R. W. Grey
- 145 *Liverpool*, T. B. Horsfall, J. C. Ewart
- 146 *London*, Ld. John Russell, Baron L. N. de Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, R. W. Crawford
- 147 *Ludlow*, Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, B. Botfield
- 148 *Lyne Regis*, Col. W. Pinney
- 149 *Lymington*, W. A. Mackinnon, Jun., Sir J. R. Carnac, Bt.
- 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
- 151 *Maidstone*, A. J. B. B. Hope, Capt. E. Scott
- 152 *Maldon*, T. S. Western, J. Bramley Moore
- 153 *Malmesbury*, Thos. Luce
- 154 *Malton*, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Jas. Brown
- 155 *Manchester*, Sir J. Potter, J. A. Turner
- 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring
- 157 *Marlow* (Great), Lt.-Col. T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
- 158 *Marylebone*, Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart., Viscount Ebrington
- 159 *Merionethshire*, W. W. E. Wynne
- 160 *Merthyr Tydvil*, Henry Austin Bruce
- 161 *Middlesex*, R. Hanbury, Hon. G. C. H. Byng
- 162 *Midhurst*, Samuel I Warren
- 163 *Monmouthshire*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Somerset, C. O. S. Morgan
- 164 *Monmouth*, &c., Crawshay Bailey
- 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Lt.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn
- 166 *Montgomery*, &c., D. Pugh
- 167 *Morpeth*, Sir George Grey, Bart.
- 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Earl of Lincoln, John Handley
- 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, S. Christy, W. Jackson
- 170 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. E. Headlam, George Ridley
- 171 *Newport* (I. of Wight), Capt. C. E. Mangles, C. Buxton
- 172 *Norfolk* (East), Maj.-Gen. C. A. Windham, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bt.
- 173 *Norfolk* (West), Geo. P. Bentinck, B. Gurdon
- 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 175 *Northamptonshire* (North), A. Stafford, Lord Burghley
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (South), Visct. Althorp, R. Knightley
- 177 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, C. Gilpin
- 178 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Lovaine, Lord Ossulston
- 179 *Northumberland* (South), W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell
- 180 *Norwich*, H. W. Schneider, Viscount Bury
- 181 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Lord R. R. P. Clinton, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Visc. Newark, Wm. H. Barrow
- 183 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, Charles Paget
- 184 *Oldham*, J. M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
- 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
- 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
- 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.
- 188 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
- 189 *Pembroke*, &c., Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, T. G. Baring, Sam. Gurney
- 191 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Thomson Hankey
- 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, Jas. White
- 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, Wm. Wood
- 195 *Pool*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklyn
- 196 *Portsmouth*, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt., Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bt.
- 197 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, R. A. Cress
- 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 199 *Radnor*, &c., Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
- 200 *Reading*, F. Pigott, Sir H. S. Keating
- 201 *Reigate*, W. Hackblock
- 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvill
- 203 *Ripon*, J. Greenwood, J. A. Warre
- 204 *Rochdale*, Sir A. Ramsay, Bart.
- 205 *Rochester*, P. W. Martin, Serj. J. A. Kinglake
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Hon. G. J. Noel, Hon. G. H. Heathcote
- 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon
- 208 *Salford*, W. N. Massey

- 209 *Salisbury*, Major-Gen. E. P. Buckley,
M. H. Marsh
- 210 *Sandwich*, E. H. K. Hugessen, Lord
C. E. Paget
- 211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone,
Bart., Earl of Mulgrave
- 212 *Shaftesbury*, G. G. Glyn
- 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hadfield
- 214 *Shoreham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell,
Bart., Lord Alex. F. C. G. Lennox
- 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, R. A. Slaney
- 216 *Shropshire* (North), J. Whitehall Dod,
Hon. R. C. Hill
- 217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport,
Hon. R. W. Clive
- 218 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, L.-Col.
W. F. Knatchbull
- 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody,
W. H. P. Gore Langton
- 220 *Southampton*, E. M. Willcox, T. M. We-
guelin
- 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
- 222 *Southwark*, Vice-Adm. Sir C. Napier,
John Locke
- 223 *Staffordshire* (North), C. B. Adderley,
Smith Child
- 224 *Staffordshire* (South), H. J. W. H. Foley,
W. O. Foster
- 225 *Stafford*, J. A. Wise, Visc. Ingestre
- 226 *Stamford*, Sir Fred. Thesiger, Lord
R. G. Cecil
- 227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
- 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald.
W. T. Copeland
- 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Right Hon. E.
Horsman
- 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord
Henniker
- 231 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S.
Waddington
- 232 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Hen. Fenwick
- 233 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, T.
Alcock
- 234 *Surrey* (West), H. Drummond, J. L.
Briscoe
- 235 *Sussex* (East), J. G. Dodson, Visc. Pe-
vensey
- 236 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, Henry
Wyndham
- 237 *Swansea*, &c., L. L. Dillwyn
- 238 *Tamworth*, Sir R. Peel, Bt., Visc.
Raynham
- 239 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
A. Mills
- 240 *Tavistock*, Sir J. Trelawny, Bart.,
Arthur Russell
- 241 *Tewkesbury*, J. Martin, Hon. F. Lygon
- 242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Hon. Francis
Baring
- 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.
- 244 *Tiverton*, John Heatcoat, Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston
- 245 *Totnes*, T. Mills, Earl of Gifford
- 246 *Tower Hamlets*, A. S. Ayrton, C. S.
Butler
- 247 *Truro*, A. Smith, E. W. B. Wilyams
- 248 *Tynemouth*, W. S. Lindsay
- 249 *Wakefield*, J. C. D. Charlesworth
- 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
- 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
- 252 *Wareham*, J. H. Calcraft
- 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
- 254 *Warwickshire* (North), R. Spooner,
C. N. Newdegate
- 255 *Warwickshire* (South), E. P. Shirley,
E. B. King
- 256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
- 257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, Capt.
H. H. Jolliffe
- 258 *Wenlock*, Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester,
J. Milnes Gaskell
- 259 *Westbury*, Sir M. Lopes, Bart.
- 260 *Westminster*, Lt.-Gen. Sir De Lacy
Evans, Sir J. Villiers Shelley, Bart.
- 261 *Westmorland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C.
Lowther, Earl of Beative
- 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun,
R. J. R. Campbell
- 263 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
- 264 *Whitehaven*, R. C. Hildyard
- 265 *Wigan*, F. S. Powell, H. Woods
- 266 *Wight*, Isle of, C. Cavendish Clifford
- 267 *Wilton*, Edmund Antrobus
- 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, T. H. S.
Sotherton Estcourt
- 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert,
Wadham Wyndham
- 270 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. Bon-
ham-Carter
- 271 *Windsor*, W. Vansittart, C. W. Gren-
fell
- 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers,
Thomas Thornely
- 273 *Woodstock*, Lord A. S. Churchill
- 274 *Worcestershire* (East) Lt.-Col. Hon. G.
Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
- 275 *Worcestershire* (West), Visc. Elmley,
P. W. Knight
- 276 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Wm. Laslett
- 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.,
M. Tucker Smith
- 278 *Yarmouth*, A. W. Young, J. Mellor
- 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham,
Capt. Hon. A. Duncombe, R.N.
- 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), E. B. Denison,
Visct. Goderich
- 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley,
Col. Hon. O. Duncombe
- 282 *York*, J. P. B. Westhead, Col. J. G.
Smyth

IRELAND.

- 283 *Antrim Co.*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Pakenham,
G. Macartney
- 284 *Armagh County*, Sir W. M. Verner, Bt.,
M. C. Close
- 285 *Armagh*, S. B. Miller
- 286 *Athlone*, John Ennis
- 287 *Bandonbridge*, Capt. Hon. W. S. Ber-
nard
- 288 *Belfast*, Rich. Davison, H. M^cC. Cairns
- 289 *Carlow Co.*, Capt. W. B. M^cC. Bunbury,
H. Bruen
- 290 *Carlow*, John Alexander
- 291 *Carrickfergus*, Wm. C. Dobbs
- 292 *Cashel*, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bt.
- 293 *Cavan Co.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. P. Max-
well, Capt. Hon. H. Annesley
- 294 *Clare Co.*, Lord F. Conyngham, F.
M. Calcutt
- 295 *Clonmel*, John Bagwell
- 296 *Coleraine*, John Boyd
- 297 *Cork County*, R. Deasy, A. McCarthy
- 298 *Cork*, Wm. T. Fagan, F^ras. B. Beamish
- 299 *Donegal Co.*, Sir E. S. Hayes, Bt.,
Thomas Conolly
- 300 *Down Co.*, Lord A. E. Hill, Lt.-Col.
W. B. Forde
- 301 *Downpatrick*, Rich. Ker

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. McCann
 303 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Vance
 304 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 306 *Dundalk*, Geo. Bowyer
 307 *Dungannon*, Maj. Hon. W. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis, Clare*, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald
 310 *Enniskillen*, James Whiteside
 311 *Fermanagh Co.*, Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Hon. Henry Arthur Cole
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., Wm. H. Gregory
 313 *Galway*, Lord Dunkellin, (vacant)
 314 *Kerry Co.*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Kildare Co.*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, David O'C. Henchy
 316 *Kilkenny Co.*, Capt. Hon. L. G. F. A. Ellis, Capt. John Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, Patrick O'Brien, Loftus H. Bland
 319 *Kinsale*, John Isaac Heard
 320 *Leitrim County*, H. L. Montgomery, J. Brady
 321 *Limerick County*, Rt. Hon. William Monsell, Stephen E. De Vere
 322 *Limerick*, W. F. Russell, Serj. J. O'Brien
 323 *Lisburn*, J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Sam. McC. Greer, J. J. Clark
 325 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 326 *Longford County*, Col. H. White, Col. Fulke S. Greville
 327 *Louth County*, C. S. Fortescue, J. Mc Clintock
 328 *Mallow*, Sir C. D. J. Norreys, Bart.
 329 *Mayo County*, R. W. H. Palmer (vacant)
 330 *Meath County*, M. E. Corbally, E. McEvoy
 331 *Monaghan County*, C. Powell Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Rt.
 332 *New Ross*, Charles Tottenham
 333 *Newry*, Wm. Kirk
 334 *Portarlington*, Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer
 335 *Queen's County*, Michael Dunne, Sir Chas. H. Coote, Bart.
 336 *Roscommon County*, Col. Fitz. French, O. D. J. Grace
 337 *Sligo*, Rt. Hon. John A. Wynne.
 338 *Sligo County*, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart., E. J. Cooper
 339 *Tipperary County*, D. O'Donoghoe, L. Waldron
 340 *Trake*, Capt. Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone County*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, J. Esmonde
 343 *Waterford*, J. A. Blake, M. D. Hassard
 344 *Westmeath*, Capt. W. H. Magan, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Bart.
 345 *Wexford Co.*, P. M. Mahon, J. Hatchell
 346 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux
 347 *Wicklow County*, W. W. F. Hume, (vacant)
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt

SCOTLAND.

- 349 *Aberdeen County*, Lord Haddo
 350 *Aberdeen*, Col. Wm. H. Sykes
 351 *Andrew's, St., &c.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, A. S. Finlay
 353 *Ayr County*, Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Banff County*, Maj. L. D. Gordon
 356 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 357 *Bute County*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 358 *Caitness County*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*, Visc. Melgund
 360 *Dumbarton County*, A. Smollett
 361 *Dunfries County*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 362 *Dunfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 363 *Dumfry*, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Chas. Cowan, Adam Black
 366 *Elgin & Nairnshires*, Maj. C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, G. Skene Duff
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, Capt. J. G. D. C. Hamilton
 369 *Fife County*, John Fergus
 370 *Forfar County*, Visc. Duncan
 371 *Glasgow*, W. Buchanan, R. Dalglish
 372 *Grenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington County*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Et.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Playdell Bouverie
 378 *Kincardineshire*, Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
 379 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright Stewartry*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark Co.*, Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart.
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. Jas. Moncrieff
 383 *Lindlithgow Co.*, G. Dundas
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Wm. Edw. Baxter
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley, (vacant)*
 387 *Peebles Co.*, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Et.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaid
 390 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Et.
 391 *Ross and Cromartishshires*, Sir Jas. Matheson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh County*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 393 *Selkirk County*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, Peter Blackburn
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, Sir Jas. C. Anderson
 396 *Sutherland Co.*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick, &c.*, Lord John Hay
 398 *Wigton, County*, Sir And. Agnew, Et.
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

English	County Members	144	}	467
	Universities	4		
	Cities and Boroughs	319	}	29
Welsh	County Members	15		
	Cities and Boroughs	14	}	58
Scotch	County Members	80		
	Cities and Boroughs	23	}	

Irish	County Members	64	}	105
	University	2		
	Cities and Boroughs	39		
Total Number of Members . . .		654		

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The Figures refer to the previous List.)

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Adcane, H. J.	40	Burke, Sir T. J., Bt.	312	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B.	31	Gilpin, C.	177
Agnew, Sir A., Bt.	353	Burrell, Sir C. M., Bt.	214	Divet, Edw.	88	Gilpin, Col. R. T.	12
Akroyd, E.	116	Borry, Vise.	189	Dobbs, W. C.	291	Gladstone, Rt.	187
Alcock, T.	233	Butler, C. S.	246	Dod, J. W.	216	Hon. W. E.	
Alexander, John	290	Butt, Isaac	548	Dodson, J. G.	235	Glyn, G. C.	122
Althorp, Vise.	176	Buxton, C.	171	Drummond, H.	234	Glyn, G. G.	212
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Annesley, Cpt. Hon. H.	293	Byng, Hon. G. C. H.	161	Duff, G. S.	367	Goderich, Vise.	280
Antrobus, Edmund	267	Caird, James	66	Duke, Sir Jas., Bt.	146	Gordon, Maj. L. D.	355
Arbutnot, Gen.	378	Cairns, H. McC.	288	Dunbar, Sir W., Bt.	399	Grace, O. D. J.	336
Archdall, Capt. M.	311	Calcraft, J. H.	252	Duncan, Vise.	370	Graham, Rt. Hon.	47
Ashley, Lord	127	Calcutt, F. M.	294	Duncombe, Capt.	279	Sir J. R. G., Bt.	
Atherton, William	83	Campbell, R. J. R.	262	Hon. A.		Gray, Capt. W.	21
Ayrton, A. S.	246	Carden, Sir R. W.	98	Duncombe, T. S.	90	Graves, Edw.	256
Bagshaw, J.	103	Cardwell, Rt.	186	Duncombe, Hon. O.	281	Greenall, G.	253
Bagwell, John	205	Hon. Edw.		Dundas, F.	385	Greene, Capt. J.	316
Bailey, Crawshaw	164	Carnac, Sir J. R., Bt.	149	Dundas, G.	383	Greenwood, J.	203
Bailey, Sir J., Bt.	24	Castlerosse, Rt.	214	Dunkellin, Lord	313	Greer, S. McC.	324
Bailie, H. J.	375	Hon. Vise.		Dunlop, A. M.	372	Gregory, W. H.	312
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.	134	Cavendish, Hon. C. C.	31	Dunne, M.	335	Gregon, Samuel	132
Ball, Edw.	40	Cavendish, Hon. G. H.	69	Dupré, C. G.	31	Grenfell, C. P.	197
Baring, Hon. F.	242	Cavendish, Lord	130	Dutton, Hon. R. H.	105	Grenfell, C. W.	271
Baring, Rt. Hon.	196	Cayley, E. S.	281	East, Sir J. B., Bt.	270	Greville, Col. F. S.	326
Baring, H. B.	156	Cecil, Lord R. G.	226	Ebrington, Viset.	153	Grey, Sir Geo., Bt.	167
Baring, T.	118	Charlesworth, J. C. D.	249	Edwards, Maj. H.	16	Grey, Ralph Wm.	144
Baring, T. G.	190	Cheetham, John	131	Egerton, F. C.	150	Griffith, C. D.	72
Barnard, T.	13	Child, Smith	223	Egerton, Sir P. de	51	Grogan, E.	303
Barrow, W. H.	182	Cholmeley, Sir J.	141	M. G., Bt.		Grosvenor, Earl	52
Bass, M. Thos.	71	M., Bt.		Egerton, W. T.	50	Gordon, B.	173
Bathurst, A. A.	56	Christy, S.	159	Elcho, Lord	373	Gurney, J. H.	126
Baxter, Wm. Edw.	384	Churchill, Lord A. S.	273	Ellier, Rt. Hon. E.	62	Gurney, S.	150
Beneh, W. W. B.	104	Clark, J. J.	324	Ellice, F. jun.	351	Hackblock, W.	201
Beale, Sam.	71	Clay, J.	127	Ellis, Capt. Hon.	316	Haddo, Lord	349
Beamish, F. B.	293	Clifford, C. C.	266	L. G. F. A.		Hadfield, G.	213
Beaumont, W. B.	179	Clifford, Lt.-Col.	111	Elliott, Hon. J. E.	392	Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir	158
Beetie, Earl of	261	H. M.		Elmley, Vise.	275	B. Bart.	
Beerofit, G. S.	134	Clinton, Ld. R. R. P.	181	Elphinstone, Sir J.	190	Hall, Maj.-Gen. J.	32
Bennett, Capt. P.	231	Clive, G.	111	D. H., Bt.		Hamilton, Lord C.	341
Bentinck, G. W. P.	173	Clive, Hon. R. W.	217	Elton, Sir A. H., Bt.	10	Hamilton, G. A.	364
Beresford, Rt.	85	Close, M. C.	234	Emlyn, Vise.	188	Hamilton, J. H.	305
Hon. W.		Cobbett, J. M.	184	Ennis, J.	286	Hamilton, Capt. J.	368
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F.	30	Cobbold, J. C.	120	Esmonde, J.	342	G. C. D.	
Berkeley, Capt. F.	49	Codrington, Sir	96	Estcourt, T. H. S.	268	Hanbury, R.	161
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Bernard, T. T.	7	Codrington, Lt.-	101	Euston, Earl of	242	Hankey, Thomson	191
Bernard, Capt.		Gen. Sir W. J.		Eyns, Lt.-Gen. Sir	260	Hammer, Sir J.	92
Hon. W. S.	287	Cogan, W. H. F.	315	D. L.		Harcourt, G. G. V.	185
Bethell, Sir R.	7	Cole, Hon. H. A.	311	Evans, T. W.	70	Hardestie, J. A.	54
Biddulph, Col. R. M.	67	Colebrooke, Sir T.	381	Ewart, J. C.	145	Hardy, G.	138
Biggs, John	137	E. Bart.		Ewart, W.	362	Harris, J. D.	137
Black, Adam	365	Collier, R. P.	193	Fagan, W. T.	298	Harris, M. D.	343
Blackburn, Peter	394	Collins, T. Jun.	128	Farnham, E. B.	135	Hatchell, J.	345
Blake, J. A.	343	Colville, C. R.	70	Farquhar, Sir W.	113	Hay, Capt. Lord J.	397
Blakeborne, T. W. B.	110	Coningham, W.	29	M. T., Bt.		Hayes, Sir E. S., Bt.	299
Bland, L. H.	318	Conolly, Thos.	259	Fellowes, E.	117	Hayter, Rt. Hon.	257
Boldero, Lt.-Col. H. G.	54	Conyngham, Ld. F. N.	294	Fenwick, H.	232	W. G.	
Bonham-Carter, J.	270	Cooper, E. J.	333	Fergus, J.	369	Headlam, T. E.	170
Booth, Sir R. G., Bt.	330	Coote, Sir C. H., Bt.	335	Ferguson, Sir R. A. Bt.	325	Heard, J. Isaac	319
Botfield, B.	147	Copeland, Ald. W. T.	225	Ferguson, Lt.-Col. R.	379	Heathcoat, J.	244
Bouvier, Hon. E. P.	377	Corbally, M. E.	330	Finlay, A. S.	352	Heathcote, Hon. G. H.	206
Bouvier, Hon. P. P.	14	Corry, Rt. Hon.	341	Fitzgerald, Rt.	307	Heathcote, Sir W. Bt.	187
Bovill, W.	102	H. T. L.		Hon. J. D.		Heuchy, D. O'F.	315
Bowyer, G.	306	Cottrell, Sir H. G. Bt.	110	Fitzgerald, W. R. S. V.	115	Heneage, G. F.	143
Bord, J.	296	Cowan, C.	365	Fitzroy, Rt. Hon. H.	139	Heuley, Rt. Hon.	185
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Brand, Hon. H. B. W.	139	Craufurd, E. H. J.	354	G. W.	191	Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	314
Bridges, Sir B. W. Bt.	123	Crawford, R. Wygram	146	Foley, H. J. W. H.	224	Herbert, Hon. P. E.	147
Bright, John	18	Crook, J.	21	Foley, J. H. H.	274	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.	269
Briscoe, J. I.	234	Cross, R. A.	197	Foljambe, F. J. S.	84	Hildyard, R. C.	264
Brocklehurst, J.	150	Crossley, Frank	103	Forde, Lt.-Col. W. B.	300	Hill, Hon. R. C.	216
Brown, J.	154	Cubitt, Ald. W.	2	Forester, Rt. Hon.	258	Hill, Lord A. E.	300
Brown, W.	131	Corzon, Vise.	186	G. C. W.		Hindley, C.	6
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Bruce, H. A.	160	Damer, Capt. L.	334	Fortescue, C. S.	327	Holman, R. S.	96
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		Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E.	181	Galway, Vise.	84	Howard, Lord Edw.	4
		Denison, Hon. W. H. F.	16	Gard, R. S.	83	Hudson, G.	232

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Hughes, W. B.	38	Martin, P. W.	205	Price, W. P.	98	Tollemache, Hon. F. J.	90
Hume, W. F. W.	347	Massey, W. N.	203	Pritchard, John	26	Tollemache, J.	51
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Johnstone, Sir J. H.	112	Miller, T. J.	59	Repton, G. W. J.	256	Turner, J. A.	155
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Kelly, Sir F.	230	Monell, Rt. Hon. W.	321	Robertson, P. F.	107	Vansittart, W.	271
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King, Hon. P. J. L.	233	Morgan, C. O. S.	163	Hn. G.	274	Vivian, H. H.	95
Kinz, J. K.	110	Morris, David	36	Russell, Arthur	240	Waddington, H. S.	231
Kinglake, A. W.	27	Moslyn, Hon. T.	91	Russell, F. C. H.	322	Walcott, R.-Adm. J. E.	55
Kinglake, Sir J. A.	205	E. M. L.	91	Russell, F. W.	322	Wadron, L.	339
Kingscote, Lt.-Col.	93	Mowbray, J. R.	83	Russell, Rt. Hon. Ld. J.	146	Walpole, Rt. Hon.	41
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Knox, Maj. Hon. W. S.	207	Newdegate, C. N.	254	Scott, Capt. E.	151	Welby, W. Earl	99
Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H.	239	Newport, Visc.	217	Scott, Hon. F.	356	Western, T. S.	152
Langton, J. H.	186	Nicoll, D.	93	Scrope, G. P.	229	Westhead, J. P. B.	202
Langton, W. H. G.	80	Nisbet, R. P.	54	Seymer, H. K.	77	Whatman, J. P.	124
Langton, W. H. P. G.	219	Noel, Hon. G. J.	206	Seymour, H. D.	195	Whitbread, Sam.	13
Laslett, W.	276	Norres, Sir C. D.	323	Shafto, R. D.	81	White, Col. H.	326
Laurie, J.	9	J., Bart.	323	Shelley, Sir J. V. Bt.	260	White, J.	193
Legh, G. C.	50	Norris, J. T.	1	Sheridan, H. B.	80	Whiteside, J.	310
Lennox, Lord A.	214	North, Fred.	107	Sheridan, R. B.	76	Whitmore, H.	26
F. C. G.	214	North, Lt.-Col. J. S.	185	Shirley, E. P.	255	Wickham, H. W.	23
Lennox, Lord G.	53	O'Brien, Serjt. Jas.	322	Sibthorp, Major	143	Wigram, L. T.	41
C. H. G.	53	O'Brien, Pat.	318	G. T. W.	143	Wilcox, B. M.	220
Leslie, C. Powell	331	O'Brien, Sir T., Bt.	292	Slaney, R. A.	215	Williams, Michael	61
Levinge, Sir R. G. A. Bt.	344	O'Connell, Capt. D.	340	Smith, A.	247	Williams, Lt.-Col.	157
Lewis, Sir G. C., Bt.	199	O'Donoghue, D.	339	Smith, J. A.	53	T. P.	129
Liddell, Hon. H. G.	179	Ogilvie, Sir J., Bart.	363	Smith, J. B.	227	Williams, W.	129
Lincoln, Earl of	163	Osborne, R. B.	78	Smith, M. Gen. Sir	48	Williams, M.-Gen.	39
Lindsay, W. S.	248	Osselin, Lord	178	J. M. F.	277	Sir W. F.	138
Lisburne, Earl of	45	Owen, Sir J., Bt.	189	Smith, M. T.	277	Willoughby, J. P.	138
Locke, John	222	Packe, C. W.	136	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.	177	Willoughby, Sir	87
Locke, Joseph	114	Paget, Lord A. H.	140	Smollett, A.	350	H. P., Bt.	142
Lockhart, A. E.	393	Paget, Charles	183	Smyth, Col. J. G.	232	Willson, A.	247
Long, W.	268	Paget, Lord C. E.	210	Somersct, Lt.-Col.	163	Williams, E. W. B.	73
Lopes, Sir M. Bart.	259	Pakenham, Lt.-	203	E. A.	163	Wilson, J.	73
Lovaine, Lord	178	Col. T. H.	203	Somerville, Lt. Hon.	43	Widham, Maj.-	172
Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	125	Pakington, Rt. Hon.	79	Sir W. M., Bart.	43	Gen. C. A.	86
Lowther, Colonel	261	Sir J. S., Bt.	79	Spooner, R.	254	Wingfield, R. B.	17
Hon. H. C.	261	Palk, Laurence	75	Stafford, Marq. of	396	Winnington, Sir	225
Lowther, Capt. H.	65	Palmer, Robt.	14	T., Bt.	141	Wood, J. A.	103
Luce, Thos.	153	Palmer, Roger W. H.	329	Stanley, Lord	196	Wood, W.	194
Lygon, Hon. F.	241	Palmerston, Rt.	244	Stanley, Hon. W. O.	11	Wood, B. T.	128
Lyton, Sir E. B., Bt.	112	Hon. Visc.	244	Stapleton, John	15	Woods, H.	265
McCann, Jas.	302	Patten, Col. J. Wilson	130	Steel, John	58	Worsley, Lord	100
McCarthy, A.	297	Paul, Henry	121	Stewart, Sir M. R.	390	Wortley, Maj. A.	114
McClintock, J.	227	Paxton, Sir Joseph	62	S., Bt.	388	Wortley, Rt. Hon.	357
Macrae, J.	293	Pease, Henry	82	Stuart, Lord P. J. H. C.	353	J. A. Stuart	174
Macaulay, K.	42	Perchell, Adm. Sir	120	Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. F.	44	Wrightson, W. B.	20
MacEvoy, Edw.	320	G. R. B., Bart.	120	D. C.	76	Wyld, J.	65
Mackie, J.	380	Peel, Maj.-Gen. J.	118	Sturt, Capt. C. N.	76	Wyndham, Gen. H.	236
Mackinnon, W. A.	207	Peel, Sir R., Bt.	238	Sturt, Henry Gerard	317	Wyndham, Capt. H.	269
Mackinnon, W. A., Jn.	149	Pennant, Col.	37	S., Bt.	388	Wynn, Lt.-Col. H.	165
McMahon, Pat.	345	Hon. E. G. D.	37	Sturt, Capt. C. N.	76	Wynn, W.	67
Magan, Capt. W. H.	344	Percy, Hon. J. W.	133	Sturt, Henry Gerard	317	Wynn, Sir Watkin	337
Maguire, J. F.	308	Perry, Sir T. Erskine	73	Sullivan, Michael	77	Wynne, Rt. Hon. J. A.	159
Maiaawaring, T.	68	Pevensey, Viscount	235	Sykes, Col. W. H.	350	Wynne, W. H. E.	202
Mallins, R.	250	Philips, J. H.	108	Talbot, C. R. M.	95	Wyvill, M.	40
Mangles, Capt. C. E.	171	Philips, Rbt. Needham	33	Tancred, H. W.	6	Young, A. W.	278
Mangles, R. D.	102	Pigott, F.	200	Taylor, S. W.	72		
Manners, Rt. Hon.	135	Pilkington, J.	19	Taylor, Lt.-Col. T. E.	305		
Lord J. R.	135	Finney, Col. W.	148	Thieszer, Sir F.	226		
March, Earl of	236	Portman, Hon.	77	Thompson, Maj.-	23		
Marjoribanks, D. C.	15	W. H. B.	77	Gen. T. P.	23		
Marsh, M. H.	209	Potter, Sir J.	155	Thornely, T.	272		
Marshall, W.	64	Powell, F. S.	265	Thornhill, Wm. P.	60		
Martin, C. W.	124						

There are seven vacancies, E. Kent, N. Northamptonshire, Harwich, Wicklow, Galway, Mayo, and Paisley.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.
Clerk Assistant, T. Erskine May.
Second Clerk Assistant, Henry Ley.
Clerk of Public Business, &c., Arthur Jones.
Clerk of Committees, G. W. Dyson.
Clerk of Journals and Papers, C. Rowland.
Clerk of Private Bills, R. K. Gibbons.
Accountants, J. J. Wilkinson, and G. Broom.
Examiner of Election Recognisances.—G. K. Rickards.
Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills.—S. Smith and C. Frere.

Taxing-master, C. E. Lefroy.
Counsel to Speaker, &c., G. K. Rickards.
Shorthand-writer, Joseph Gurney.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, Capt. R. A. Gossett.
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Drury.
Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. G. Waldegrave.
Librarian, T. Vardon.
Printer of Journals, &c., H. Hansard.
Printer of Votes, J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury	1848	Howley, <i>dec.</i> ..	Henry Alford, D.D.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..				
1856	C. A. Tait, D.D.....	London	1856	Blomfield, <i>res.</i> ..	H. H. Milman, D.D. <i>St. Paul's</i> . R. Chenevix Trench, D.D. <i>Westminster</i> .
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.....	Durham	1856	Maltby, <i>res.</i> ..	G. Waddington, D.D.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.....	Winchester	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i> ..	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1813	George Murray, D.D. ..	Rochester	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, <i>d.</i> ..	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.....	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, <i>dec.</i> ...	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.....	Worcester	1841	Carr, <i>dec.</i>	John Peel, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d.</i> ..	P. Llewellyn, D.C.I.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D. ..	St. Asaph	1846	Carey, <i>dec.</i> ...	C. B. Clough, M.A.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.....	Chichester	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i>	G. Chandler, D.C.I.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D.	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, <i>d.</i> ..	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D.	Ely	1845	Allen, <i>dec.</i> ...	G. Peacock, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i>	G. Liddell, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D.	Manchester	See created in 1847..		
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D.	Hercford	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr.</i> ..	R. Dawes, M.A.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Bath & Wells	1854	Bagot, <i>dec.</i> ...	G. H. S. Johnson, Wells
1848	John Graham, D.D.....	Chester	1848	Sumner, <i>tr.</i> ...	F. Anson, D.D.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D.	Llandaff	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Williams, M.A.
1853	John Jackson, D.D.	Lincoln	1853	Kaye, <i>dec.</i>	J. G. Ward, M.A.
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D.	Salisbury	1854	Denison, <i>dec.</i> ..	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1856	Montague Villiers, D.D.	Carlisle	1856	Percy, <i>dec.</i>	Francis Close, M.A.
1856	Charles Baring, D.D....	Glouc. & Exet.	1856	Monk, <i>dec.</i> ...	E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1857	Robt. Bickersteth, D.D.	Ripon	1856	Longley, <i>tr.</i> ..	Hon. H. D. Erskine, M.A.
1857	Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D.	Norwich	1857	Hinds, <i>res.</i> ...	G. Pellew, D.D.
1854	Horatio Powys, ...	Sodor & Man	1854	Auckland, <i>tr.</i> ..	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration. The Bishop of Norwich is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present, the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
Chief Sec., Hon. W. C. S. Rice—*Reg. in Lunacy*, C. W. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett—*Under Sec.*, Jas. Baeson.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Masters in Chancery, Sir George Rose, Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell—*Judges*, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Wm. Erle, and Sir Charles Crompton.

Common Pleas—Lord Chief Justice, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn—*Judges*, Sir C. Creswell, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. B. Crowder, Sir J. S. Willes.

Exchequer—Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Sir S. Martin, Sir G. W. W. Bramwell, Sir W. H. Watson, Sir W. F. Channell—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethel.

Solicitor-General, Sir Hen. Singer Keating.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, Travers Twiss, LL.D.—*Dean of Peculiaris*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke

Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.

Prerogative Court—*Judge*, Right Hon. Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Rev. R. Moore—*Deputy Registrars*, C. Dyneley, John Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edwd. C. Currey.

Consistory Court—*Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rev. Richard Watson—*Deputy Registrar*, J. Shephard.

The Ecclesiastical Courts are to be discontinued in 1858, to be replaced by the Court of Probate, and the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Judge-Advocate*, W. Atherton—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner—*Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serj. Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C.—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, R. Stevenson and H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

Chief Registrar—Hon. John Campbell.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioners*, C. Phillips and Serj. J. S. Murphy—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.
Chief Clerk, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON.—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

Michael Prendergast.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

- Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Jas. Losh.
No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.
No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.
No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.
No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.
No. 6: Liverpool—D. K. Blair.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. John Yates.

No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—J. J. Lonsdale.

No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.

No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Wetherby, Whitby, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.

No. 17: Boston, Grigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Uppingham—Mr. Serjeant Miller.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipston, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Redditch, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kington, Knighton, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.

No. 26: Cheadle, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Whitechurch—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Machynlleth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli—A. J. Johns.

No. 29: Denbigh, Holywell, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Mold, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Builth, Cardiff, Crikhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—T. Falconer.

No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Narbeth, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Johnes.

No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Bireh.

No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—John Worledge.

No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—Edw. Cooke.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—J. Collyer.

No. 36: Amptill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—C. Temple.

No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 38: Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham Abbey, Watford—J. H. Koe.

No. 39: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gurdon.

No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st., N.E.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road, E.C.), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road, E.)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.

No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanterrace, City-road, N.)—Serjeant H. G. Jones.

No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road, W.)—D. D. Heath.

No. 44: Brentford (Court, at the Town-hall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove, S.W.), Marylebone (Court, New-road, near Lisson Grove, N.W.)—J. L. Adolphus.

No. 45: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)—Francis Bayley.

No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.

No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough, E.)—C. S. Whitmore.

No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street, S.E.), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road, S.), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street, S.E.)—J. Pitt Taylor.

No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover,

Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.

No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.

No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.

No. 56: Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.

No. 57: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—C. Saunders.

No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 59: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—M. Fortescue.

No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—C. D. Bevan.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
City { Guildhall—An Alderman.

Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.

Westminster—T. J. Arnold and T. Paynter.

Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and W. F. Beadon.

Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.

Clerkenwell—R. P. Tyrwhitt and W. Corrie.

Worship-street—John Hammill and L. C. T. D'Eyncourt.

Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.

Southwark—Boyce Combe and T. B. Burcham.

Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and H. S. Selfe.

Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Secker.

Wandsworth and Hammersmith—C. O. Dayman and J. T. Ingham.

N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners. Sir Richard Mayne, Chief, and Captain Labalmondiere and Captain W. C. Harris, Assistant Commissioners, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Lord Vivian — *Lord Warden*,
H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl of Shaftesbury
Durham, Earl of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl of Ducie
Hereford, Lord Bateman
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Viscount Sydney
Lancashire, Earl of Burlington
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl of Yarborough
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
Stafford, Lord Hatherton
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
Warwick, Lord Leigh
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wills, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
— *West-Riding*, Earl Fitzwilliam
— *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Caernarvon, Earl Cawdor
Caernarvon, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan, Edw. Lewis Pryse, M.P.
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart.
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth, Lord Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. G. M. Dallas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. P. N. Dallas, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Napier, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	Don J. B. Alberdi, Ch. d'Affaires	W. Dougal Christie, Min. Plen. George Fagan, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	Count d'Apponyi, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count G. Batthiany, Sec. to Leg.	Sir H. G. Seymour, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. G. Elliott, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. and Extr. Min. Plen. Count Baumquarten, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. Maurice Delfosse, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Sir T. W. Waller, Bt., Sec. of Leg.
Brazil.....	Com. de Carvalho Moreira, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Chev. Aguiar de Andrada, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. W. S. Jerningham, Sec. of Leg.
Chili.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Env. Ext. and	Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, R.N., Ch. d'Aff.
Denmark.....	Min. Plen. Count Reventlow-Criminil, Ch. d'Aff. and Sec. of Leg.	A. Buchanan, Env. Ex. & Min. Pl. Fred. D. Orme, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Count de Persigny, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Baron de Malaret, 1st Sec. of Emb.	Earl Cowley, Amb. Ext. Hon. H. G. Howard, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. Rich. Edwardes, Sec. of Leg.
Greece ..	M. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. H. E. J. Stanley, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala.....	.....	C. Lennox Wyke, Ch. d'Aff.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg ..	Alfred Rucker, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	Col. Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Aff.
Hayti.....	Baron Jean Simon, Min. Plen. Baron L. de Pradine, Ch. d'Aff.	

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Hanover.....	Count von Kietmansege, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir J. F. Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Honduras	Herr Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. G. Edgecumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico	Don Juan Victor Herran, M. Plen.	
Morocco	General Almonte, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ P. W. Doyle, Min. Plen. W. G. Leitsom, Sec. of Leg.
Netherlands	Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.
New Granada	M. L. Heldeweier, Sec. of Leg.	{ W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
Nicaragua	Don I. de Francisco Martin, E. Ext.	{ Philip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
Paraguay	Don José de Marcoleta, Min. Plen.	{ F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Persia	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	{ C. H. Henderson, Con. Gen.
Peru.....	Ferukh Khan, Amb. Ext.	{ Hon. C. A. Murray, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Portugal.....	Don Francisco del Rivera, Min. Pl.	{ (Vacant.) Ch. d'Aff.
Prussia	Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Russia... ..	Gomez de Oliveira, Sec. of Leg.	{ Augustus Paget, Sec. of Leg.
Sardinia	Count Bernstorff, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Saxony	Count Brandenburg, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Aug. Loftus, Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two)....	Count Chreptowitch, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Wodehouse, Env. Ext. Min. Plen.
Spain	Nicholas Kotschoubey, S. of Leg.	{ Hon. Julius Fane, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden	Marq. d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Switzerland	Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	{ E. M. Erskine, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen.
Tuscany	Prince di Carino, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Venezuela	N. Ulisse, Sec. of Leg.	{ (Vacant.) Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Uruguay.....	Sig. Gonzales Bravo, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ (Vacant.) Sec. of Leg.
Württemberg.....	Don Juan T. Coming, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Howden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Count Platen, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ L. C. Otway, Sec. of Leg.
	Bar. C. von Hochschild, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Arthur Charles Magenis, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	John Rapp, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ Hon. W. Grey, Sec. of Leg.
		{ G. J. R. Gordon, Min. Plen.
		{ Edw. Herries, Sec. of Leg.
		{ Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		{ Charles Alison, Sec. of Emb.
		{ Marq. Normanby, En. Ex. & M. Pl.
		{ Hon. R. B. P. Lyons, Sec. of Leg.
		{ Hon. Rich. Bingham, Ch. d'Aff.
		{ Edw. Thornton, Ch. d'Aff.
		{ Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		{ Fred Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. Sir Robert Walter Carden, M.P., Dowgate, 1849	Wallbrook..... 1851* D. W. Wire	
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Cornhill 1851* John Carter	
Lime Street... 1826 C. Farebrother	Langhourn ... 1851* W. Cubitt, M.P.	
Bishopsgate... 1829 W. T. Copeland	Castle Baynard 1853* Sir H. Mugeridge	
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Cheap 1854* R. Hartley Kennedy	
Bridge Within 1832 Sir C. Marshall	Queenhithe... 1854* W. A. Rose	
Aldgate 1835 J. Humphery	Bread Street .. 1855 Wm. Lawrence	
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	Coleman Street 1856 Warren S. Hale	
Farringdon } 1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.	Farringdon } 1857 B. S. Phillips	
Without .. }	Within.. }	
Bassishaw 1841 Thos. Farncomb	Vintry 1857 Thomas Gabriel	
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.	** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff.	
Cripplegate . . 1843 T. Challis.	<i>Sheriffs</i> , Ald. Wm. Lawrence and W. F. Allen	
Billingsgate... 1844 Thos. Sidney	<i>Chamberlain</i> , Sir John Key, bt.	
Portoken 1844 Sir F. G. Moon, bt.	<i>Town Clerk</i> , Mr. Serj. Merewether	
Cordwainers ... 1847 D. Salomons	<i>Common Serjeant</i> , T. Chambers.	
Dowgate..... 1848 T. Q. Finnis		
<i>Recorder</i> , Russell Gurney		

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll — *Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton — *Hered. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn — *Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Home — *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure — *Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie — *Lord Advocate*, J. Moncreiff — *Lord Justice Clerk*, Right Hon. John Hope — *Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll —

Hered. Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale — *Hered. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton Steuart of Touch-Seton — *Hered. Usher of White Rod*, Heirs of the late Sir P. Walker, Kt. *Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D. — *Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman M'Leod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D. — *Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D. — *Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. *Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Visc. Melville.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1681, Douglas-Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elbank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Maitland*
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
Loudon, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*
Lovat, *L.* 1472, Fraser*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas, a
Napier, *Lord*, 1627 [negie
Northesk, *E. of*, 1647, Car-

Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
Rothies, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser
Seafeld, *E. of*, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas, a
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Southesk, *E. of*, 1633, Carnegie
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694,
Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

† The Lord President — Rt. Hon. Duncan M'Neill.

† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; † Geo. Deas, Lord Deas.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk — Rt. Hon. John Hope.

Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan.

Principal Clerks, J. M. Lindsay, John Russell, Cosmo Innes, Alexander Currie.

Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—†Robt. Handyside, Lord Handyside; H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme; Charles Neaves, Lord Neaves; †James Craufurd, Lord Ardmillan; Thomas Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer and in Teinds—Lord Ardmillan.

Judge in Summary Petitions—Lord Mackenzie.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Jas. Moncreiff.

Solicitor-General, E. F. Maitland.

Advocates-Depute, A. R. Clark, Don. Mackenzie, David Hector, F. L. M. Heriot.

Crown Agent, J. C. Brodie, W. S.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 84 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; Professor James Robertson, D.D., *Moderator*; Robert Bell and Alex. S. Cook, *Procurators and Cashiers for the Church*.

Agent in Edinburgh, John Leatson Bell.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen	Archibald Davidson
Argyll	Marquess of Breadalbane	Thos. Cleghorn.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton	John Christison
Banff	Earl of Fife	Benj. R. Bell
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart	Robert Hunter
Caithness	Earl of Caithness	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford	George Moir
Dumbarton	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.	Robert Hunter
Dumfries	Viscount Drumlanrig	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray	Hon. George Skene Duff	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Earl of Elgin	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar	Lord Panmure	A. Stuart Logan
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	Robert Bell
Inverness	Lord Lovat	George Young
Kincardine	Earl of Kintore	John Montgomerie Bell
Kinross	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt.	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	David Mure
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Robert Macfarlane
Ross	Hugh Duncan Baillie	George Moir
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	Charles Baillie
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton	Earl of Stair	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carlisle.

Private Secretary, Hon. Frederic Howard.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady.

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal,

Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert.

Private Sec., H. Scudamore Stanhope.

Under Sec., Lieut.-Colonel Larcom.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.

State Steward, Viscount St. Lawrence.

Comptroller, Robert Williams.

Chamberlain, Major George Bagot.

Gentleman Usher, Capt. Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at
Arms, Sir Bernard Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Lord Otho Fitzgerald
Com. of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lord Seaton.

Military Secretary, Hon. Major James
Colborne.
Commander of the Artillery, Major-Gen.
Sir R. J. Davies.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Rose.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777,
 Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Kerr
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J.
 G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799,
 King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-
 Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avenmore, *V.*, 1809, Yel-
 erton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Ber-
 nard
 Bangor, *V.*, 1781, Ward b
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White b
 Barrington, *V.*, 1720
 Bellow, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry b
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730,
 Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *V.*, 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Alexander [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796,
 Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby *
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford,
 and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842,
 Robt. Daly b
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822,
 Hancock b [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800,
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Bury [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *V.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.*, 1803,
 Trench * [Bingham
 Clannorris, *Lord*, 1800,
 Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825,
 De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776,
 Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, For-
 tescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *V.*, 1781, Ellis *
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *

Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *L.* 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*,
 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B.*
of, 1857, W. Fitzgerald
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 ford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*,
 1853, Wm. Higgin b
 Desert, *E. of*, 1793, Cusse b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622,
 Fielding
 De Vesci, *V.*, 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *V.*, 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791,
 Chichester * [Leger b
 Doneraile, *V.*, 1785, St.
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800,
 Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849,
 R. Knox b
 Downe, *V.*, 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789,
 Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb.* of, 1831, R.
 Whately b [wood *
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Black-
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Hill-
 Trevor b [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822,
 Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plum-
 kett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal,
Lord, 1845, Daly b
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Per-
 ceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 well b
 Fermoy, *Lord*, 1856, Roche
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *
 Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *

Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Moncton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler b
 Gormanston, *V.*, 1478,
 Preston
 Gort, *V.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1805, Ache-
 son *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1634, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guilleamore, *Viscount*, 1831,
 O'Grady
 Harberton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-
 lor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.
 Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Inchiquin, *Ld.* 1536, O'Brien
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-
 phinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800,
 Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776,
 Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clon-
 fert, and Kilmacduagh,
Bp. of, 1839, Ludlow Ton-
 son, *Lord Riversdale*
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kimore, Ardagh, and El-
 phin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G.
 Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courey
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,
 Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766
 Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *V.*, 1781, Hewitt b
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*
 1853, Henry Griffin

Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , 1803, Pery*	Mountcashel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1781, Moore b	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Moly- neux *
Lisburne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1776, Vaughan	Mountgarrett, <i>Vis.</i> 1550, Butler	Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle*
Lisle, <i>Ld.</i> 1758, Lysaght	Mountmorres, <i>Vis.</i> 1763, De Montmorency	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816, Holroyd*
Lismore, <i>Viscount</i> , 1806, O'Callaghan*	Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1768, Phipps*	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627 *
Listowel, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Hare	Muncester, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pen- nington	Sligo, <i>Marquess of</i> , 1800, Browne *
Londonderry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1816, Stewart*	Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Strabane, <i>F.</i> 1701, Hamil- ton *
Longford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1785, Pakenham*	Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Southwell, <i>F.</i> 1776, Southwell
Lorton, <i>Vis.</i> , 1806, King	Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Strangford, <i>F.</i> 1628, Smythe*
Louth, <i>Lord</i> , 1541, Plum- kett	Normanton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1806, Agar	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1628
Lucan, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Bing- ham b	Nugent, <i>Earl</i> , 1776, Gren- ville*	Talbot de Malahide, <i>J.</i> 1831, Talbot *
Lumley, <i>Vis.</i> 1628, Lumley- Savile*	Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Macdonald, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Oranmore, <i>L.</i> 1836, Browne	Templetown, <i>F.</i> 1806, Upton
Massarene and Ferrard, <i>Vis.</i> , 1660, Skeffington- Foster *	Ormonde, <i>Mof.</i> 1825, Butler*	Trimlestown, 1641, Barne- wall
Massy, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ossory, &c., <i>Ep. of</i> , J. T. O'Brien, 1842	Tuam, &c., <i>Ep. of</i> , Lord Plunket, 1839 *
Mayo, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Bourke b	Palmerston, <i>F.</i> 1722, Temple	Valentia, <i>F.</i> 1662, Annesley
Meath, <i>E. of</i> , 1627, Braba- zon *	Portarlington, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Dawson-Damer b	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Meath, <i>Bp. of</i> , J. H. Singer, 1852	Powerscourt, <i>F.</i> 1743, Wing- field	Walls court, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Mexborough, <i>E. of</i> , 1766, Saville	Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1809, Wal- degrave	Waterford and Wexford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446, Talbot *
Middleton, <i>F.</i> 1717, Brodrick*	Ranelagh, <i>F.</i> 1628, Jones	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Beresford *
Milltown, <i>Earl of</i> , 1763, Leeson	Ranfurly, <i>E.</i> 1831, Knox*	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792, Cavendish
Moir, <i>E. of</i> , 1761, Hastings*	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806, Thellusson	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyt- telton *
Molesworth, <i>Viscount</i> , 1716	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson (Bishop of Killaloe)	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1822, Nugent b
Monck, <i>Viscount</i> , 1800	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard b
Mornington, <i>E. of</i> , 1760, Wellesley *	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766, Turnour
	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons b	
	Rossmore, <i>Lord</i> , 1796, Wes- tenra *	

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
—*Secretary*, Mark Perrin
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, John Reilly
Masters in Chancery, Edward Litton, Wm.
Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Acheson
Lyle
Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey
Sec. of Bankrupts, C. Brady
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, John
O'Connell

COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord Justice, Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-
froy.—*Judges*, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon.
Louis Perrin, Rt. Hon. Richard Moore
Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Mo-
nahan.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball,
J. D. Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. Keogh

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John
Richards, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

Commissioners, Sergeant James O'Brien,
M. Longfield, C. J. Hargreave

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Court of Probate, Rt. Hon.
R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrars, Maurice Keatinge, W. M.
Wiley, LL.D.
Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts of
Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.
Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Dr. T. F. Kelly.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Judges, John Macan, Q.C., and Hon. P.
Plunket.—*Chief Registrar*, Cheyne
Brady.—*Assistant Registrars*, J. H.
Smith and Thomas Battley.—*Chief Clerk*,
Thomas Ferrall.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P.
Solicitor-Gen., Jonathan Christian.
Serjeants, John Howley, and Walter B r-
wick

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Lord Inchiquin
Cork, Lord Fermoy
Donegal, Marquess of Abercorn
Down, Marquess of Londonderry
Dublin, Earl of Howth, Lieut.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P.
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Right Hon. William F. Fownes
 Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Granard
Limerick, Earl of Clare

Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt.,
 M.P.
Longford, Capt. Henry White, M.P.
Louth, Lord Bellew, Lieut.; Earl of
 Roden, Custos.
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick
Roscommon, Edw. King Tenison
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperrary, Viscount Lismore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew, Lieut.; Earl of
 Courtown, Custos
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>Archbishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>Anno.</i>	<i>In room of.</i>	<i>Deans.</i>
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i>	1822	Stuart	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Pat-</i> <i>rick's and Christ Church.</i> James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kil-</i> <i>dare.</i>
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland.</i>	<i>Dublin and</i> <i>Kildare</i>	1831	Magee	
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	<i>Meath</i>	1852	Townsend	Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise.</i> J. Head, D.D., <i>Killaloe.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D.	{ <i>Killaloe, Kil-</i> <i>fenora, Clon-</i> <i>fert, and Kil-</i> <i>macduagh</i> }	1839	Sandes	{ M. J. Keating, A.M., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert.</i> J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmac-</i> <i>duagh.</i>
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D.	{ <i>Tuam, Kil-</i> <i>lala, and</i> <i>Achoury</i> }	1839	Trench	{ Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tuam.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Killala.</i> Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achoury.</i> James Lyster, A.M., <i>Leighlin.</i> H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns.</i> Charles Viguoles, D.D., <i>Ossory.</i>
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D.	{ <i>Ossory,</i> <i>Ferns, and</i> <i>Leighlin</i> }	1842	Fowler	{ Ogle Moore, <i>Cashel.</i> Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford.</i> Denis Browne, <i>Emly.</i> Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore.</i> T. Woodward, M.A., <i>Down.</i> Edw. Bull, M.A., <i>Connor.</i> Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Dromore.</i>
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel,</i> <i>Emly, Wat-</i> <i>erford, and</i> <i>Lismore</i> }	1842	Sandes	{ T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Derry.</i> Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphae.</i> A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick.</i> A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and</i> <i>Aghadoc.</i>
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Con-</i> <i>nor, and</i> <i>Dromore</i> }	1848	Mant	{ W. Warburton, D.D., <i>Elphin.</i> H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Ardagh.</i> Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kil-</i> <i>more.</i> H. T. Newman, <i>Cork.</i> J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross.</i> J. Howie, <i>Cloyne.</i>
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and</i> <i>Raphoe</i> }	1853	Pousohly	
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M.	{ <i>Limerick,</i> <i>Ardfert, &</i> <i>Aghadoc</i> }	1853	Higgin	
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D.	{ <i>Kilmore, Ar-</i> <i>dagh, and</i> <i>Elphin</i> }	1854	Leslie	
1857	W. Fitzgerald, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne</i> <i>and Ross</i> }	1857	Wilson	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1858 are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Cashel, Derry, and Limerick.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

<i>Bishops.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In room of.</i>
D. Wilson, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D.	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i>	1851	Hawkins, <i>res.</i>
F. Barker, D.D.	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i>	1854	Broughton, <i>res.</i>

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842	Sec created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. ..	Newcastle	1847	Do.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	Do.
Charles Perry, D.D. . .	Melbourne	1847	Do.
M. B. Hale, D.D.	Perth, West Australia. .	1856	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
H. J. C. Harper, D.D. ..	Christchurch, New Zeal..	1856	Do.
Edmund Hobhouse.....	Nelson, New Zealand.....	1857	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles.	1842	Coleridge, res.
(Vacant)	Antigua	1857	Davis, dec.
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	Montreal	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Benj. Cronyn, D.D.	Huron	1857	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia ..	1857	Inglis, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	See created.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town.....	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853	Do.
Henry Cotterill, D.D. ..	Graham's Town	1856	Armstrong, dec.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong)....	1849	See created.
David Anderson, D.D. . .	Prince Rupert's Land . .	1849	Do.
John Bowen, D.D.	Sierra Leone	1857	Week, dec.
F. T. M'Dougall, D.D. ..	Labuan.....	1855	See created.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Ferguson, Governor.
Malta.—Major-Gen. Sir W. Reid, Governor.
Ionian Islands.—Sir John Young, bart., Lord High Commissioner.
Heligoland.—Richard Pattinson, Lt.-Gov.

America.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Sir E. W. Head, bart., Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.
Nova Scotia.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Lieut.-Governor.
New Brunswick.—Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor.
Prince Edward's Island.—Sir Dominic Daly, Lieut.-Governor.
Newfoundland.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor, and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray, Governor.
Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—C. H. Darling, Governor-in-Chief.
Bahama Islands.—C. J. Bayley, Governor.
Barbadoes and Windward Islands.—Francis Hincks, Governor.
St. Vincent.—Edward Eyre, Lieut.-Gov.
Grenada.—Cornelius Kortright, Lt.-Gov.
Tobago.—J. V. Drysdale, Lieut.-Gov.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Governor.
St. Christopher's.—H. G. R. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor.
Dominica.—Major H. St.-George Ord, Lieut.-Governor.
Trinidad.—R. W. Keate, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor.
Honduras.—Seymour, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir George Grey, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Jackson.
Natal, South Africa.—John Scott, Lt.-Gov.
Sierra Leone.—Lt.-Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.
Gambia.—Col. L. S. O'Connor, Gov.
Gold Coast.—Sir B. C. C. Pine, Gov.
Mauritius.—W. Stevenson, Gov.
St. Helena.—Edward Drummond Hay, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Viscount Canning, Gov.-General of India.
Madras.—Lord Harris, Governor.
Bombay.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.
Ceylon.—Sir H. G. Ward, Governor.
Hong-Kong.—Sir John Bowring, Governor and Superintendent of Trade.
Aden.—Col. Coghlan.
Labuan.—Hon. G. W. Edwardes, Gov.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir W. T. Denison, Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.
Victoria.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor.
Western Australia (Swan River).—Arthur Edw. Kennedy, Governor.
Southern Australia.—Sir R. G. M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.
Tasmania.—Sir H. E. F. Young, Governor
New Zealand.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.
New Ulster.—Lt.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard, Lt.-Governor..
Falkland Islands.—Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Governor.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.**Governor*—Sheffield Neave.*Deputy*—Bonamy Dobree.

Directors—Thomas Baring, Henry Wollaston Blake, Travers Buxton, Edward H. Chapman, William Cotton, Robert Wigram Crawford, Henry Hucks Gibbs, Benj. Buck Greene, Chas. Pascoe Grenfell, Thomson Hankey, John Oliver Hanson, John Benjamin Heath, Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Henry Lancelot Hollard, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Thomas Newman Hunt, Alfred Latham, George Lyall, Thos. Masterman, Alex. Matheson, James Morris, George Warde Norman, Thomas Charles Smith, Thomas Matthias Weguelin.

Secretary—John Bentley.*Deputy-Secretary*—James Stewart.**BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds — Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester — Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Norwich — Plymouth — Portsmouth — Swansea.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.**Directors.**Chairman*—5 R. D. Mangles, M.P.*Dep.-Chairman*—3 Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.*Directors*—5 John Harvey Astell, 1 Wm.

Butterworth Bayley, 3 William Joseph Eastwick, 1 Russell Ellice, 3 Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., 5 Elliot Macnaghten, 5 Charles Mills, 1 Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, 1 Henry Thoby Prinsep, 5 Lieut.-Col. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, 3 John Shepherd, 5 Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., 3 Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, M.P., 1 Major-Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, 3 Sir Henry Willock, 1 John Pollard Wiloughby.

Secretary—Sir J. C. Melville.**BANKERS IN LONDON.**

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry, E.C.

Alliance, 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Bank of Australasia, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.

Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

Bank of England, Threadneedle-st., E.C., and Burlington Gardens, W.

Bank of London, 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.

Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st., E.C.

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.

Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-street, E.C.

Bauer (A.) & Co., 113, Leadenhall-st., E.C.

Biggerstaff, W. and J. S., West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market

Bosanquet, Franks, Whatman, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.

Brown, Janson, & Co., 32 Abchurch-lane, E.C.

Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street, W.

Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 34, Gresham-street, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.

City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.

Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C., and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.

Cunliffes and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.

Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.

Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, E.C.

Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch, N.E.

Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Dixon, Brooks, & Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.

Feltham, John & Co., 42, Lombard-st., E.C.

Fullers and Co., 66, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Glyn, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-st., E.C.

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.

Hanburys & Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st., E.C.

Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.

Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.

Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market

Hoares, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street, E.C.

Hopkinson, Chas., & Co., 3, Regent-st., S.W.

Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

Johnson, H., J. and Co., 28, Cannon-st., E.C.

Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury, E.C.

Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market

London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st., E.C., 441, New Oxford-street, W.C.; St. George's-pl., Knightsbridge, S.W.; Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, W.; High-street, Kensington, W.; High-street, Southwark, S.; and Deptford, S.E.

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; 1, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, S.E.; 214, High Holborn, W.C.; 87, High-street, White-chapel, E.; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.; and 217, Strand, W.C.

London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, E.C., and 69, Pall Mall, S.W.

Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, E.C.

Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

Mercantile Bank of India, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street, E.C.

National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and in that of the East India Company, take place in April. The number of the East India Directors is now reduced to eighteen, of whom three (to be ultimately six) are nominated by the Crown. The figures denote the years they have to serve.

North-Western Bank of India, 25, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Olding, Sharpe, & Co., 29, Clement's-l., E.C.
 Oriental Bank, South-Sea House, E.C.
 Ottoman Bank, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Thread-needle-street, E.C.
 Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Puget, Bambridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
 Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 Roberts, Curtis, & Co., 15, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Royal Bank of Australia, 4, Sambrook-court, E.C.
 Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Scott (*Sir S., Bt.*), & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq., W.
 Shank, *John*, 76, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Grace-church-street, E.C.
 Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Twinings, 215, Strand, W.C.
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Union Bank of Canada, 27, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.; 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and 13, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Unity Joint Stock, 10, Cannon-street, E.C., and New Coventry-street, Leicester-square, W.C.
 Ward, T. G., 15, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Western of London, Hanover-square, W.
 White and Co., 11, Haymarket, S.W.
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birch-in-lane, E.C.
 Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-st., E.C.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected
Chancellor—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby 1852
High Steward—Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon..... 1838
Vice-Chancellor—Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College.. 1856
Pro-Vice-Chancellors—Rev. Fred. Charles Plumptre, D.D., Master of University.
 Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Prov. of Worcester.
 Rev. James Norris, D.D., President of Corpus Christi. Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College.
Burgesses of the University—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Christ Church .. 1847
 Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L.,
 All Souls 1854

Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leicester-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
 Codd, E. S., 19, Fludyer-street, S.W.
 Collyer, Geo. S., 9, Park-place, St. James's, S.W.
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.
 Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.
 McGrigor, C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's-square, S.W.
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand, W.C.
 Ridgway and Son, Leicester-square, W.C.
 Stocqueler, J. H., 1 York-st., Adelphi, W.C.

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 22, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, W.C.
 Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.
 Chard, W. and E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Chippendale, A., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
 Goode & Co., 15, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
 Hallett, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-street, S.W.
 O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
 Ommanney, Messrs., 40, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.
 Smith, Jos., Marshall-st., Golden-square, W.
 Stilwell, J., G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.
 Tear, L. W., (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden, E.C.
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.
 Woodhead and Co., 1, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.

* * * There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magd. 1852
Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham.
 Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's.

Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls, Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall.

Curators of the Taylor Institution.—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Master of Univ.; Henry W. Acland, M.D., Ch. Ch., Reg. Prof. of

Med.; the Professor of Moral Philosophy; M. Pattison, B.D., Fel. of Lincoln; H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall.

Assessor of Chancellor's Court—John Robt. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls 1840
Hebdomadal Council, elected 1854.—
Official: The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senior Proctor, Junior Proctor—
Heads of Houses: Dr. R. L. Cotton, Dr. E. H. Cradock, Dr. R. Scott, Dr. Ph. Wynter, Dr. F. Jenne, Dr. B. P. Symons,
Professors: E. B. Pusey, Edw. Cardwell, W. Jacobson, B. Price, J. D. Macbride, E. Hawkins. *Members of Congregation*: Dr. J. P. Lightfoot, Rev. R. Michell, Rev. O. Gordon, Rev. H. L. Mansell, James Edw. Sewell, and M. Wilson.

Colleges and Halls, and present

Heads of Colleges.

Elected

University, F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Mast. 1836
 Balliol, Robert Scott, D.D., Master 1854
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector 1854
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
 Queen's, W. Thomson, D.D., Provost 1855
 New, D. Williams, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor, Warden 1840
 Lincoln, J. Thompson, D.D., Rector 1851
 All Souls, L. Sneyd, M.A., Warden 1827
 Magdalen, Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. 1854
 Brasenose, E. H. Cradock, D.D., Prin. 1853
 Corpus Christi, J. Norris, D.D., Pres. 1843
 Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, Dean. 1855
 Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850
 St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828
 Jesus, C. Williams, D.D., Principal 1857
 Wadham, B. P. Symons, D. D., Warden 1831
 Pembroke, F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master 1843
 Worcester, R. L. Cotton, D. D., Provost 1839
 St. Mary Hall, Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal 1848
 Magdalen Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal 1813
 New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal 1847
 St. Alban Hall, E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal 1831
 St. Edmund Hall, J. Barrow, D.D., Principal 1854
Sen. Proctor.—Rev. E. W. Tuffnell, M.A., Fellow of Wadham.
Junior Proctor.—Rev. F. Meyrick, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.
Pro-Proctors.—Rev. Henry Walford, M.A., and Rev. S. J. Hulme, M.A., Wadham; Rev. A. W. Hadden, B.D., and Rev. North Pinder, M.A., Fellows of Trinity.
Examinatores in Literis Humanioribus.—Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., Exeter; Wm. Hedley, M.A., University Coll.; J. E. T. Rogers, M.A., Magdalen Hall; Sir Alex. Grant, bart., M.A., Oriel.
Examinatores in Scientiis, Mathematicis et Physicis.—Edward Hill, M.A., Ch. Ch.; Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A., Pembroke; Thos. Rennison, M.A., Queen's.
Examinatores in Scientia Naturali.—Dr. Charles Thomas Coote, M.D., Pembroke; Robt. Walker, M.A., Wadham; John Andrews Dale, M.A., Balliol.

For Degrees in Civil Law.—Travers Twiss, D.C.L., University; J. R. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls; Thomas H. Tristram, D.C.L., Lincoln.

Examinatores in Jurisprudentia et Historia Moderna.—Edward A. Freeman, M.A., Trinity; Chas. W. Boase, M.A., Exeter; F. P. Walsley, B.C.L., Lincoln.
In Schola Medicinæ.—H. W. Acland, M.D.; C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., Magdalen Coll.
In Schola Musice.—Rev. Geo. C. Rowden, D.C.L., late Fellow of New Coll.

Moderatores in Literarum Græcarum et Latinarum Schola.—Edw. H. Mansell, B.D., Magdalen Coll.; W. B. T. Jones, M.A., University; Edwin Palmer, M.A., Balliol; George Ridding, M.A., Exeter.

Moderatores in Disciplinarum Mathematicarum Schola.—W. E. C. Austin, M.A., New Coll; F. Harrison, M.A., Oriel.
Masters of the Schools.—A. H. Faber, New College; G. E. Thorley, Wadham; B. C. Caffin, Worcester; P. R. Bartlett, Trinity.

PROFESSORS.

Elected

Regius Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D. 1848
Reg. Past. Theol.—C. A. Orilvie, D.D. 1842
Regius Hebrew.—Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. 1828
Reg. Greek.—Rev. Benj. Jowett, M.A. 1855
Reg. Civil Law.—Travers Twiss, D.C.L. 1855
Reg. Mcd.—H. W. Acland 1837
Reg. Eccl. Hist.—A. P. Stanley, B.D. 1856
Reg. Mod. Hist.—H. H. Vaughan, M.A. 1848
Botanical.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. . 1834
Margaret Divinity.—Rev. Chas. A. Heurtley, D.D. 1853
Saville's Astron.—William Fishburn Donkin, M.A. 1842
Radcliffe Observer.—Manuel John Johnson, M.A. 1839
Saville's Geom.—B. Powell, M.A. . . 1827
Nat. Philosophy.—Rev. B. Price, M.A. 1853
Moral Philosophy.—Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, B.D. 1851
Camden's Hist.—Edw. Cardwell, D.D. 1826
Laud's Arabic.—Stephen Reay, B.D. 1840
Lord Almoner's Arabic.—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. 1813
Experimental Philosophy.—Rev. R. Walker, M.A. 1839
Lee's Anatomy.—Vacant.
Poetry.—Matthew Arnold, M.A. 1857
Viner's Common Law.—John R. Kenyon, D.C.L. 1843
Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.—Vacant.
Aldrich's Anatomy.—} Vacant.
Aldrich's Medicine.—}
Aldrich's Chemistry.—C. B. Brodie, B.A. 1855
Mineralogy.—M. H. N. S. Maske-lyne, M.A. 1853
Geology.—John Phillips, M.A. . . . 1857
Political Econ.—Chas. Neate, M.A. . 1857
Rural Econ.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1840
Boden Professor of Sanscrit.—Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A. 1832
Latin Liter.—John Conington, M.A. 1854
Reader in Logic.—Rev. H. Wall, M.A. 1849

Elected

<i>Modern European Languages</i> , Max Müller, LL.D.	1854
<i>Professor of Music</i> .—Sir Fred. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., D. Mus.	1855
<i>Choragus</i> —S. Elvey, D. Mus.	1848
<i>Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture</i> —Edwd. Hawkins, D.D.	1847

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Pub. Orator</i> .—Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall.	1848
<i>Keeper of Bodleian Library</i> .—Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.	1813
<i>Under Librarians</i> .—S. Reay, B.D., Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Corp. Ch.	1828
<i>Keep. of the Archives</i> .—P. Bliss, D.C.L.	1826
<i>Keeper of Ashmole's Museum</i> .—J. Phillips, Hon. M.A., Magdalen ..	1854
<i>Radcliffe Lib.</i> —H. W. Acland, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls	1851
<i>University Counsel</i> .—Sir Rich. Bethell, M.A., Q.C., Wadham Coll.	
<i>Registrar of the University</i> .—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L., late Fellow of New	1853
<i>Registrar of the Chancellor's Court</i> .—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L.	1856
<i>Clerks of the Market</i> .—Edward Wetherell Rowden, D.C.L., New College; Chas. Neate, M.A., Oriel College.	
<i>Deputy</i> .—Henry Parker.	
<i>Coroner</i> .—G. V. Cox, M.A.	
<i>Proctors of the Vice-Chancellor's Court</i> .—H. Alison Pottinger, M.A., Worcester, and Francis Pearson Walesby, B.C.L., Lincoln.	
<i>Solicitor</i> .—Frederick Morrell, Esq.	
<i>Esquire Bedels</i> .—G. V. Cox, M.A., and W. W. Harrison, B.A.	
<i>Yeomen Bedcls.</i> —John Pillinger, Hen. Smith Harper, and John Haines.	
<i>Organist</i> .—S. Elvey, D. Mus.	
<i>Divinity Clerk</i> .—John Pater.	
<i>Bailiff</i> .—William Perkins.	
<i>Clerk of the Schools</i> .—Wm. Sims.	
<i>Verge</i> .—Moses Holliday.	
<i>Marshal</i> .—Thos. Blakeman Brown.	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected

<i>Chancellor</i> .—H. R. H. Prince Consort	1847
<i>High Steward</i> .—Lord Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity	1840
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> .—H. Philpott, D.D., Catharine Hall.	1856
<i>Burgesses of the University</i> .—L. T. Wigram	1852
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.A.	1856
<i>Counsel</i> .—(vacant.)	
<i>Keepers of the University Chest</i> .—T. C. Geldart, LL.D. Trin. Hall; J. S. Purton, M.A., St. Cath. Col.; J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Trin. Col.	
<i>Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges</i>	
St. Peter's, H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master ..	1848
Clare, Rev. E. Atkinson, B.D., Master	1856
Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master	1828
Gonville and Caius, Edwin Guest, LL.D., Master.	1852
Trin. Hall, T. C. Geldart, LL.D., Master	1852

Elected

Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, D.D., Master	1850
King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost ...	1850
Queen's, G. Phillips, B.D., President	1857
Catharine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D., Master	1845
Jesus, Geo. E. Corrie, D.D., Master	1849
Christ's, J. Cartmell, D.D., Master..	1849
St. John's, W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master	1857
Magdalene, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., Master	1854
Trinity, Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master	1841
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D., Master	1835
Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Mast.	1843
Downing, T. Worsley, M.A., Master	1836
<i>Senior Proctor</i> .—Alfred George Day, M.A., Caius.	
<i>Jup. Proctor</i> .—Alfred Ball Chalker, M.A., Emmanuel.	
<i>Pro-Proctors</i> .—R. Shilleto, M.A., Trinity; Rev. R. H. Cooke, M.A., Sidney.	
<i>Sen. Scrutator</i> .—Basil Williams, B.D., St. Johns.	
<i>Jun. Scrutator</i> .—Rev. A. Wolfe, M.A., Clare	
<i>Taxor</i> .—Rev. A. Wolfe, M.A., Clare Coll.	
<i>Sen. Moderator</i> .—N. M. Ferrers, M.A., Caius.	
<i>Jun. Moderator</i> .—R. B. Batty, M.A., Em.	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

This body, which, under the new Act, occupies the place of the Caput, consists of two Heads of Colleges, two Professors, and four other Members of the Senate, elected by the resident Members of the Senate. The Council elected Nov. 7, 1856:—Dr. Whewell, Dr. Corrie, Dr. Phelps, Hon. M. Neville, Prof. Selwyn, Prof. Browne, Prof. Grote, Prof. Thompson, Dr. Paget (*Caius*), Dr. Bateson (*St. John's*), F. France (*St. John's*), F. Martin (*Trinity*), J. C. Adams (*Pembroke*), W. G. Clarke (*Trinity*), C. Hardwick (*Catherine*), W. M. Campion, (*Queen's*).

PROFESSORS.

<i>Regius Divinity</i> .—J. Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., Trinity	1850
<i>Regius Civil Law</i> .—J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Trinity Hall	1854
<i>Regius Physic</i> .—H. J. H. Bond, M.D.	1851
<i>Regius Hebrew</i> .—Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Catharine Hall ...	1854
<i>Regius Greek</i> .—W. H. Thompson, M.A., Trinity	1853
<i>Margaret Divinity</i> .—Wm. Selwyn, B.D., St. John's	1855
<i>Lucasian</i> .—G. G. Stokes, M.A., Pembroke	1849
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> .—John Grote, M.A., Trinity	1855
<i>Arabic</i> .—Rev. H. G. Williams, M.A., Emanuel.	1854
<i>Id. Alm. Arab</i> .—Theodore Preston, M.A., Trinity	1855
<i>Plumian Astron</i> .—Jas. Challis, M.A., Trinity ..	1836
<i>Lowndes's Astron</i> .—G. Peacock, D.D., F.R.S., Trinity	1837
<i>Anaionmy</i> .—W. Clark, M.D., Trinity	1817

	<i>Elected</i>
<i>Modern History.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Stephen, LL.D., Trin. Hall.....	1849
<i>Chemistry.</i> —J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S. Trinity	1815
<i>Botany.</i> —J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's	1825
<i>Woodwardian.</i> —A. Sedgwick, B.D., F.R.S., Trinity	1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i> —J. Hy-mers, D.D., F.R.S., St. John's	1844
<i>Norrisian Pro.</i> —E. H. Browne, M.A.	1854
<i>Jacksonian Profess.</i> —Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Caius	1837
<i>Common Law.</i> —Andw. Amos, M.A., Downing	1849
<i>Political Econ.</i> —G. Pryme, M.A.	1830
<i>Medicine.</i> —W. W. Fisher, M.D., Downing	1844
<i>Mineralogy.</i> —W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's	1832
<i>Archæology.</i> —John Howard Marsden, B.D., St. John's	1851
<i>Music.</i> —W. Sterndale Bennett	1856

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Public Orator.</i> —W. G. Clarke, M.A., Trinity	1857
<i>Christian Advoc.</i> —Charles Hardwick, M.A., Cath. Hall	1855
<i>Hulscan Lecturer.</i> —C. A. Swainson, M.A., Christ's	1856
<i>Librarian.</i> —Jos. Power, M.A., Clare	1845
<i>Registrar.</i> —J. Romilly, M.A., Trin.	1832
<i>Esquire-Becls.</i> —G. Leapingwell, M.A.	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A.	1827
Hugh Godfray, M.A.	1854

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

The Senate.

<i>Chancellor.</i> —Earl Granville.
<i>Vice-Chancellor.</i> —Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.
<i>Senate.</i> —of thirty-two Members.
<i>Registrar.</i> —W. B. Carpenter, M.D.
<i>Clerk to the Senate.</i> —H. Moore.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

<i>Classics.</i> —T. B. Burcham, M.A.; Wm. Smith, LL.D.
<i>Mathematics and Nat. Phil.</i> —Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A.; G. B. Jerrard, B.A.
<i>Logic and Moral Philosophy.</i> —A. Bain, Esq. M.A.; T. S. Baynes, Esq., LL.B.
<i>Polit. Phil. and Polit. Econ.</i> —Professor Waley, M.A.
<i>Chemistry.</i> —R. D. Thomson, M.D.
<i>Botany.</i> —Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.
<i>French Language.</i> —C. J. Delille.
<i>German.</i> —Rev. A. Walbaum.
<i>Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Greek Text of the New, and Scripture History.</i> —Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. Professor Gotch, M.A.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

<i>Law and Jurisprudence.</i> —N. W. Senior.
--

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

<i>Medicine.</i> —Archibald Billing, M.D.; Alex. Tweedie, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> —Sir Stephen L. Hammick, Bart.; Wm. Fergusson.
<i>Anatomy and Physiology.</i> —Francis Kier-nan; Professor Sharpey, M.D.

<i>Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.</i> —T. H. Huxley, M.D.
<i>Midwifery.</i> —Edw. Rigby, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> —Wm. Thomas Brande.
<i>Botany.</i> —Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.
<i>Mat. Medica and Phar.</i> —G. O. Rees, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN ARTS AND LAWS.

<i>The Universities of the United Kingdom.</i>
University College, London.
King's College, London.
St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.
Stonyhurst College.
Manchester New College.
St. Mary's College, Oscott.
St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
St. Edmund's College, near Ware.
Spring Hill College, Moseley, Birmingham.
The Regent's Park College.
College of St. Gregory the Great, Down-side, near Bath. [hunt.]
Countess of Huntingdon's College at Ches-
Baptist College at Bristol.
Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.
Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.
Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.
St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.
Huddersfield College.
Lancashire Independent College.
Wesley College, near Sheffield.
Queen's College, Birmingham.
Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.
Western College, Plymouth.
West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.
St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
New College, London.
Owens College, Manchester.
Bedford Grammar Schools.
Brecon Independent College.
Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Hackney Theological Seminary.
Springfield College, Ennis.
Bishop Stortford Preparatory School.
Trebecca College, Brecon.
Queen's College, Liverpool.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, ENGLAND.

<i>Bedford.</i> —General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.
<i>Birmingham.</i> —Queen's College, General Hospital, and Sydenham College.
<i>Bristol.</i> —Medical School, Infirmary, and St. Peter's Hospital.
<i>Haslar.</i> —Royal Naval Hospital.
<i>Hull.</i> —and East Riding of York School of Medicine and Anatomy.
<i>Leeds.</i> —School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.
<i>Leicester.</i> —Infirmary.
<i>Liverpool.</i> —Infirmary, and Fever Hospital and Infirmary.
<i>London.</i> —University College, King's College, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, and Royal College of Chemistry.

Manchester.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Union Hospital, Royal Infirmary, School of Medicine in Chatham Street.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham; College of Medicine and Practical Science.

Northampton.—General Infirmary.

Nottingham.—General Hospital.

Sheffield.—Medical Institution.

York.—School of Medicine.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—King's College and University.

Edinburgh.—University, Minto House Dispensary, and Royal Infirmary.

Glasgow.—University, Andersonian Institution, and Infirmary.

IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

Cork.—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaries.

Dublin.—Original School of Anatomy, &c., Peter-street; School of Physic; Apothecaries' Hall; School of Medicine, Park-street; Carmichael School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery; Theatre of Anatomy, &c., 27, Peter-street; St. Vincent's Hospital; Mercer's Hospital; Jervis-street Hospital; School of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, Digges-street; Royal College of Surgeons; Meath Hospital; City of Dublin Hospital; Coombe Lying-in Hospital; and Dr. Steevens's Hospital.

Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

Malta.—University.

Ceylon.—Military Hospital.

Bengal.—Medical College.

Canada.—University of McGill College, Montreal, and the St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

President.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham.

Vice-President.—Earl Fortescue.

Treasurer.—John Taylor.

Secretary.—Charles C. Atkinson.

SENATE.

President.—Earl Fortescue.

Vice-Presidents.—H. C. Robinson, F. H. Goldsmid.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Eng. Language and Literature.—D. Masson.

Ancient and Mod. Hist.—E. S. Creasy (Dean), A. M.

Architecture.—Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D.

Botany.—John Lindley, Ph. D.

Civil Engineering.—Harman H. Lewis, A. M.

Comparative Grammar.—T. H. Key, A. M.

French.—P. F. Merlet.

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*Honorary Prof. of Anat. in connexion with
the Fine Arts.*—R. D. Lyons, M.D.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF PAINTING,
SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.

Pres.—George Petrie

Sec.—Bernard Mulrenin

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Pres.—Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.

Secs.—Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., and Rev.
J. H. Jellett

For. Sec.—W. R. Wilde

Lib.—Rev. W. H. Drummond, D.D.

ROYAL NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS.

Admiral of the Fleet.—

Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCB.

Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Earl of Dundonald, GCB.

Admirals of the Red.

1841.

Thos. Le Marchant Gosselin

Sir Charles Ogle, bart.

Sir John West, KCB.

1846.

Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCB.

1847.

Sir G. Eden Diamond, bart.

1848.

Sir F. Wm. Austen, KCB.

1849.

Sir E. Durnford King.

Admirals of the White.

1849.

Sir George Mundy, KCB.

1851.

Thos. Earl Dundonald, GCB.

Sir Wm. Parker, bart., GCB.

1853.

Edward Hawker

1855.

John Sykes

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart.

Sir John Louis, bart.

Admirals of the Blue.

1855.

John Ayscough

Sir Thos. J. Cechrane, KCB.

1857.

Sir Geo. Fras. Seymour, KCB.

Hon. Sir A. Maitland, KCB.

George Earl Cadogan

Sir Edward Tucker, KCB.

Sir E. Chetham Strode, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.

1852.

William Bowles

Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, GCB.

1853.

Sir Henry Hope, KCB.

Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew.

Sir Charles Napier, KCB.

1854.

Sir Phipps Hornby, KCB.

Hon. William Gordon

Sir Henry Prescott, KCB.

1857.

Edward Harvey

Vice-Admirals of the White.

1855.

Sir B. Reynolds, KCB.

Sir A. J. W. Clifford, bart.

Alex. Renton Sharpe

1856.

Sir George Rose Sartorius

Robert Wauchope

Sir G. Gordon Sinclair, bart.

Right Hon. Sir M. F. F.

Berkeley, KCB.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, KCB.

1857.

Edmund Lord Lyons, GCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

Francis Erskine Loch

Edward Collier

Arthur Fanshawe

Sir Houston Stewart, KCB.

Sir James Stirling

Provo Wm. Parry Wallis

William Walpole

Henry William Bruce

Rear-Admirals of the Red.

1852.

William James Mingaye

Sir J. H. Plumridge, KCB.

Sir Thomas Herbert, KCB.

Hon. Henry John Rous

1853.

George Frederic Rich

Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone

William Fanshawe Martin

Sir R. S. Dundas, KCB.

Henry Dundas

Hon. Sir M. Stopford, KCB.

1854.

Sir Hen. Ducie Chads, KCB.

Sir Geo. R. Lambert, KCB.

Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal

Sir C. H. Fremantle, KCB.

Sir Michael Seymour, KCB.

Sir H. Byam Martin, KCB.

1857.

Henry Eden

Rear-Admirals of the White.

1854.

James Scot

Williams Sandom
G. W. Conway Courtenay
1855.
Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, KCB.
Robert Lambert Baynes
Thomas Bennett
Henry Smith
Sir S. Lushington, KCB.
Alexander Duntze
Frederic Thomas Michell
Sir Thomas Hastings
Chas. Ramsay D. Bethune
Charles Graham
Charles Talbot

1856.
Thomas Wren Carter
Sir Thos. Sabine Pasley, bt.
1857.
Christopher Wyvill
Rear-Admirals of the Blue.
1856.
Henry Francis Greville
Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Paulet
Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Russell
Henry Wolsey Bayfield
Hon. George Grey
Sir James Clark Ross

1857.
Joseph Nias
Henry John Codrington
John M'Dougall
Michael Quin
Sir Thomas Maitland
Robert Smart
George Rodney Mundy
Hon. Henry Keppel, KCB.
John Jervis Tucker
John Kingcome
Frederick Bullock

THE ARMY.

FIELD MARSHALS.

The King of the Belgians, KG., KCB. | Stapleton Viscount Combermere, GCB.
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, | John Earl of Stralford, GCB.
KG., KT., KP., and GCB.

Generals.

1830.
Francis Moore
1837.
Sir John Slade, bart.
John Mackenzie
F. Charles White
1841.
Richard Blunt
Gerald Gosselin
Sir T. M. Brisbane, bart.
Sir Ralph Darling
1851.
Sir J. Wright Guise, bt., KCB.
Richard Pigot
Sir James Watson, KCB.
Sir Howard Douglas, bart.,
KCB.

1854.

Dennis Herbert
A. Armstrong
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney
Sir Thomas Hawker
John Lord Seaton, GCB.
Sir T. McMahon, bart., KCB.
Sir Alex. Woodford, GCB.
John Earl of Westmorland
Cosmo Gordon
Hugh Vise. Gough, KP.
Sir Jas. Wm. Sleigh, KCB.
Sir J. F. FitzGerald, KCB.
Sir Arthur B. Clifton, KCB.
C. M. Earl Cathcart, KCB.
Sir Alexander Leith, KCB.
Hon. H. Arbuthnot, CB.
Sir J. Douglas, KCB.
Sir Willoughby Cotton, GCB.
Sir J. Hanbury
Henry B. Earl Beauchamp
Hon. E. P. Lygon, CB.
Sir George Whitmore
Henry Shadforth
Sir William Tuyl
Sackville H. Berkeley
Helier Tonzel
Sir George Scovell, KCB.
Ulysses Lord Downes, KCB.
G. Mrq. of Tweeddale, KT.
Sir F. W. Trench
Henry Wyndham

F. R. Thackeray, CB.
Gustavus Nicholls
Henry Eveleigh
Sir Edward Bowater
Joseph W. Tobin
Sir W. M. Gomm, KCB.
Sir H. D. Ross, KCB.
Sir R. W. Gardiner, KCB.
1855.

Hon. Henry Murray, CB.
Thomas Evans, CB.
Sir A. MacLaine, KCB.
William Wood, CB.
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, bt., GCB.
Sir George Brown, GCB.
Sir James Simpson, GCB.
1856.

C. Ashe A. Repington, CB.
George Duke of Cambridge,
KG., KP., GCB.
Thomas B. Aylmer
R. Unacke
George Irving
R. S. Bronghi
1857.

W. G. Power, CB.
James Irving
Henry James Riddell

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

Sir C. W. Pasley, KCB.
Henry Chas. E. Varnon, CB.
Sir J. Archibald Hope, KCB.
Sir R. J. Harvey, CB.
Sir F. Stovin, KCB.
Sir C. F. Smith, KCB.
C. G. Ellicombe, CB.
Sir W. F. P. Napier, KCB.
John Reeve
Thomas Kenah, CB.
E. Buckley Wynyard, CB.
Sir Jas. Fergusson, bt., CB.
Sir T. W. Brotherton, KCB.
Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart.
Sir James Henry Reynett
William Smelt, CB.
Sir John Bell, KCB.
Sir S. B. Auchmuty, KCB.
Thomas Lightfoot, CB.
John Aitchison.

1854.

R. B. Macpherson, CB.
Archibald Money, CB.
Henry A. Proctor, CB.
William Jervois
Sir F. Cockburn
Edward Parkinson, CB.
Richard Lluellyn, CB.
Peter A. Lautour, CB.
Sir William Chambers, CB.
James Claud Bouchier
Sir H. G. W. Smith, bt., GCB.
Sir De Lacy Evans, GCB.
William Henry Scott
Sir T. Willshire, bt., KCB.
E. Fleming, CB.
George Cardew
Philip Bainbridge, CB.
Thos. Erskine Napier, CB.
William H. Sewell, CB.
William Lindsay Darling
Sir Joseph Thackwell, GCB.
Sir John Macdonald, KCB.
George William Paty, CB.
Lord James Hay
Thomas J. Wemyss, CB.
Henry Thomas, CB.
Sir William Rowan, KCB.
James Shaw Kennedy, CB.
A. W. M. Lord Sandys
Sir Frederic Ashworth
George Leith Goldie, CB.
George P. Higginson
Sir George Bowles, KCB.
Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish
John W. Aldred
T. W. Robbins
Roderick Macneil
William Sutherland, CB.
Henry Rainey, CB.
Hon. C. Gore, CB.
Wm. L. Walton
E. Fanshawe, CB.
Thomas J. Forbes
Charles R. Fox
Charles Augustus Shaw
R. Douglas, CB.
Frederick Campbell
George Turner, CB.
Peter M. Wallace

Richard Jones
John Mitchell, CB.
1855.
Mildmay Fane
Sir James M. Wallace
Hon. J. Finch, CB.
Sir Wm. G. Moore, KCB.
1856.
E. C. Whinyates, CB.
Sir Richard England, GCB.
Sir Colin Campbell, GCB.
Sir W. J. Codrington, KCB.
Thomas Dyneley, CB.
1857.
Sir Henry Somerset, KCB.
Charles Gilmour
Stephen Kirby
George Cobbe
Alexander C. Mercer
Nicholas Wodehouse
Hen. Duke of Cleveland, KG.
Sir G. Aug. Wetherall, KCB.
Sir J. F. Love, KCB.
Major-Generals.
1851.
William Douglas
Sir D. McGregor, KCB.
Nicholas Hamilton
C. A. Ferd. Bentinck
G. G. Lewis, CB.
G. J. Harding, CB.
C. G. J. Arbuthnot
Chesp. G. Falconar
Alex. Fisher Mackintosh
Beaumont Lord Hotham
Joseph Paterson
John Home Home
Cecil Bishopp, CB.
Sir W. R. Clayton, bart.
John Spink
Sir James Jackson, KCB.
Robert C. Mansel
John Drummond
James Freeth
Sir C. R. O'Donnell
John Leslie
Robert B. Coles
Edward P. Buckley
Sir R. Doherty
Edward Byam
William Rogers
Geo. C. Earl of Lucan, KCB.
Sir Charles Yorke, KCB.
J. H. Richardson
Sir J. R. Eustace
B. Drummond
Hon. Sir E. Cust
Dennis Daly
William Chamberlayne
1854.
Jeremiah Taylor
Francis J. Davies
John Fraser
Jonathan Peel
Marcus Beresford
Sir Jas. C. Chatterton, bart.
John Lord Howden, KCB.
Jas. Al. x. Earl of Rosslyn.
W. T. Knollys
Edward Studd
Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, bt.
E. F. Gascolgne

Sir L. B. Lovell, KCB.
St. John A. Clerke
Sir J. H. Schoedde, KCB.
Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, KCB.
Thomas Reed, CB.
Henry Viset. Melville, KCB.
A. R. Clark Kennedy, CB.
Horace G. Broke
John Oldfield
Peter Edmonstone Craigie
E. F. Morris, CB.
Henry Colvile
Everard W. Bouverie
Hon. T. Ashburnham, CB.
Michael White, CB.
J. Scott, CB.
Sir J. L. Pennefather, KCB.
Thomas Perronet Thompson
F. T. Buller
Henry Despard, CB.
Sir J. F. M. Smith
E. W. Bell
John Reed
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, CB.
Thomas Burke
William Cator, CB.
G. Saunders Thwaites
Joseph Jerrard
J. T. Earl of Cardigan, KCB.
William C. Coles
Sir M. Creagh
John Eden, CB.
Hon. Charles Grey
W. L. L. F. Lord de Ros
John Geddes
P. S. Stanhope
Alex. MacLachlan
C. Murray Hay
Henry Lord Rokeby, KCB.
Hen. Edward Porter
J. D. Rawdon
William Beckwith
H. E. Robinson
Henry William Breton
Allan T. Maclean
Arthur Duke of Wellington
J. J. W. Angerstein
Thomas Marten
Mathew C. Dixon
Thomas Ger. Ball
Eaton Monins
J. S. Bastard
George M. Eden
George Dixon
Frederic Maunsell
Duncan Grant
Henry Alexander Scott
William Wylde, CB.
William Turner
William Fludyer
John Wharton Frith
Thomas Falls
Henry C. Russell
John Hall
A. Fife Crawford
W. H. Dundas, CB.
Henry W. Gordon
George H. Lockwood, CB.
C. Darby
Sir Richard Airey, KCB.
Sir Hugh H. Rose, KCB.
Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, KCB.
Sir H. D. Jones, KCB.

Sir George Buller, KCB.
Sir William Eyre, KCB.
William Henry Slade
Richard Thomas King
Charles Dixon
Thomas Grantham
J. C. Victor
T. Blanshard, CB.
W. Brereton, CB.
S. Williams
1855.
F. R. Chesney
Charles Dalton
R. B. Rawnsley
J. Heneage Grubbe
P. Barry
F. W. Whinyates
John B. Gough, CB.
W. Furneaux
R. G. B. Wilson
Hon. Arthur Upton
A. Emmett
M. A. Waters
Thomas Scott Reignolds,
CB.
Sir R. J. Davies, KCB.
John H. Hollis
James M'Haffie
Robert Blake Lynch
Francis Campbell
C. Diggle
J. Murray Belshes
B. Orlando Jones
Daniel Baby
William Crotat
J. Mitchell
Norcliffe Norcliffe
R. Martin Leake
Sir A. J. Cloete
G. Macdonald
B. V. Derinsy
Charles A. Windham, CB.
Patrick Yule
James Gordon
Charles Otway
Sir W. F. Williams, bt. KCB.
John E. Dupuis
John Cox
1856.
William H. Law
Sir William Reid, KCB.
Anthony Marshall
R. S. Piper
Robert Andrews
F. H. Baddeley
P. Faddy
H. R. Moor
Edward Sabine
F. R. Thomson
James R. Craufurd
Robert Clarke
C. B. Cumberland
Robert G. Hughes
Thomas Budgen
Pennel Cole
W. S. Balfour
William Y. Moore
Edward Matson
William Booth
Richard Greaves
John Alves
Alexander Fraser
Lord Charles Wellesley

1857.
 Thomas G. Higgins
 W. H. Elliott
 John Eyre
 Peter Edwards
 W. Freke Williams
 William Cartwright
 Arthur Gore
 David Goodsman
 L. Owen

Pringle Taylor
 Thomas O. Cater
 T. R. Swinburne
 George Whichcote
 James A. Butler
 Thomas H. Johnston
 Henry A. Hankey
 John Campbell
 Plomer Young
 Henry Havelock, CB.
 William Bell

William Dunn
 James Gray
 James Fogo
 Hon. W. Arbuthnot
 H. Blachley
 George J. Belson
 Robert F. Romer
 R. C. Molesworth
 Charles O. Streatfield
 Henry D. Townshend
 Thomas Wright, CB.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

Generals.

1841.
 Tredway Clarke
 1854.
 Sir H. Stratford Scott, KCB.
 Sir Jas. L. Caldwell, GCB.
 Sir David Leighton, KCB.
 James Welsh
 Sir James Russell, KCB.
 Richard Podmore
 Sir Robert Houstoun, KCB.
 George R. Kemp
 John Mohro
 J. A. P. Macgregor
 Sir William Richards, KCB.
 Alexander Duncan
 Jerry F. Dyson
 Alexander Fair, CB.
 Sir J. L. Lushington, GCB.
 William C. Fraser
 William Gilbert
 Brackley Kennett
 1855.
 Augustus Andrews, CB.
 James Ahmuty
 1856.
 Mosem Boyd
 John McInnes
 James F. Salter, CB.
 1857.
 H. G. A. Taylor, CB.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.
 Brook Bridges Parlbey, CB.
 Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bt., CB.
 J. Truscott
 E. Millian Gullifer Showers
 J. Hickey Collette
 Patrick Cameron
 John Carfrae
 George Jackson
 George Swiney
 Sir George Pollock, GCB.
 Samuel Goodfellow
 Alexander Lindsay, CB.
 James S. Fraser
 Peter de la Motte, CB.
 E. Frederick, CB.
 George B. Brooke
 Peter Lodwick
 James Morse
 Suetonius H. Todd
 John Briggs
 Harry Thomson
 J. Kennedy, CB.
 Charles W. Hamilton
 E. F. Waters, CB.

Richard C. Andrée
 Sir Mark Cubbon, KCB.
 Thomas Shubrick
 William H. Kemm
 Thomas King
 William Cullen
 David Barr
 William Vincent
 Thomas Marret
 Thomas Henry Paul
 H. T. Roberts, CB.
 Francis Farquharson
 1855.

John Henry
 Samuel Swinhoe
 J. Anderson
 1856.
 Frederick Young
 T. M. Douglas, CB.
 William R. C. Costley
 Charles Herbert, CB.
 Sir G. P. Wymer, KCB.
 Alexander Dick
 William Pattle, CB.
 Thomas Fiddes
 James Perry
 1857.

Hugh Ross
 John Anderson

Major-Generals.

1854.
 James Ketchen
 Abraham Roberts, CB.
 John Morgan, CB.
 C. A. Grenado Wallington
 Thomas Oliver
 M. Edward Bagnold
 Duncan G. Scott
 Henry Hall, CB.
 Julius G. Griffith
 Samuel Shaw
 Frederick L. Doveton
 C. B. James
 J. H. Dunsterville
 M. Coombs Paul
 Charles Payne
 Sir John Cheape, KCB.
 John Low, CB.
 Joseph Harris
 John Tulloch, CB.
 Richard Powney
 George E. Gowan, C.B.
 Patrick Montgomerie, CB.
 James Stuart, CB.
 Charles Ovens
 William Henry Hewitt

J. Home
 G. William Aylmer Lloyd
 A. Tulloch, CB.
 A. Brown Dye
 J. Wheeler Cleveland
 Robert Blackall
 David Capon, CB.
 William Donald Robertson
 Duncan Sim
 George Sandys
 James Eckford, C.B.
 Matthew Soppitt
 Andrew Hervey, CB.
 Sir S. Winde Steel, KCB.
 Joseph Leggett
 Frederick Schuler
 George Moore
 Maurice Tweedie
 C. M. Carmichael, CB.
 H. Lechmere Worrall
 J. Bennet Hearsey, KCB.
 G. R. Pemberton
 Donald Macleod
 S. Davis Riley
 C. Godby, CB.
 Nicholas Penny, CB.
 David Cunningham
 C. Dennis Dun
 J. Parsons, CB.
 George Warren
 Henry F. Salter, CB.
 Richard Benson, CB.
 T. Mathew Taylor
 Howard Dowker
 Henry Sargent
 George J. Wilson
 Lewis W. Watson
 Joseph Garnault
 Robert Hawkes
 A. F. Richmond, CB.
 James Bell
 George Conran
 Sir Patrick Grant, KCB.
 C. Dixon Wilkinson, CB.
 William Taylor
 Westrop Watkins
 John Laurie
 F. Parkinson Lester
 J. Edwin Williams
 F. Turnley Farrell
 W. Henry Marshall
 Robert Alexander
 John Day Stokes
 F. Spencer Hawkins, CB.
 J. Kynaston Luard, CB.
 John Graham
 Edward Gurstin
 Adolphus Derville

Richard Home
 Sir R. J. H. Vivian, KCB.
 T. Littleton Green
 A. Carnegie, CB.
 George Tomkyns
 H. G. Roberts
 William Cavaye
 David Forbes
 J. James Farrington
 Francis Straton
 C. R. W. Lane, CB.
 W. J. Gairdner, CB.
 George Brooke, CB.
 John Yaldwyn
 Benjamin R. Hitchens
 W. L. G. Williams
 Eyre E. Bruce
 Henry Coningham
 William Justice
 John Clough
 Thomas Dickinson
 H. C. M. Cox
 John Hoggan, CB.

George Hynshe, CB.
 F. Blundell, CB.
 J. Campbell, CB.
 T. B. Forster
 F. F. Whinyates
 J. Adam Howden
 Augustus Clarke
 C. Hamilton, CB.
 Edward Armstrong
 Charles Waddington, CB.
 M. Stack, CB.
 Sir James Ontram, GCB.
 W. Wyllie, CB.
 W. John Browne, CB.

1855.

P. F. Story, CB.
 Alexander Woodburn, CB.
 G. Grantham
 H. Cracklow
 William Prescott
 H. Lawrence

1856.

Richard Budd
 George Hicks, CB.
 John Christie
 Henry F. Caley
 Hope Dick
 Joseph Nash, CB.
 J. Alexander, CB.
 John T. Lane, CB.
 George Hutton
 Andrew Spens
 Robert Stewart
 Edward Pettingal
 Henry Hancock
 H. J. Wood, CB.

1857.

E. Huthwaite, CB.
 Isaac C. Coffin, CB.
 George C. Whitlock
 Frederick G. Lister
 David Downing
 Patrick Thompson

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

SOVEREIGNS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS.

		Born.	Access.
Austria	Francis Joseph Charles	Emperor	1830 1848
Baden	Frederic	Grand Duke	1826 1856
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	1811 1848
Belgium	Leopold	King	1770 1831
Brazil	Pedro II.	Emperor	1825 1831
Denmark-Holstein	Frederic VII.	King	1808 1848
England	Victoria	Queen	1819 1837
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1808 1852
Greece	Otho	King	1815 1832
Hanover	George V.	King	1819 1851
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1806 1848
Hesse Cassel	Frederick William	Electo	1802 1847
Modena	Francis V.	Duke	1819 1846
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II.	King	1810 1830
Netherlands	William III.	King	1817 1849
Persia	Mohammed Mirza	Shah	1814 1834
Portugal	Pedro V.	King	1837 1853
Prussia	Frederick William IV.	King	1795 1840
Rome	Pius IX.	Pope	1792 1846
Russia	Alexander II.	Emperor	1818 1855
Sardinia	Victor Emmanuel	King	1820 1849
Saxony	John	King	1801 1854
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen	1830 1833
Sweden and Norway	Oscar	King	1799 1844
Switzerland	Constantin Fomerod	Pres of the Diet	— 1837
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Grand Signior	1823 1839
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	1797 1824
Wurtemberg	William	King	1781 1816
United States	James Buchanan	President	— 1857

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey— { Kingston, L.—Guildford &
 { Croydon, alternate, S.

OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.

Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Mormouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.

Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk— { Bury St. Edmunds, L.
 { Ipswich, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmorland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster— { Lancaster, L. and S.
 { Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wills— { New Sarum, L.
 { Devizes, S.
Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.
Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

Somerset— { Taunton, L.—Bridgewater
 { & Wells, alternate, S.
Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough—Haverford-
 of Haverfordwest— { west, L. & S.
Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.
Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.
*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery { Welspool, L.
 { Newtown, S.

Merioneth— { Bala (L.)
 { Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

Flinth—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1857-58: 1857, Nov. 23, Dec. 14; 1858, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, Feb. 22, April 5, May 10, June 14, July 5, Aug. 16, Sept. 20, Oct. 25. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3

Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4; for payment of Dividends, 11 to 3

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, W.C., 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 11 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 11 to 4

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bake-house-court, E.C., October 1 to March 31, 10 to 3; April 1 to September 30, 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 10 to 4.

Affidavit Office, Irish (Chancery), Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, W.C., Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9 to 6

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chain, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Banet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5

- Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 10
- Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General
- Attorney-General's Office, Lamb-buildings, Temple, E.C., 10 to 9; in vacation, 10 to 5.
- Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
- Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4
- Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 10 to 5
- Board of Control, Cannon-row, S.W., 10 to 4
- Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W., 11 to 4
- Board of Health, 8, Richmond-terrace, S.W., 10 to 4
- Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9 to 6
- Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2
- Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Church Building Commission, &c., 13, Great George-st., S.W., 10 to 5
- City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, E.C., 10 to 1
- City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C., 9 to 5
- City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 9 to 8
- City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, E.C., 9½ to 5½
- Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, W.C., during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2
- Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, E.C., 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, S., 9 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, E.C., 10 to 5
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 11 to 2.
- Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street, S.W.
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 6
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Commissioners in Lunacy, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 10 to 4
- Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
- Comptroller of Corn Returns, 4, Old Palace-yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11
- Copyhold Commission, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 11 to 3
- Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4 vacation, 11 to 3
- Coroner of Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
- Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
- Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, E.C., In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 9 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Benet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C., 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, E.C., Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Education, Commissioners for, Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Emigration Office, 15, Park-street, S.W., and 70, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (Q.B. and C.P.), Serjeants' Inn, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., W.C., 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 3; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock, E.C.
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 9 to 6
- Foreign Office, 15 and 16, Downing-street, S.W.
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 & 8, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., 10 to 4

- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, St. Katherine's Stairs, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's-hill, E.C., 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton Buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, Serjeants'-inn, E.C., 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, W.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple, E.C.; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, E.C., 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, Gwydyr House, S.W.
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, S.W., 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B. and C.P.) Rolls'-gardens, W.C., term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Ditto (Exchequer), 5, Child's-place, E.C., as Queen's Bench, term and sittings after 11 to 3 and 6 to 8; vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C.; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, W.C.; Exch. Stone-buildings, W.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Board of Works, 1, Greek-street, Soho, W., 9 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, E.C., 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Tower Hill, E.C., 10 to 4
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, S.W., and Tower, E.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9 to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, S.W., 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), W.C., 10 to 4; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Post Office, General, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.
- Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors' Commons, E.C., February to October 9 to 4, other months 9 to 3
- Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., as Prerogative Court
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, W.C., 3 to 4
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, Whitehall, S.W., and 28, Abingdon-st., S.W., 10 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., W.C., 11 to 4
- Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
- Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, S.W.; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4
- Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C.; hours as the Writ Office
- Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Railway Board, 22, Great George-street, S.W.
- Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
- Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.
- Registrar Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. (C.) 11 to 2 for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 1, Palace-place, Great Scotland-yard, S.W.
- Registry of Designs, 4, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
- Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Royal Marines Office, 22, New-st., Spring-gardens, S.W.
- Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, E.C., 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
- Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office

Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W., 10 to 4
 Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C., 10 to 4
 Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 7
 Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; Rolls, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. W.C., Court days, Thursdays
 Sheriff's Court Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 4
 Signet Office. See Privy Seal
 Solicitor-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-pl., W.C.
 Stage Coach Duty Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
 Stamp and Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4. No money received after 3
 State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 11 to 4
 Stationery Office, Broad Sanctuary, S.W., 10 to 4
 Stock Exchange, Capel-court, E.C., 10 to 4
 Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1

Tax Office, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 3
 Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
 Tenth's Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
 Tithe Commissioners' Office, Harrington-house, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
 Transport Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sessions-house, E.C., 11 to 3
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
 Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
 Victualling Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
 War Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 4
 War Department, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.
 Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 3
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
 Works and Public Buildings Office, 12, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
 Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 4, vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1858.

	Tuesday	January 12	April 6	July 6	October 12
Walsall	Wednesday..	13	7	7	13
Wolverhampton ..	Thursday....	14	8	8	14
Birmingham	Friday.....	15	9	9	15
Stourbridge	Saturday	16	10	10	16
Dudley					

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each

person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a farther sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage. Official Tables of Fares are published by Knight and Co.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

For Attendance and Expenses. per day.

Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0 7 0

For Travelling. 1s. 6d. a mile

The Attorney in the cause 1 3

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, S.W.
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
 Grand Junction—7, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, W.
 Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.
 Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford, S.E.

Lambeth—139, Blackfriar's-road, S.
 New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells, E.C.
 Southwark and Vauxhall—Sunner-street, Southwark, S.E.
 West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road, W.

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st. E.C.
 Chartered—13, Millbank-street, S.W.
 City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.
 Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, E.
 Deptford—Creek-street, Deptford, S.E.
 Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
 European—3, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Great Central Gas Consumers', 28, Coleman-street, E.C.
 Imperial—33, John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.
 Independent—Haggerston, N.E.

London—26, Southampton-st., Strand, W.C.
 North Surrey—26, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
 Phoenix—70, Bankside, S.E.
 Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street, E.
 South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, S.E.
 Surrey Consumers'—201, High-street, Borough, S.E.
 United General—6, Austin Friars, E.C.
 Western—28, Argyll-street, W.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET, E.C.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square, E.
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street, E.C.
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn, W.C.
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street, W.
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-st., W.
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-st., S.E.
 Westminster—Horseferry-road, S.W.
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street, S.E.
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffrey-square, E.C.
 Finsbury—Whitecross-street, E.C.

Blackfriars—Farringdon-street, E.C.
 Covent Garden—Chandos-street, W.C.
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-st., W.C.
 Golden-square—King-street, W.
 Tooley-street, 147, S.E.
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut, S.
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street, E.
 The Floating Engings lie off King's Stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street, E.C.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE RECEIVING HOUSES are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; unless pre-paid by a stamp, the postage is charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double. Shilling, sixpenny, and fourpenny stamps are issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the Branch Offices they must be put in before half-past five, and at the Receiving Houses before five. They must be sent in covers open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent. Stamped papers can be circulated free of postage at any time within fifteen days, as often as is desired. The impressed stamp on newspapers is only available for circulation within the United Kingdom, and if sent abroad either to foreign countries or the colonies, newspapers must have affixed stamps to the amount of postage from 1d. to 3d., whether bearing an impressed stamp or not, except to those foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post.

The Inland Book Post conveys books and printed papers, including *unstamped* newspapers, at the following rates:—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. . . 1d.
 Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz. 2
 " 8 oz. " 16 oz. 4
 And for every additional 8 oz. . . 2

The packet may consist of any number of sheets, written or printed (but the written matter must not be closed against inspection, nor be of the nature of a letter), or of bound books, or maps or prints on rollers, or whatever is necessary to the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter; such packets, however, not to exceed two feet in length, width, or depth, and all must be open at the ends or sides.

Such packets may also be sent to all British Colonies at the rate of 3d. per 4 oz., 6d. for 8 oz., and then proceeding at the rate of 6d. for every 8 oz., or fraction of the same; except to Ascension Island, the East Indies, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, and the Gold Coast, to which the rates are one-third more, and the parcels are restricted to a weight of 3 lbs.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France double the postage.

Money orders for sums under 5*l*. are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3d. for Two Pounds, and 6d. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all.

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in

London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as to the Christian name (the initial of the Christian name is sufficient), surname, and occupation of the person who obtained it.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
* Lisbon	1s. 9d.
* Spain (by Southampton packet)	2 2
* Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 0
Alexandria	0 6
* Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	2 0
* Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba, St. Thomas, & St. Croix excepted)	1 5
* New Granada and Venezuela	1 0
* Mexico and Cuba	2 3
Gibraltar	0 6
Malta	
Honduras	
British West Indies	1 0
Hong Kong, via Southampton	
Ionian Islands	
Aden, Ceylon, and India	0 6
Australia and New Zealand, via Suez	0 6
* Madeira, via Lisbon	1 9
California, via Panama	2 4
* Madeira	1 10
* Brazil	1 0
* Buenos Ayres	1 0

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed. 3oz. 1 0
* California	1 2½
* Cuba	1 2½
Bermuda	Uniform Rate . 0 6
Newfoundland	
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	
Canada	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate . 0 8
Ditto, via Halifax	0 6

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under ½ oz.) 0 6
* Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium	{ Uniform British rate (not exceeding ½ oz.) 0 8
France and Algeria	{ Brit. and For. (under ½ oz.) 0 4
(Letters to or from France, sent unpaid, are charged double the above rate.)	
Prussia, via France	under ½ oz. 0 1
Russia do.	do. 1 1
* Poland do.	do. 1 0
* Spain and Portugal, via France do.	do. 0 10
Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma and Placentia	1 1
Greece, Archipelago, Ionian Islands, via France	under ½ oz. 1 1
Bavaria, via France	under ½ oz. 0 8
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France	{ Unif. Brit. & Foreign rate. (under ½ oz.) 1 1
Raden do.	do. 0 8
Wurttemberg do.	do. 0 8
Switzerland do.	do. 0 8
Belgium do.	do. 0 6
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	1 1

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France do.	0 8
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France do.	1 7
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France do.	1 7
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Prussia do.	1 1
Galatz and Ibraila do.	1 1
Jassy and Bucharest do.	1 1
Botuschany do.	1 1
* Turkey in Europe (except the places above mentioned), via Prussia do.	0 8
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet, via Marseilles do.	1 0
Tuscany and Naples do.	1 1
Sardinia and Sicily, by French Packet, via Marseilles do.	1 1
Greece do.	1 0
Malta do.	1 1
Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles do.	0 11
Alexandria do.	0 11
India do.	0 11
Hong Kong do.	0 11
Ionian Islands do.	1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Belgium { Unif. Brit. and For. } do.	0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony do.	0 8
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis do.	0 8
Poland do.	0 11½
Russia do.	0 11½
Sweden do.	1 2
Austrian States (by Belgium) do.	0 8
Holland do. not exceeding ½ oz.	0 8
Hanover and Brunswick do.	0 8
Denmark do.	0 10½
Lubeck do.	0 8
Hamburg do.	0 8
Bremen do.	0 8
Oldenburg do.	0 8

The Postage to all the places marked * must be paid in advance.

Mecklenburg Schwerin, not exceeding ½ oz.	s. d. 0 8
Mecklenburg Strelitz	0 8
* Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland do.	0 8
* Java, do.	0 0
Sweden do.	1 2
Norway do.	1 4

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving } bef. 9, 11, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 p.m., or	
Chief } at ¼ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., ¼ bef. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and at 7 and 9 p.m.	
Office } 4, 5, 6, and at 7 and 9 p.m.	
Will be sent out } at ¼, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, p.m., and at 8 a.m. following morn	

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six deliveries a day, and letters posted in London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Army and Navy, Pall Mall, S.W.	Oriental, 18, Hanover-square, W.
Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street, S.W.	Ormond, 45, Great Ormond-street, W.C.
Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.	Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 Pall Mall, S.W.
Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.	Parthenon, 16, Regent-street, S.W.
Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street, S.W.	Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-st., W.
Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.	Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, E.C.	Royal Thames Yacht, Bedford Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.
Conservative, 74, St. James's-street, S.W.	Smithfield, 47, Half Moon-street, W.
East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq. S.W.	St. George's Chess, 53, St. James's-st., S.W.
Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street, E.C.	Star, 63 St. James's-street, S.W.
Garrick, 35, King-st., Covent-garden, W.C.	'Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.
Gresham, Gresham-place, E.C.	Union, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W.	United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.
Junior United Service, 11, Charles-st., S.W.	United University, Pall Mall East, S.W.
Law Club, Bell-yard, Temple Bar, W.C.	White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, S.W.
London, 71 Jermyn-street, W.	Whittington, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.
Milton, 35 Ludgate-hill, E.C.	Windham, 11, St. James's-square, S.W.
National, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.	

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in 1856.	Amount of Farming Stock Insured, 1856.	Duty paid in 1856.	Amount of Farming Stock Insured, 1856.
£	OFFICES.	£	£
43,545.. Alliance	2,717,831	38,734.. Atlas	1,258,944
7,270.. Anchor	113,286	— .. Bank of London	84,187
629.. Athenæum*	32,640	125.. Beacon†	880

* Incorporated with Times.

† One quarter only—ceased

Duty paid in 1856.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1856.		Duty paid in 1856.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1856.
£	OFFICES.	£		£	OFFICES.	£
6,823..	British Empire Mutual	40,305		13,468..	Monarch	73,805
193..	British Provident	6,270		5,062..	National Provincial†..	21,855
254..	Cambrian & Universal	500		126,952..	Phoenix.....	4,712,320
4,133..	Church of England....	28,027		21..	Preserver.....	—
61,010..	County	8,225,616		77,892..	Royal Exchange.....	4,419,508
7,773..	Defender	82,410		11,355..	Royal Farmers'	4,489,620
314..	Emperor	7,584		340..	State	7,350
2,844..	Equitable	113,900		193,951..	Sun	8,402,152
108..	Era	1,875		2,371..	Times	85,208
10,783..	General.....	101,200		27,030..	Union	305,576
37,853..	Globe	1,170,361		533 {	United Kingdom Pro- vident	3,182
31,982..	Guardian	401,700		14 {	United Orders Provi- dent†	—
9,972..	Hand-in-Hand	18,415		20,097..	Unity	947,746
49,441..	Imperial	898,064		26,655..	Westminster	126,003
28,929..	Law	156,658				
3,921..	Law Union	61,745				
28,228..	London.....	351,11				
2..	London and Continental*	—		880,415	Total London	36,467,841
111..	London and County*..	—				

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£
14,426..	Birmingham	749,372
8,274..	Birmingham District..	299,391
387 {	Durham and North- umberland	7,050
4,593..	Essex Economic.....	348,595
6,268..	Essex and Suffolk	1,383,142
2,260 {	Hants, Sussex, and Dorset.....	160,911
14,429..	Kent	1,018,858
2,833..	Kent Mutual.	12,490
19,387..	Lancashire.....	188,835
19,086..	Leeds and Yorkshire..	575,392
22,987	Liverpool and London	395,139
36,688..	Manchester	781,268
2,197..	Midland Counties....	1,043,522
5,863..	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	448,515
5,019..	North of England....	317,875
2,729..	Norwich Equitable ...	268,149
76,588..	Norwich Union	10,013,990
3,948..	Nottingham and Derby	462,381
3,305..	Provincial	1,093,464
28,730 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool	422,343
4,005..	Salop.	558,693
3,318..	Sheffield	83,145
1,793 {	Shropshire and North Wales	363,130
50,735..	West of England	1,370,929
21,003..	Yorkshire.....	3,416,267
362,902	Total Country	28,782,846

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank-buildings
Achilles—25, Cannon-street
Albert and Times—11, Waterloo-place
Albion—42, New Bridge-street
Alfred—7, Lothbury
Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane
Amicable—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street
Anchor—67, Cheapside
Anglo-Australian and Universal—38,
Moorgate-st., and 5, Cannon-st., West
Argus—39 Throgmorton-street
Ark Indisputable, 158, Leadenhall-street

£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£
9,633..	Caledonian	723,791
2,246 {	Forfarshire & Perth- shire	219,834
5,677..	National.....	479,456
20,414..	North British	1,114,601
11,490..	Northern.....	784,140
6,847..	Scottish Provincial ..	577,106
26,768..	Scottish Union	1,639,875

83,075 Total Scotch 5,538,803

£	IRISH OFFICES.	£
5,767..	National.....	61,908
5,561..	Patriotic	72,854
53,231 {	Various English and Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland .	678,224

64,559 Total Irish 812,986

880,415..	Total London.....	36,467,841
362,902..	„ Country ..	28,782,846
83,075..	„ Scotch	5,538,803
64,559..	„ Irish	812,986

1,390,951 Total 71,602,476

* One quarter only—ceased. † Two quarters only.

‡ Farning Stock transferred to Bank of London.

British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Briton—36A, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Brunswick—Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Cambrian and Universal—61, Moorgate-st.
 E.C.
 Church of England—5, Lothbury, E.C.
 Church of England Schoolmasters and Mistresses—25, Bridge-street, S.W.
 City of Glasgow—12, King William-st, E.C.
 City of London—18, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—99, Great Russell-st.
 W.C.
 Colonial—4A, Lothbury, E.C.
 Commercial Credit Mutual—52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—45, Cheapside, E.C.
 County—50, Quadrant, Regent Circus, W.
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Defender—34, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Diadem—8, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Eagle and Palladium—3, Crescent, Bridge-street, E.C.
 East of England—6, King William-st., E.C.
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, E.C.
 Emperor—Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Engineers' and Age—345, Strand, W.
 English and Cambrian—9, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 English and Foreign—135, Oxford-st., W.
 English and Irish Church—4, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl. S.W. [E.C.
 English Widows' and General—67, Fleet-st.
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Era—31, Sackville-street, W. [W.C.
 European—10, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Falcon—41, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Family Endowment—12, Chatham-pl., E.C.
 Female Provident—40, King William-st., E.C.
 General Annuity—93, Cheapside, E.C.
 Globe—7, Cornhill, E.C., and 56, Charing-cross, S.W. [S.W.
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place, Gresham—37, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Home Counties—29, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Householders—15, Adam-street, W.C.
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, E.C., & 16, Pall Mall, S.W.
 India and London—14, Waterloo-pl., S.W.
 Indisputable—72, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Industrial & General—2, Waterloo-pl. S.W.
 International—142, Strand, W.C.
 Justice—46, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Kent—4, Queen-street-place, E.C.
 Lancashire—2, King-st., Cheapside, E.C.
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Law Property—30, Essex-street, W.C.
 Law Union, 126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Legal & Commercial—73, Cheapside, E.C.
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King William-street, E.C.
 Liverpool and London, and Monarch—20, Poultry, E.C.

London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 10, Regent-street, S.W.
 London and Provincial—Threadneedle-st., E.C. [E.C.
 London and Provincial Law—21, Fleet-st., London Life Association—81, King William-street, E.C.
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-sq., W.
 London Mutual Life and Guarantee—63, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Magnet—22, Moorgate-street, E.C. [W.C.
 Manchester & London—454, West Strand, Marine—60, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Maritime Passengers—113, Fenchurch-st., E.C. [S.W.
 Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall, Merchant and Tradesmen's—29, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan Counties' and General—27, Regent-street, S.W.
 Minerva—Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Mitre—23, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Mutual—39, King-street, E.C.
 National—2, King William-street, E.C.
 National and Investment Association—3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 National Guardian—19, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 National Industrial—22, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 National Mercantile—27, Poultry, E.C.
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st., E.C. [E.C.
 National Provincial—6, Threadneedle-st., New Equitable, and Medical, Legal, and General—49, West Strand, W.C.
 New National, 484, Oxford-street, W.
 North British—4, New Bank Builds., E.C.
 North of England—11, Cheapside, E.C.
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., E.C.
 Observer—70, Cheapside, E.C.
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.
 People's Provident—36, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Phoenix and Catholic Law—1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 Prince of Wales—105, Regent-street, W.
 Professional—76, Cheapside, E.C.
 Promoter—9, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Provident—50, Regent-street, W., and 14, Cornhill, E.C.
 Provident Clerks—15, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Prudential—35, Indgate-hill, E.C.
 Railway Passengers—3, Old Broad-st., E.C.
 Reliance—71, King William-street, E.C.
 Rock—14, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, E.C., and 21, Old Bond-street, W.
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, E.C., and 29, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Farmers' and General—3, Norfolk-street, W.C.
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 Scottish Amicable—1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. [E.C.
 Scottish Equitable—126, Bishopsgate-st., Scottish National—69, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provincial—20, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provident—66, Gracechurch-street, Scottish Union—37, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.
 Scottish Widows' Fund—4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

Solicitors' & General—52, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Sovereign—49, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Standard—82, King William-street, E.C.
 St. George—118, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Star—48, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 State, 3, Pall Mall, East, S.W.
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-st., E.C., 3, Craig's-court, S.W., and 65, Welbeck-street, W.
 Travellers and Marine—Poultry, E.C.
 Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-st., W.
 United Homœopathic General, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place, S.W.

United Kingdom Temperance—1, Adelaide-place, E.C.
 United Mutual—54, Charing Cross, S.W.
 United Serv. & Genl.—29, Cockspur-st. S.W.
 Unity, 40 Pall Mall, S.W., & 10 Cannon-st. E.C.
 Universal—1, King William-street, E.C.
 University—24, Suffolk-street, S.W.
 Victoria—18, King William-street, E.C.
 Waterloo—355, Strand, W.C.
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place, E.C.
 West of England—20, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Western—3, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.
 Whittington—46, Cheapside, E.C.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, Friday (and Saturday from 12 to 5, during May, June, and July), and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks; Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 5; closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in September, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall Mall—same days and hours.

Central School of Art, South Kensington—For students only.

Museum, South Kensington—On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, free; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on a payment of 6d., from 10 to 4; and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, from 7 to 10, free; on Wednesday, 6d.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—Daily (except Friday), from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 10 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Friday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Kew Botanical Gardens—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. The *Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

Woodwick Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Moon, Threadneedle-st., Ackermann, Strand, and Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF				INLAND REVENUE				£.	s.	d.
Appraisers				2	0	0				
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post),										
Edinburgh and Dublin	9	0	0							
elsewhere	6	0	0							
(Half only for the first three years)										
Bankers	30	0	0							
Conveyancers, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin	9	0	0							
„ elsewhere	6	0	0							
Auctioneers	10	0	0							
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot..	4	0	0							
„ and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0							
„ in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0							
„ ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0							
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice								0	5	0
Medicine Vendors, London								2	0	0
„ any other corporate town								0	10	0
„ elsewhere								0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London								15	0	0
„ elsewhere								7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2oz. gold and 30oz. silver								5	15	0
„ under the above weight								2	6	0
For Marriages, special								5	0	0
„ not special								0	10	0
To hold a perpetual curacy								3	10	0
For non-residence								1	0	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)*								0	5	0

* These Licenses are issued by the Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
" 50 	1	1	0
" 100 	1	11	6
" exceeding 100 	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels.....	0	10	6
" 50 	1	1	0
" 100 	1	11	6
" 1,000 	2	2	0
" 2,000 	3	3	0
" 5,000 	7	17	6
" 7,500 	11	16	3
" 10,000 	15	15	0
" 20,000 	31	10	0
" 30,000 	47	5	0
" 40,000 	63	0	0
" exceeding 40,000 	78	15	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional licence of.....	1	0	0
Sellers of Beer only, not brewers	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ire- land).....	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" at £20 or upwards	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the pre- mises (England only)	3	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" not to be drunk on the premises.....	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum	2	10	0
" at £10 per annum or upwards	4	4	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters.....	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 100 	0	15	9
" 150 	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 200 	1	11	6
" 250 	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 300 	2	7	3
" 350 	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 400 	3	3	0
" 450 	3	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 500 	3	18	9
" 550 quarters	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" exceeding 550 	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge)..	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" not exceeding 5 qrs...	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0
Postmasters' (Great Britain) Licenses to let Horses for hire— Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1 Carriage	7	10	0
Not exedg. 2 horses or 2 earrgs.	12	10	0
" 4 3 ..	20	0	0
" 8 6 ..	30	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Not exedg. 12 horses or 9 earrgs.	40	0	0
" 16 12 ..	50	0	0
" 20 15 ..	60	0	0
Exceeding 15 ..	70	0	0
Exceeding 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any addi- tional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the fur- ther additional duty of.....	10	0	0
The above Licences are in lieu of the mileage duty, Postmasters (Ireland)	2	2	0
and 1s. in the £ thereon.			
To kill Game (Ireland)	3	3	0
Soap—every makear	4	4	0
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0
Makers of methyated spirits.....	10	10	0
Dealers, not retailers..	10	10	0
Dealers for retailing foreign liqueurs	2	2	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and Ireland)	0	10	6
Chemist or any other trade requir- ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0
" (Scotland and Ireland) ..	0	10	6
Retailers of Spirits whose pre- mises are rated under £10 per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1
" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 25 ..	6	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 30 ..	7	14	4
30 40 ..	8	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 50 ..	9	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 50 or upwards.....	11	0	6
Retailers of Spirits and Beer whose premises are rated under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0
" At £10 and under £20	5	5	0
20 25	9	9	0
25 30	10	10	0
30 40	11	11	0
40 50	12	12	0
" 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre- mises are rated under £25 per annum	9	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6
30 40	12	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 50	13	4	7
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweets Retail. (United Kingd.)	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufactu- rers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0
Exceed. 20,000, not ex. 40,000 lbs.	10	10	0
" 40,000 60,000 ..	15	15	0
" 60,000 80,000 ..	21	0	0
" 80,000 100,000 ..	26	5	0
" exceeding 100,000 ..	31	10	0
Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made)	5	5	0
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff ..	0	5	3
Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licenses for retail- ing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0

Wine Dealers— <i>contd.</i>	£	s	d.
„ having a license for retailing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits	4	8	2½
„ having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland) not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, viz. :—			
Every Grocer having the Justices' Certificate to retail Beer, but not Spirits	4	8	2½
„ to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain)	3	3	
„ Supplementary license	0	1	0
„ Hackney Carriage, license to keep (London)	1	0	0
For selling Game	2	0	0

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Draft or Order on demand . . .	0	0	1
Bills <i>not on demand</i> , and Notes both on demand (except to bearer*), and not on demand—			
Not exceeding.....£5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not excedg. 10	0	0	2
„ 10 „ „ 25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ „ 50	0	0	6
„ 50 „ „ 75	0	0	9
„ 75 „ „ 100	0	1	0
„ 100 „ „ 200	0	2	0
„ 200 „ „ 300	0	3	0
„ 300 „ „ 400	0	4	0
„ 400 „ „ 500	0	5	0
„ 500 „ „ 750	0	7	6
„ 750 „ „ 1000	0	10	0
„ 1000 „ „ 1500	0	15	0
„ 1500 „ „ 2000	1	0	0
„ 2000 „ „ 3000	1	10	0
Exceedg. 3000 not excg. £4000	2	0	0
„ 4000 and upwards....	2	5	0

Foreign Bills in sets or otherwise.

Drawn in but payable out of the United Kingdom; or, both drawn and payable out of, but indorsed or negotiated within, the Kingdom (for which latter adhesive stamps to be used).			
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more.....	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)		
If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—			
Not exceeding.....£25	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not exdgd. 50	0	0	2
„ 50 „ „ 75	0	0	3
„ 75 „ „ 100	0	0	4
„ 100 „ „ 200	0	0	8
„ 200 „ „ 300	0	1	0
„ 300 „ „ 400	0	1	4
„ 400 „ „ 500	0	1	8
„ 500 „ „ 750	0	2	6
„ 750 „ „ 1000	0	3	4
„ 1000 „ „ 1500	0	5	0
„ 1500 „ „ 2000	0	6	8
„ 2000 „ „ 3000	0	10	0
„ 3000 „ „ 4000	0	13	4
„ 4000.....	0	15	0

Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom..	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.		
Bill of lading.....	£	s.	d.
	0	0	6

Bankers' Notes.

Not exceeding one pound and one shilling.....	s.	d.
	0	5
Exceeding £1 ls. & not excedg. 2 2s.	£2	2s. 0 10
„ 5 5s.	5	5s. 1 3
„ 10	10	1 9
„ 20	20	2 0
„ 30	30	3 0
„ 50	50	5 0
„ 100	100	8 6

Which said Notes may be re-issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

These Notes can be lawfully issued by licensed bankers only.

The issuing of any Notes for sums less than £5 is prohibited by 7 Geo. IV. c. 6, in England.

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates	0	0	1
Cheques or Drafts, payable on demand, drawn at or remitted to a place more than 15 miles from the place of payment	0	0	1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, £10.			
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.			
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300	0	1	
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300	0	2	6
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.			

*Mortgages the same as Bonds.**Conveyances.*

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25l. . . .	0	2	6
For every 25l., or fractional part, above the first 25l., to 300l.	0	2	6
„ 50l., or fractional part, where above 300l., to 600l.	0	5	0
„ 100l., or fractional part, where above 600l.	0	10	0
Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.			
And progressive duty on words.			
<i>Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.</i>			
Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20l. per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.			

Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5l.	0	0	6
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* N.B. Notes to bearer on demand for sums not exceeding £100 can only be issued by licensed bankers.

Above 5 <i>l.</i> , for every 5 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 25 <i>l.</i>	£. s. d.
Above 25 <i>l.</i> , for every 25 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 100 <i>l.</i>	0 0 6
Above 100 <i>l.</i> , for every 50 <i>l.</i> and fraction	0 2 6
	0 5 0

Leases exceeding 35 Years.

DUTIES.

Not exceeding 100 years.	Exceeding 100 years.
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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly rent not ex. £5	0 3 0	0 6 0
Excdg. £5. & not ex. 10	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10 "	15 0 9	0 18 0
" 15 "	20 0 12	0 1 4 0
" 20 "	25 0 15	0 1 10 0
" 25 "	50 1 10	0 3 0 0
" 50 "	75 2 5	0 4 10 0
" 75 "	100 3 0	0 6 0 0
" 100, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 . . . }	1 10 0	3 0 0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20*l.* or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10*s.* exclusive of progressive duty.

*Memorials of Deeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* Warrants of Attorney*, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5*s.*

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10*s.* *Duplicates and counterparts* the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5*s.* nor 2*s.* 6*d.* progressive duty.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

Above the value of	and under	£	s.
20	50	..	0 10
50	100	..	1
20	100	0	10
100	200	2	3
200	300	5	8
300	450	8	11
450	600	11	15
600	800	15	22
800	1,000	22	30
1,000	1,500	30	45
1,500	2,000	40	60
2,000	3,000	50	75
3,000	4,000	60	90
4,000	5,000	80	120
5,000	6,000	100	150
6,000	7,000	120	180
7,000	8,000	140	210
8,000	9,000	160	240
9,000	10,000	180	270

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements.—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1080 words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Powers of Attorney.

For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of receipt of any of the Government stocks	£. s. d.
	1 0 0

Made by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, for the receipt of prize-money	£. s. d.
For the receipt of wages	0 1 0
For any other purpose	1 0 0
Adm for every 1,080 words beyond the first 1,080	1 10 0
	0 10 0

Articles of Clerkship.

Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland	80 0 0
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Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is under £30	1 0 0
If 30 and under £50	2 0 0
50	3 0 0
100	6 0 0
200	12 0 0
300	20 0 0
400	25 0 0
500	30 0 0
600	40 0 0
800	50 0 0
1000 and upwards	60 0 0
If no premium	0 0 6

PLATE.

Made in Great Britain or Ireland, for every ounce, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity—

Gold	0 17 0
Silver	0 1 6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £500—6 <i>d.</i> for every £50	} Or fractional part thereof.
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—1 <i>s.</i> for every £100	
Exceeding £1,000—10 <i>s.</i> for every £1,000	

Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire	0 1 0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent.	0 3 0

MARINE INSURANCES.

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured	0 3
Exceeding 10 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent.	0 6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> per cent.	1 0
Exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> per cent.	2 0
Exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	3 0
Exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	4 0
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.	

Charter party	5 0
Any other lawful insurance when the premium shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured, for every £100	0 2 6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent., for every £100	0 5 0

Debentures.

Debenture or Certificate for Draw-back on Goods exported:—

Where the Drawback to be received	s. d.
shall not exceed £10	1 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceedg. £50	2 6
Exceeding £50	5 0

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in the High Court of Admiralty, and in all proceedings in Chancery.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

Of the Value of 20l. or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1l. per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3l. per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5l. per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6l. per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10l. per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments, within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the Country, when such Distributor is authorized to administer the same, must be upon a stamp of 2s. 6d., and made before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Duties on Male Servants.

For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	£. s. d.
„ under 18 years of age	1 1 0
Waiters in taverns	0 10 6
Under Gardeners and Game-keepers, each	1 1 0
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	0 10 6
„ under „	1 1 0
„ „	0 10 6

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20l. per an. or upwards If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20s. of annual value—the sum of..... 6d.
If occupied for any other purposes, for every 20s. of annual value 9d.

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses	£. s. d.
or Mules	3 10 0
„ one Horse or Mule	2 0 0

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS
Of less diameter than 30 inches.

If drawn by two or more Ponies or Mules less than 13 hands in height	1 15 0
„ one Pony or Mule	1 0 0

WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses or Mules	2 0 0
„ one Horse or Mule	0 15 0
„ one Pony or Mule	0 10 0

less than 13 hands in height .. 0 10 0
And where such Carriages shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire without horses } Half of the above Duties.

CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

Carriage with four wheels.....	2 6 8
„ less than four wheels	1 6 8

ON HORSES.

Horses for riding or drawing Carriages charged with duty, exceeding the height of 13 hands, each.....	1 1 0
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Other Horses or Mules exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	0 10 6
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Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing a taxable Carriage, each.....	0 10 6
--	--------

Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes, each.....	0 5 3
--	-------

Any Rector, Vicar, or Curate, Teacher, or Preacher, Roman Catholic Priest, Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, and Dissenting Ministers, shall respectively be entitled to keep one horse for the purpose of riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, and be chargeable for such horse, provided one horse only be kept 0 10 6

Farmers entitled to keep and use one horse for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage 0 10 6

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

For one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen 0 10 6

ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description, each	0 12 0
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Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier, Setting Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher. Hounds where 66 or more are kept 39 12 0
Greyhounds where 15 or more are kept..... 9 0 0

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1l. 3s. 6d.
Persons using Armorial Bearings, 2l. 12s. 9d.

If charged for any carriage, at 3l. 10s.; other persons, 13s. 2d.

Horse-dealers—London.....	27 10 0
„ elsewhere	13 15 0

GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputa-tion duly registered—

If assessed as a servant £1 6 6
 If not so assessed 4 0 10
 On every other person using
 dog, gun, net, or engine, for
 the taking or killing of game 4 0 10

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons
 licensed to deal in game are to take out a
 certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but
 certificated persons may sell game to li-
 censed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
 and 10 per cent. additional.

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

1*d.* per mile is payable besides the licence
 (p. 91).

*Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by
 Carriages travelling upon Railways.*

5*l.* per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

By the 20 Victoria, cap. 6, on all incomes
 from whatever source, except farming, ex-
 ceeding 150*l.* a-year, 7*d.* in the pound is now
 payable; and on occupiers of farms 5*d.* on
 the annual value, commencing from April 5,
 1857.—Incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* are
 assessed at 5*d.* in the pound. This Act is
 only for a year.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives
 the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10	1	8	0	0	11	0	18	4	0	2	0
20	3	4	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	4	7
30	5	0	0	1	13	1	8	0	4	11	0
40	6	8	0	1	14	1	3	4	0	5	4
50	8	4	0	1	15	1	5	0	0	5	9
60	10	0	0	2	16	1	6	8	0	6	1
70	11	8	0	2	17	1	8	4	0	6	6
80	13	4	0	3	18	1	10	0	0	6	10
90	15	0	0	3	19	1	11	8	0	7	3
100	16	8	0	3	20	1	13	4	0	7	8

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny
 to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

- 12 Inches = 1 Foot
 3 Feet = 1 Yard
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards = 1 Rod or Pole
 40 Poles = 1 Furlong
 8 Furlongs = 1 Mile
 $69\frac{1}{51}$ Miles = { 1 Degree of a Great
 Circle of the
 Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure
 to which a name is given, but subdivisions
 are used for many purposes. Among me-
 chanics, the inch is commonly divided into
eighths. By the officers of the revenue, and
 by scientific persons, it is divided into
tenths, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

- A Nail = $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches } used for
 Quarter = 4 Nails } measuring
 Yard = 4 Quarters } cloth of all
 Ell = 5 Quarters } kinds.
 Hand = 4 Inches } used for height
 of horses.
 Fathom = 6 Feet } used in measur-
 ing depths.
 Link = 7 In. 92 } used in Land
 hdths. } Measure to faci-
 litate computa-
 tion of the con-
 tent, 10 square
 Chain = 100 Links } chains being
 equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

- 144 Sq. Inches = 1 Sq. Foot
 9 Sq. Feet = 1 Sq. Yard
 $30\frac{1}{4}$ Sq. Yards = 1 Perch or Rod
 40 Perches = 1 Rood
 4 Roods = 1 Acre
 640 Acres = 1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

- 1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot
 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

- 4 Gills = 1 Pint = $34\frac{1}{2}$ { cub. ins.,
 nearly.
 2 Pints = 1 Quart = 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
 4 Qts. = 1 Gallon = 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
 2 Gall. = 1 Peck = 554 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
 8 Gall. = 1 Bushel = 2218 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
 8 Bush. = 1 Quarter = 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ { cub. feet
 nearly.
 5 Qrs. = 1 Load = 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ —

The four last denominations are used for
 dry goods only. For liquids several deno-
 minations have been heretofore adopted,
 viz. :—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons,
 the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the
 Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls.
 Flour is sold nominally by measure, but
 actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoi-
 rdupois to a gallon,

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—A VOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

- $27\frac{1}{2}$ Grains = 1 Dram = $27\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
 16 Drams = 1 Ounce = 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
 16 Ounces = 1 Pound (lb.) = 7000
 28 Pounds = 1 Quarter (qr.)
 4 Quarters = 1 Hundredweight (cwt.)
 20 Cwt. = 1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all com-
 mercial transactions, and in the common
 dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2 Stone	= 1 Tod	= 0 1 0	
6½ Tod	= 1 Wey	= 1 2 14	
2 Wey	= 1 Sack	= 3 1 0	
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	= 39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24 gr.
20 Pennywts.	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
330 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold.		dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½
Silver		dwt.	gr.
Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....	1	19 7-11
Fourpence	.....	1	5 1-11

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1859.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Saturday.	April 1, Friday.	July 3, Sunday.	Oct. 2, Sunday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 3, Sunday.	" 10, "	" 9, "
" 9, "	" 10, "	" 17, "	" 16, "
" 16, "	" 17, "	" 24, "	" 23, "
" 23, "	" 24, "	" 31, "	" 30, "
" 30, "	May 1, Sunday.	Aug. 1, Monday.	Nov. 1, Tuesday.
Feb. 1, Tuesday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday
" 6, Sunday.	" 15, "	" 14, "	" 13, "
" 13, "	" 22, "	" 21, "	" 20, "
" 20, "	" 29, "	" 28, "	" 27, "
" 27, "	June 1, Wednesday.	Sept. 1, Thursday.	Dec. 1, Thursday.
March 1, Tuesday.	" 5, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.
" 6, Sunday.	" 12, "	" 11, "	" 11, "
" 13, "	" 19, "	" 18, "	" 18, "
" 20, "	" 26, "	" 25, "	" 25, "
" 27, "	July 1, Friday.	Oct. 1, Saturday.	" 31, Saturday.

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	 Feb. 20	Low Sunday	 May 1
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	 Mar. 6	Rogation Sunday	 " 29
Ash Wednesday	 " 9	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	 June 2
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	 " 13	Whit Sunday	 " 12
Palm Sunday	 Apr. 17	Trinity Sunday	 " 19
Good Friday	 " 22	Corpus Christi	 " 23
Easter Sunday	 " 24	First Sunday in Advent	 Nov. 27

III.—Moon's Phases.

h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
Jan. 4, New	5 26 morn.	May 2, New	10 4 aft.	Sept. 12, Full	8 31 morn.
" 18, Full	11 49 aft.	" 16, Full	9 7 aft.	" 26, New	1 56 aft.
Feb. 3, New	1 4 morn.	June 1, New	7 10 morn.	Oct. 11, Full	11 51 aft.
" 17, Full	10 42 morn.	" 15, Full	10 18 morn.	" 26, New	0 32 morn.
Mar. 4, New	7 11 aft.	" 30, New	2 41 aft.	Nov. 10, Full	2 5 aft.
" 18, Full	9 45 aft.	July 15, Full	0 53 morn.	" 24, New	1 43 aft.
Apr. 3, New	10 18 morn.	" 29, New	9 44 aft.	Dec. 10, Full	3 13 morn.
" 17, Full	9 6 morn.	Aug. 13, Full	4 34 aft.	" 24, New	5 47 morn.
		" 28, New	5 14 morn.		

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1858.

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE
ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS,
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1857.

LONDON:
KNIGHT AND CO., 90 FLEET STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1858.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONO-
LOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

I.—THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OF 1857, AND THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THERE were two great meetings in 1857 which naturally attracted a large share of public attention. The Educational Conference was held in London, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of June, under the Presidency of the Prince Consort. The Association for the Promotion of Social Science was inaugurated at Birmingham, by Lord Brougham, on the 13th of October, and its sittings were continued during four days. The Conference, as its name imports, was for a temporary deliberation upon one great public question. The Association, as its name also imports, is to be a permanent Institution, embracing the largest range of subjects in the most controverted department of human knowledge. The Conference even limited its discussions by the terms of its announcement—"A Conference of the Friends of the Education of the Working Classes on the Early Age at which Children are taken from School." The Association aspires eventually "to bear as wide a relation to social and political science as the British Association, which has now been in successful action for considerably more than a quarter of a century, does to mathematical and physical sciences." (*Lord Brougham's Inaugural Address.*) "At present, however," adds the President, "a more limited view is taken;" and it is proposed "that some of the most important branches of moral and political inquiry should be singled out,"—Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, Education, Public Health, Social Economy, Punishment and Reformation. It is good, no doubt, to arrive at broader views by a tentative process; and when these small matters have been fully digested, and have gone to supply the life-blood of the social system, it will be safe to proceed to the *et cætera* departments, which, like the *et cætera* oath of Laud, may go more to the root of the matter. The Prince Consort, as

might be expected, in his address to the meeting on the 22nd of June, rejoiced to find a neutral ground upon which the members of the Conference might bring their varied talents and abilities to bear in communion upon the common object; he having clearly set forth how that "common object has been contemplated from the most different points of view, and pursued upon often antagonistic principles." He adds, "If these differences were to have been discussed here to-day, I should not have been able to respond to your invitation to take the chair, as I should have thought it inconsistent with the position which I occupy, and with the duty which I owe to the Queen and the country at large." That position imposed upon the Prince Consort a defined course, out of which another President might have wandered had he not been restrained by the eminently practical question before the Conference. Lord Brougham, in his Association, proclaims the necessity "for a common, or united action, where a great variety of opinion is likely to exist upon many matters, possibly no universal concurrence upon all the particulars of any one." But with the certainty of no agreement upon many matters, the Association is to "be undaunted by the resistance of adversaries, undismayed by the obstructions which the bias of prejudice, or the conflicts of faction, or the strife of controversy, raise to impede or to retard social progress." The Prince Consort enforces the great truth, that in overcoming the obstructions of social progress in the field of education, it is the duty of those whom Providence has removed from the awful struggle between poverty and enlightenment "manfully, unceasingly, and untiringly, to aid by advice, assistance, and example, the great bulk of the people, who, without such aid, must almost inevitably succumb to the difficulty of their task." In the reported proceedings of the Association we see no suggestion of any labour to be done, or any good to be effected, in the educational and reformatory departments, in social economy and public health, beyond the reconciliation of differences upon abstract principles and special plans; no recognition of the mighty change that has come over the community during the last twenty years, and more especially of the vast influence of the religious principle amongst every denomination, in calling forth that solicitude for the well-being of the bulk of the people, which is the one unalloyed merit of our times. If the practical philanthropist in crowded towns, where the factory sends up its smoky clouds, and in remote villages, where the bright sun of heaven shines on pleasant fields, had not seized upon the obvious evil to mitigate or to remove—had he waited till "social science" had reconciled its anomalies, silenced its disputants, and codified its schemes, he might have sat down in despair, lamenting the only inconvenience pointed out by the citizen of Lagado, "that none of these projects are yet brought to perfection, and, in the mean time, the whole country lies miserably waste." We have been saved from this apathy by the combined efforts of the preacher and the journalist, the legislator and the novelist. Political economy has extended its area, and has taught that there is something in its science beyond the wealth of nations. The educational projectors, whilst they have been demand-

ing compulsory instruction by the State, or the Voluntary System without the slightest aid or direction by the State—some all for religious instruction and some all for secular—for a long time forgot, what the Prince Consort so truly pointed out, that “the working man’s children are not only his offspring, to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power, and work with him for the staff of life.” It is thus that the question of national education is mixed up with the wider question of the Condition of the People; and thus, with the tardy knowledge of this fact, the man who is anxious to fulfil the duty prescribed to those who stand upon an elevation, however slight, of station or possessions, now strives to raise the standard of physical comfort amongst the poor before he prescribes education as a panacea for every ill. We have come to the conclusion that there is more doing in the immediate present than in the immediate past for extending the blessings of education, because there is a stronger conviction of the duty of improving the condition of the labourer by an unpatronizing individual desire to come nearer to him in brotherly love. Wherever the workmen can be acted upon in masses, as in factories, this desire has produced its fruits to some extent. Wherever the condition of a family is known in town or village, it is now felt to be an opprobrium, even to those of comparatively moderate means, to see distress and “pass by on the other side.” Where there is most misery to be grappled with before we can talk of educating, is in the pestilent alleys of the enormous capital, where local sympathies are necessarily weak. But, even there, it has been shown what individual energy may accomplish. The Conference of 1857 made manifest a fact, little before heeded, which may be accepted, with slight qualification, in the words of the Bishop of Oxford, that “the difficulty was not to find schools for the children, but children for the schools.”

The Committee of the Conference have issued “*Essays upon Educational Subjects*,” read during the meetings. The volume is a truly valuable contribution to educational knowledge—more so than any publication which we have before seen—because of the definite purpose with which the Conference was undertaken. The Committee, in the first sentence of their Preface, say, “That the main defect in the present state of popular education in this country is not so much the lack of schools as the insufficient attendance of the children of the working classes (many never coming at all, and most others being withdrawn before they have had time to derive much benefit), is a truth which has been for some years impressing itself more and more upon those who are best informed on the subject.” This truth is a real discovery. It is impossible for us to follow out the various opinions expressed in these *Essays*, as to the extent of the evil, its causes, and its remedies. The book itself deserves the careful study of those who are interested in the details of this remarkable feature of the education question. The first section of the Conference was appointed “to inquire into the facts of the alleged early removal of children from school in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining districts of England, Scotland, and

Wales, and to inquire into the cause of such early removal and its results." The first paper read, in that section, that of the Rev. M. Mitchell, shows the result obtained from the summaries of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, which establishes the fact that the children of the working classes do leave school at too early an age : "that in every hundred children of the poorer classes at present attending school, there are about thirty-three, or one-third, who are ten years of age ; while only one-fiftieth remain at school to fourteen years. Thus, if we take twelve years to be the period of school life from the age of two to fourteen, the apprentice age, we shall find there are sixty-six children who remain, in every hundred, beyond their tenth year, and about six who stop the whole period up to fourteen."

Of the general statistics of education, we are inclined to think that the Essay of Mr. Baines presents the most comprehensive view. The number of children in this country entirely without education is very small ; the real evil being that their education is too short, and terminates at too early an age. Although the total number of children in England and Wales, between the ages of three and fifteen years, is 4,908,696, and of that number only 2,046,848 were found in school at the Census of 1851, it does not follow that those who were not at school at that date never had attended or would attend school. It is right to add that there are at least two sources of defect in the educational returns—namely, first, that some schools were probably overlooked ; and, second, that many children receiving education at home are not included in the returns. Further, the day-school education is supplemented in England by a most important agency very little known on the Continent, namely, by the Sunday-schools, 23,514 in number, taught by 318,135 teachers, and containing no less than 2,407,642 scholars. Our authentic statistics do not extend further back than the year 1818 ; but between that year and the year 1851, whilst the population increased 54 per cent., the number of day-scholars increased 218 per cent., and the number of Sunday-scholars 404 per cent. Nearly the whole of this extraordinary increase must have been in the children of the working classes, brought for the first time under education. The unendowed public schools, which have been created almost wholly by the zeal and benevolence of religious associations for the express benefit of the labouring classes, numbered only 861 in the returns of 1818, and numbered 11,390 in the Census of 1851.

The final resolution passed in that section of the Conference which especially considered the early removal of children from schools, was as follows :—

"1. That in the opinion of the Conference, the greater number of the children of the working classes in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining districts are removed from school when from nine to ten years old ; and that their removal at so early an age, in great measure, destroys the effect of the education provided for them.

"2. That this section having inquired into the causes of such early removal, is of opinion that it is not commonly to be traced to

the poverty of parents, but in some instances to objections to the rules of the school, in others, to its unpractical character; in others, to an undervaluing of education by parents from the inefficiency of the education which they themselves received; and, as a general rule, to the state of the labour market, which imparts great value to the labour of children, and thus leads, 1st, to employers of the parents requiring the labour of the children; 2nd, to dissolute parents living upon the wages of children's labour; 3rd, to a premature and ruinous independence of life and action amongst the very young; all of which causes lead to the withdrawal of the children from school.

"3. That the section cannot express these conclusions without adding that, in its opinion, whilst some protection of children from too early labour may, in certain cases, become necessary, it is in the improvement of education by moral and religious influences, rather than by legislation, that the greatest remedy for these evils must be found."

We proceed, from this limited and practical labour of the Educational Conference, to the wider range and larger views of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

The living writer of the greatest fame said, thirty-four years ago, "This is the age of societies. There is scarcely one Englishman in ten who has not belonged to some association for distributing books, or for prosecuting them; for sending invalids to the hospital, or beggars to the tread-mill; for giving plate to the rich, or blankets to the poor."* Since this was written, societies have become more ambitious. A quarter of a century ago there were societies for affording medical and surgical relief; societies for the relief of indigence, whether general or professional; societies with very special objects of "social science," such as the Philanthropic Society, for the reformation of criminal poor children,—the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity,—the Guardian Society, for employing unhappy females,—the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline,—the Society for Encouraging Female Servants by Annual Rewards,—the Society for Superseding Climbing Boys,—the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The religious societies were also for specific purposes: for the distribution of bibles and tracts, for missionary objects, for building churches and chapels. For education: the Society for the Support of Sunday Schools was gradually finding its good works expanding in a larger field, occupied by the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, and the British and Foreign School Society. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge had then arisen to supply a want. All these societies had a defined purpose. With the exception of the Anti-Slavery Society, we do not find any of these societies—which, in their several walks, with a few exceptions, were accomplishing unalloyed public good—attempting to control or direct the course of legislative action, or setting forth their own superiority over the labours of individual energy. The first inroad upon the atrocious criminal laws was made by Romilly, in 1808, when he carried his

* Macaulay, in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," 1823.

Bill for abolishing the punishment of death for privately stealing from the person to the value of five shillings. The second attempt to remove the capital penalty from those convicted of stealing privately in shops, was rejected in 1816. But Romilly persevered, and Mackintosh followed him, till the most odious of these barbarisms of a past state of civilisation were swept away. But we do not find that Romilly or Mackintosh were urged on by any wide-embracing association for the promotion of social science. The first inquiry into the charities of England and Wales is due to the boldness, the acuteness, and the perseverance of Henry Brougham. He saw the monstrous abuses of the whole system. He had no society to back him, to instruct him, when he broke down the mal-administration of a century, and showed the nation that it had a vested interest in endowments which, in 1835, were found to amount to a quarter of a million sterling, and whose value for educational and other public ends has been since doubled and trebled. The early efforts of the same great reformer for extending the area of education, and improving its quality, were not prompted by any educational association. When law reform was a name almost unknown in Parliament, he held the House of Commons in breathless attention to a speech of six hours, whilst, with a masterly grasp of the whole scope of future improvements, he laid bare so many enormities which have now been redressed, and sketched so many practical amendments which have now been accomplished. There was in 1828 no Law-amendment society to shape the course of his proceedings. When Huskisson, in 1823, emancipated a small portion of trade from its rusty shackles, he had no aggregate commercial wisdom to urge him on to his work. He was denounced as a hard-hearted political economist, who would ruin masters and operatives by the removal of protective duties. When Peel carried his most salutary institution of the London Police, he was incited and supported by no association for the protection of persons and property. The example of Mr. Nicholls in a large parish; the official inquiries of Mr. Chadwick and other commissioners, into the abuses of the poor-laws, were the precursors of that legislative action which carried through the greatest boon to the labourer, in setting him above parish-pay. The Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor was recommending stale bread, and other palliatives of misery, much of which was produced by bad laws worse administered. There was no society to inquire into the defects of the postal system. It was thought perfect. Rowland Hill, by unequalled energy and self-reliance, gave us the penny-postage. Need we go further to point out that individual dissemination of sound opinions, individual exertions in Parliament, and the healthy action of the Legislature, have effected all the great social reforms of our time. The most powerful association of this æra, the Anti-Corn-Law League, was almost a solitary exception to the course of other reforms. It was a most effective instrument for working upon public opinion. But even that might have worked for years in vain, had not one tardy convert, whose political influence could alone convert a theory into an acknowledged truth, broken down the barriers between starvation

and plenty, and with that great victory, surrendered his hold of political power once and for ever.

Have the statesmen of England so degenerated in thirty years, has the Reform Bill so altered the character of the Legislature, that individual action in Parliament upon vital questions affecting the condition of the people is henceforth not to be looked for? Unhappily for us, Lord Brougham, who, more than any man of his age, has a right to proclaim that the constitutional mode of redressing grievances, of carrying through measures of public improvement was effective, now says that this old mode must be supported by some combined action of wise men out of Parliament, brought to bear upon the whole range of what is to be called 'Social Science,'—an action not subsidiary to parliamentary action, but going before it, prompting it, teaching it, cramming it. Members of Parliament, Lord Brougham says, now give themselves up to the consideration of mere local questions. They have abdicated their functions of being the representatives of the nation, and choose to hold the secondary office of being the representatives of the county, city, or borough which returns each member. This doctrine of representation was sedulously inculcated, when the despotic government of Charles I. was looking with horror upon the large views which went before the Long Parliament. It was the tone of the Court Members in Charles's second Parliament, when James Howell, elected for Richmond, wrote to the Corporation that he would follow the directions of his 'brother member,' "in anything that may concern the welfare of your town, and of the precincts thereof, either for redress of any grievance, or by proposing some new thing that may conduce to the further benefit and advantage thereof; and this I take to be the true duty of a parliamentary burgess, without roving at random to generals." (*Howell's Letters.*) What place England would now hold amongst free nations, had not her Commons paid some attention to 'generals,' will be obvious to every school-boy reader of her history. Where she is tending, Lord Brougham informs us,—not in the tone of lamentation, but with the proud confidence that an invention has been thought of, matured, and is ready to be put into complete operation, for neutralizing the short-comings of Parliament, and making its members perform those duties which they neglect. "Local interests are well represented, as they ought to be; for any system would be most imperfect which made the wants and the wishes of each place merge in those of the whole community. But it is undeniable that, with some distinguished exceptions, the general result is the confining men's cares to their immediate constituencies in discharging their parliamentary duties. In the theory of the constitution, beyond all doubt, it is in contemplation of law that they represent the whole country, and are to consult its interests. But practically, and in fact, they are too apt to regard themselves as representing the place that returns them, and this unavoidably leads to confining their views within narrow bounds. They do not devote much of their attention to subjects of a more general character—they do not of themselves study measures of that catholic description, or volunteer their exertions to carry such a policy into

effect. But the same persons—and they form a very considerable portion of our whole representatives, as things are now ordered—would be far from showing any indisposition towards men whose labours might cast light upon such important subjects, and point out both the wants of society in these respects and the means of supplying them. This help would assuredly be well received by all well-intentioned representatives of the people, as it would be honestly and frankly, but respectfully, offered; and the exertions of the Association which we are now engaged in forming will be invaluable in this view.”

Assuming that these ignorant well-intentioned representatives of the people would kindly receive such instructions or suggestions of ‘The Association,’ we may venture to doubt whether if some one, even in this degenerate state of the House of Commons, who had thought long and anxiously upon a great measure of improvement comprised in some division of the quinary system of ‘Social Science,’—and having carried it through, as all important reforms must be carried through, with intense devotion, with clear exposition, with ready answer to objections, and with that practical acquaintance with the legislative temper and the public feeling without which such attempts are abortive,—we may doubt whether he would scarcely receive with perfect complacency the boast of ‘The Association’ sure to be made—‘This is our thunder.’ Lord Brougham can afford to give up some praise; and he therefore tells us, that of the nine Bills presented by him to the House of Lords in 1845, six of which are now law, two were suggested by the Law-Amendment Society. He points out, however, that the great measure of Local Judicature, and that which arose out of the Common Law and Real Property Commissions, were adopted prior to the Society’s foundation. It is not within our province to go into a critical estimate of this Society’s labours. It has a defined object, and within its limits it may have rendered valuable assistance to the technical improvement of existing laws. But that no large and vital reform of jurisprudence can be shaped into such a practical form as the Legislature would receive, without the most arduous devotion of some one or two leading minds in Parliament, is a self-evident proposition to which the example of every great legislator, and not the least, that of Lord Brougham himself, is the best testimony. The proposed education of Members of Parliament is a new function of the schoolmaster. Where shall he begin? Shall he lead them by easy steps up to the first great principles which even the journalists, whom legislators sometimes affect to despise, must have mastered before they can dare to write upon every-day subjects? There is not an improvement in political philosophy, whether in Jurisprudence, Education, Public Health, Social Economy, Punishment and Reformation, which had not been suggested, discussed, worked out, by great writers, long before public opinion was in the slightest degree prepared to receive it as a law. There is not a practical application of that philosophy, the grounds of which are not now familiar to all readers of newspapers, if they be not unusually ignorant. Whether the members of the Lower House, in their

almost exclusive devotion to local objects, as alleged, would gladly accept the first lessons of political philosophy from new associated interpreters of received wisdom, with statistics made easy and history taught in short manuals, we are not qualified to decide. There can be no doubt that some members would be better for a little elementary instruction; but upon the whole we are inclined to hope that there are many who, in their study of Social Science, have even got beyond those Pinnock's Catechisms from which Lord Eldon quaffed rich draughts of general knowledge; and a few who do not wholly believe that Political Economy ended with Adam Smith, Law with Blackstone, History with Hume, and Mental Science with Dugald Stewart.

One who took a part in the Birmingham meeting, if we mistake not, has said that the most peculiar attribute by which men of genius are distinguished from ordinary men is, that they never grow old. To no man could this principle be more justly applied than to Lord Brougham. But it is natural that such a man, though not feeling the mental infirmities of age, should have some anxiety about the future occupation of that domain which he has, to a large extent, made his own. He is not, probably, about to abdicate whilst he can hold the reins, but he has serious thoughts as to the work to be done in years not very far distant. He will not name his successor, after the example of Charles V. He will not leave his empire to his lieutenants, as Alexander. He reposes all his future hopes of progress on societies, and especially on one great comprehensive society. In his desire to show the paramount importance of societies, he describes "the beneficial effects of united action" in two societies of which he speaks from "an experience of some duration"—the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the Law Amendment Society. Having also "an experience of some duration" of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, we may venture to inquire if *all* its beneficial effects were produced by "united action?" Describing the general character of the publications of the Society, Lord Brougham says:—"The committee which carried on these operations consisted of 60 persons among the most eminent in science and literature, ancient and modern, with members of three learned professions, and distinguished statesmen. Regular meetings were held to receive reports of sub-committees charged with preparing the various works composed either by their own members or by authors who were employed. Every matter was discussed by the general committee, both on the writings submitted and on the new works to be undertaken. The most severe examination had been applied by the sub-committees, but the proof-sheets were further submitted to the whole of the members, who had to consider both the substance and the manner of treating it; and even those who on any subject might not feel competent to criticise the scientific part, exercised a vigilant superintendence over the style, so that errors in composition and offences against correct, even severe, taste were sure to be detected. Now, the great number of our members, profiting, moreover, by the communications of about 70 local committees, and the advantage of constant intercourse among the members of the

central body, enabled the Society, in the twenty years of its active operations, to publish, not only with unbroken regularity treatises twice a-month, but various other works not given periodically. Above 200 volumes have thus appeared. The circulation of the scientific works frequently reached 25,000, of those in more general use 40,000, while of the Preliminary Discourse the circulation was 100,000, and of the weekly or 'Penny Magazine' it exceeded 200,000." Admitting the full value of this "united action," we ask if the whole literary operations are set forth when not the slightest notice is taken of individual action? Regular monthly meetings there were; sub-committees occasionally; proof-sheets read; corrections even of style in the matter submitted; but how were the materials for this "united action" provided? Works that have reached 200 volumes, nine-tenths of which were serial works, must have originated in some other creative power, and have been carried on uninterruptedly by some agency much more effective, than a committee and sub-committees. The "severe examination;" the "proof-sheets submitted to the whole of the members;" the discussions about subjects to be treated and the manner of treating them, may, to some extent, have sufficed with regard to the Scientific Treatises, small in quantity, and limited to specific subjects. For this series there was no responsible editor; and the committee accomplished their publication by "united action." The great work of the Society, 'The Penny Cyclopædia' (not mentioned by Lord Brougham), which during eleven years never failed of regular issue, had a responsible editor, of whom it is not too much to say that in the editorial qualities of ample knowledge, vigilance, and punctuality, no man ever excelled him. This editor marshalled two hundred contributors in every department of the encyclopædical range; and he was the sole judge of the value of their contributions, and the corrections and additions necessary to be made. The Society, however, was of great use in doubtful questions, when proofs were submitted to members having special knowledge. In the same way the Maps, another permanent work of the Society, was under the direction of the most accomplished hydrographer of the age, who possessed unequal facilities for ensuring correctness. In the same way also, though in a humbler range, 'The Companion to the Almanac,' 'The Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' 'The Penny Magazine,' were produced under the similar editorial responsibility of the projector and publisher of those works, gladly availing himself of the machinery which the Society afforded for revision before publication. That the Society presented many advantages as a base of operations is unquestionable. It had the prestige of great names connected with it. Its members were of high intelligence and various learning; they were industrious; and, what was of equal importance, they confided in their editors. Had this confidence not existed, the periodical works could not have gone on a single month. They would have broken down under divided responsibility, and have been suffocated in the red-tapism of "a vigilant superintendence over the style, so that errors in composition and offences against correct, and even severe, taste, were sure to be cor-

rected,"—always provided that the editors had any reliance upon the correct, and even severe, taste of the correctors. "That the great number of our members" produced even these minor results is a figure of speech. There were a few working members, as there are in every society, who were valuable referees; but that the Society, as a body, was the moving power which enabled it to publish for twenty years "with unbroken regularity," we humbly beg to say is a continuance of a delusion which was not entertained by those members who were content to aid in doing what they thought a work of public utility, without attempting to shut their eyes to what had been accomplished, during many years, by editorial responsibility. Nor, briefly to notice another fact to show that the "united action" of this corporation did not accomplish all the usefulness which is claimed for it, was individual responsibility less tasked in the financial department. The publisher of the *Almanac and Companion*, of the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, of the *Penny Magazine*, paid a rent, or royalty, to the Society upon those works, to an amount which may be expressed by thousands of pounds. The *Penny Cyclopædia* was projected by the same publisher to form a moderate-sized book of eight volumes. The plan was, perhaps, unavoidably departed from. The Committee had the honour of the work, in its extended form, but without incurring any of the risk, or contributing one shilling to the cost, the literary expenditure alone having reached nearly 40,000*l*. Upon the completion of the *Cyclopædia*, the balance upon the outlay above the receipts was 30,788*l*. In a second great undertaking of the Society, The *Biographical Dictionary*, it took upon itself the financial responsibility, and broke down after completing the letter A.

We have reluctantly touched upon points upon which we speak from experience, with reference to what we think a mistaken tendency to exaggerate the importance of societies. Our sincere belief is, that some eminent persons, who have a just claim to be leaders of public opinion, are going too fast in that direction. It is a fine sight to behold the great advocate, and sometimes originator, of many of the most valuable reforms of two generations, urging, with the rhetorical power of his early days, a scheme of associated operation almost unbounded in its objects. But, apart from the wonder and impressiveness of the spectacle, it may be well to inquire whether such a scheme be practicable; and, if practicable, whether it is not pregnant with consequences, some of which may only retard the sober formation of public opinion upon the social benefits proposed, but of which others may be dangerous to the free course of legislative action in more ways than one. If the large proposals of "The Association for the Promotion of Social Science" be found impracticable, the least evil, in our view, will be incurred. If its operations have a decided influence upon public opinion, so as to produce a marked separation of the society from administrators and lawgivers, it sets up opinion without power to be combated by power without opinion. But there is a danger beyond the society's own interference with legislative or administrative action. In the present state of intelligence amongst the so-called working-classes, what is to

prevent the establishment of another "Association for the Promotion of Social Science?" The society which Lord Brougham inaugurates, keeps out of view many objects not embraced in its five points, which are strictly parts of social science. What should prevent another society, to be inaugurated by some distinguished Communitistic Professor, from undertaking to fill up the *lacunæ*? The never-ceasing mending and patching of the old homestead of our laws and constitution—of which many people not opposed to improvement are as wearied as the Welch curate who could not sit down in his house amidst the incessant work of the mop and the dusting-brush—would be tending, though in a far less dangerous degree, towards the same result as the labours of the French Economists before the Revolution, if it were not usually limited to a wholesome attempt towards the mending of separate parts, one at a time. But when we come to the universal range and systematic adjustment of social science, we recommend to its advocates the consideration of the following passage of one of the highest masters of political philosophy: "A study of the history of the French Revolution will show that it was carried on precisely in that same spirit which has caused so many abstract books to be written on government. There was the same attraction towards general theories, complete systems of legislation, and exact symmetry in the laws; the same contempt of existing facts; the same reliance upon theory; the same love of the original, the ingenious, and the novel in institutions."*

The observations which we have thus ventured to offer upon the declared objects of this Association, are not incompatible with the sincerest desire for the advancement of those objects in the ordinary channels through which the great social reforms of our time have been accomplished. Nor are these remarks in any way inconsistent with a respect, we would almost say affection, for several of the leaders in this movement. We think they are throwing away their power of contributing to any one practical improvement, by this attempt to stimulate "united action" upon many reforms, with regard to each of which public opinion can only be brought effectually to operate by concentrated efforts. Their scheme is the

"circle in the water,

Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself

Till, by broad-spreading, it disperse to nought."

From the speech of Lord Brougham, setting forth the widest range of action, and propounding the most ambitious views, we might have expected something more than an association for an annual rhetorical exhibition at the dull political season; a gathering of a few sagacious and experienced masters of the subjects upon which they speak or write, with a far larger number of one-ideal men, the most eager for publicity, and not a few of the family of the Wrongheads. Such an Association will simply be an amusement to some, a considerable bore to others. Of all the matters in the world about which men talk most glibly, and with the least possible impression upon their hearers, are the subjects of education, reformation, public health,

* De Tocqueville—"France before the Revolution," translated by H. Reece, p. 269.

and social economy. Sir John Pakington, as president of the Educational Department, had a very sensible estimate of this tendency, when he decided to limit each speaker to five minutes. "When a speech had reached the limits assigned to it," says Sir John, "up went my watch, and down went the speaker." But the papers read! The amount of human suffering under these inflictions, without complaint, is almost as touching as the legends of the thumb-screw and the boot. Twenty papers on the amendment of the law! Four groups of papers on education;—middle-class education, endowments for educational purposes, national education, and miscellaneous education! Nineteen papers on punishment and reformation! Fourteen papers on public health, with many more not disposed of! Twenty-two papers on social economy! One whose words on the liberty of thought and of publication are as gold, has said, "Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making." Proceeding from the desire to learn in some hundred ladies and gentlemen when reading their "much writing" in great public assemblies, with "much arguing" to follow, we hold the Association, as an instrument of self-instruction, to be entirely unexceptionable. What we deprecate is, that a multifarious assemblage of students, with heads so various,—“musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present as with their homage and their fealty the approaching reformation,”—should be proclaimed the great teachers of the age, and their associated labours not only held “supplemental to those of the State,” but devised to “aid legislation, by preparing measures, by explaining them, by recommending them to the community, or, it may be, by stimulating the Legislature to adopt them.” Such is the President’s enlarged view of the functions of this Society.

It would be manifestly impossible for us to enter upon the most cursory examination of even those essays which appear to have excited most attention, judging from their publication in the daily papers. If they were all before us, we fear that we should consider “the field of man” over which they “range and expatiate” as “a mighty maze.” In some of the few published, we are struck by the boldness of their theories, especially upon the subject of Public Health. The President of the Board of Health and its accomplished Secretary must have listened with amazement to plans, compared with which the purification of the Thames is but the cleansing of a fish-pond. One gentleman calls out for State-interference to remove the dense populations of all cities and large towns to pleasant cottages in their vicinities, with railways to convey the artisan to and from his work. Not a new idea is this; the novelty is that of national intervention to accomplish it—intervention not to be delayed for any paltry consideration of economy,—a contemptible consideration for a people that could spend eighty millions upon the Crimean war, and twenty millions in extinguishing slavery, says the orator. Another gentleman is for sweeping away local administrative bodies; and instead of confining sanitary measures to towns, to include the whole of Britain in sanitary districts. Sanitary measures he holds

should be confided to a representation of all classes of the people from all sorts of localities ; and the representatives should not only have a property-qualification, but mental competency, philanthropic zeal, knowledge of the arts and sciences concerned in public hygiene. Excellent theory ! But in the mean time, whilst the right men are being searched for, we must be content to accept what this writer calls "the rough and ready method of the Anglo-Saxon," which, he admits, "has often led to a result much more satisfactory than could have been expected from the process." It is refreshing to turn from the impracticable to the wise lessons of experience, to the keen analysis which shows the good and the evil of local self-government. We find this contrast in an essay by Mr. Taylor, who is officially dedicated to the consideration of such subjects. Is there any particular advantage in a Paper so manly in its principles and so masterly in its style, being produced amongst a wilderness of crudities upon sanitary and all other reforms ? The highest official health functionaries, the President and Secretary of the Board of Health, and Dr. Simon ; Mr. Farr, who records the minutest variation in the public health,—the storm-barometer who tells of coming epidemics in the little cloud no bigger than a man's hand ; Dr. Southwood Smith ; are at this meeting. Is a passage in the Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General, dated October 28, a satire upon social science, as distinguished from social action ? We therein read this marked information :—"The sanitary state of many English towns has undergone improvement, and the mortality has declined in recent years ; but this has unfortunately not been the case in the Birmingham district, nor in the districts immediately adjoining. * * * * The authorities of Birmingham will, we hope, be stimulated by the recent meeting of the Congress of Social Science to take effective steps for the improvement of a great town which has hitherto not stood very low in the sanitary scale." Bitter irony ! The Registrar-General has, for years, been producing the most appalling facts to rouse local authorities from their torpor. The Board of Health has been systematically doing the same. The Congress of Social Science supplies the feeblest echo of their voices. As the rich man, under very unhappy circumstances, was told of his brethren, that "if they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead,"—so may we doubt, if "the authorities of Birmingham" hear not from the grave the warnings of the six hundred of their townspeople who were numbered with the dead in the summer quarter of 1857, beyond the average of 1855, whether they will be persuaded by the last preaching about Public Health in their Town-hall. If they will not be persuaded by One greater than Moses and the prophets,—One who said, "These things I command you, that ye love one another,"—who shall persuade them ?

A due consideration of the influence of the Press, whether in official reports or in pamphlets from individuals, whether in daily and weekly Newspapers, in Magazines, in quarterly Reviews, necessarily suggests the gravest doubts of any peculiar usefulness in the Association for the Promotion of Social Science. At the conclusion of the

business at Birmingham, a "Printing Committee" was appointed. The business was considered so summarily, say "our own reporters," that, having listened to orations of some hours' length in the Town Hall, "the majority of the members fondly hoped that after the labours of the day they might have been dismissed to enjoy a brief interval of repose, but the veteran President was inexorable, and with the trite observation that 'time is short,' he dismissed the members of the various sections to their duties." Duties! To sit, through four long days, to listen to "a century of inventions;" some few, indeed, taking a higher character than that of projects, such as Miss Carpenter's paper "On Female Reformatories," Mr. Hill's description of his visit to the "Irish Convict Prisons;" but the greater part dealing with all the vague generalities about Crime and Punishment, Temperance, Maine Law, Compulsory Education, Employment of Women—these were indeed heavy duties. "Almost every subject which could be treated with advantage by men seeking to improve the social condition of the country had been considered and debated." So said the Hon. Mr. Cowper. But he added his opinion that "at any future meeting they should either limit the number of papers, or else extend the period for deliberation." Would this wearied member of the Association, who must have sat through many a dreary hour of platitudes in the House of Commons, seriously recommend such an extension of the power of torture as would be the consequence of a week's or a month's sitting of this Association? Sir John Pakington's watch gave the only chance of its continued vitality. And thus, the real truth comes out, that all this machinery for reading and debating, this collective wisdom of a great assembly, must have the only one tangible result, that of printing a selection of papers under the editorship of a committee. It is perfectly certain that if any man in this country has something to say which has not been said before, or which has not been said so well, the whole vast machinery of the periodical press is at his command for saying it. Mr. Hill's "Essay on the Irish Convict Prisons" would have found an instant place in any one of the higher Reviews; and, indeed, he knew how imperfect was the medium he had chosen for publication, for it was printed in the same week that it was spoken, and we read it that week with unmixed pleasure. It is equally clear that if men having no special experience nor peculiar knowledge, no power acquired by use of expressing their thoughts in writing forcibly and distinctly—if such meditate upon some subject to which the attention of mankind is directed, till they fancy that what they think has never before been uttered, they become extremely desirous to find a medium of utterance. They address themselves to the editors of Magazines and Reviews, and are surprised to find the carefully-transcribed results of the midnight lamp coming back to them by the book-post. Glorious is the opportunity to such aspirants of The Association for the Promotion of Social Science. They not only have a chance of seeing themselves in print, but they have the blissful certainty of being permitted, with their own voice, to utter their own words to the assembled wisdom of the land. Is this new machinery for reading

Papers and printing Papers that would have no other chance of publicity, something that is really wanting in the present state of social science?

But the Association, undoubtedly, has passed certain resolutions, as the result of its labours of four days. In the section of Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, it has resolved—

“That the present system of transfer of land is, from the expense and delay inseparable from it, a great social evil; and that the remedy lies in the direction of registration—not of assurances, but of title—whereby dealings with land, as between vendor and purchaser, and mortgagor and mortgagee, may be relieved from the complications of trusts and equitable charges.”

It has also adopted a Report of the Birmingham and other Chambers of Commerce, which is embodied in the following resolution:—

“That great necessity exists for the immediate amendment of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws of this kingdom. That they have considered the various Papers on this subject, read before the section yesterday, and also the Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, on Bankruptcy Law Amendment, together with a draught Bill drawn by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and also the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 19th and 20th of Victoria, cap. 79, and they are of opinion that these documents contain the elements from which a Bill may be drawn to effect the remedies for the evils complained of in the administration of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws; and they recommend that a committee be nominated by this department for the purpose of drawing a Bill, to be submitted to the Legislature in the forthcoming session of Parliament, and that such committee consist of three delegates to be appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and two delegates from each of the various chambers of commerce and trade protection societies in the kingdom.”

It has also resolved—

“That it is the opinion of this department, that it is desirable to establish a system of a general registration of private partnerships.”

Whether the Law Reforms thus proposed be right or wrong is not necessary to question here. Do they acquire any additional sanction from having been transferred from the Law Amendment Society to this Association?

In the Department of Education we have an exceptional course from that of the three other Departments of Punishment and Reformation, Public Health, and Social Economy, in which no resolutions were adopted. “In the Education Department,” says the reporter, “several interesting miscellaneous Papers were read, but in only one was a resolution arrived at. Mr. George Harris having read a communication on the manuscript treasures of the kingdom, it was resolved that the Council be requested to consider the propriety of adopting measures for making the valuable manuscripts of the country better known and more generally useful.” Here is another small function for the Association to discharge. The Council is to proceed summarily—to adopt measures “for making the valuable manuscripts of the country better known and more generally useful.” The Council, to use the words of Mr.

Carlyle (when he refers to the fifty thousand pamphlets of the King's Library in the British Museum). is to deal with those "huge piles of mouldering wreck wherein, at the rate perhaps of one pennyweight per ton, lie things memorable." Harleian Manuscripts, Lansdowne Manuscripts, Sloane Manuscripts, Rolls, State Papers—heaps of which the very catalogues already published or written are many ponderous folios—documents whose assorting and labelling has occupied the labourers of several generations—which, within the last year, we have hope of seeing "better known," for the Master of the Rolls has directed the publication of a "Calendar of State Papers," which, giving about four lines to each paper during thirty-three years of the reign of Elizabeth, occupies eight hundred large pages; and this followed by another volume of the same size for seven years of the reign of James—documents of which a selection *in extenso* of the reign of Henry VIII. fills eleven quarto volumes—documents of which Rymer, in his twenty folio volumes of 'Fœdera,' did not print a twentieth part—are these, at length, for educational purposes, to be made "generally useful" by the omnipotent Council of this Association? So we might conclude from the vague terms of the resolution about "Manuscript Treasures of the Kingdom." We have mentioned those manuscript treasures which are public property, to show that something has been done, and is still doing, to make them "more generally useful." But the manuscript treasures especially pointed out in this vague resolution are letters and papers in private collections, as we are informed. These are such as have become "better known" in the Burleigh Papers, Sidney Papers, Hardwicke Papers, Strafford Letters, Sadler Letters, and a thousand and one other volumes. What especial vocation has an all-embracing body like this Association for such work? Is it not perfectly certain that individual editors, with the requisite qualifications, are much more likely to be intrusted with the rummaging of the Ellesmere and other collections, for purposes of publication, than any society, and especially an Association whose range is so extensive? If a society is wanted, there is the Antiquarian, the Archæological, the Camden, and a dozen other societies, whose purposes are definite. But there is an agency which will accomplish this work with far more certainty than any society, however laborious and intelligent may be its directors. The immense national treasures of the State-Paper Office have been recently made accessible to all; and an undertaking has been worthily commenced through which a knowledge of the contents of that vast depository may become universal. The Calendars of State Papers are the proper keys to unlock that rich cabinet. Whilst we write, an example has become public of the best mode of disposing of large collections of private papers. The late Mr. Croker had become possessed of a vast body of MSS.—the letters and papers of the Lords Conway, Secretaries of State, with many papers containing the correspondence of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The last act of Mr. Croker was to place them at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government—the public papers to be deposited in the State-Paper Office, the private letters in the British Museum. The original intention of Mr.

Croker was to publish a selection from these valuable documents ; but the labour was too overwhelming even for this most industrious of men. What would the Association for the Promotion of Social Science do even with such a fragment of our manuscript treasures ? And this was the one only resolution arrived at in the Department of Education.

We fear that our readers will be as wearied as we ourselves are of looking at what we consider a practical mistake in men who, on many accounts, have a claim to lead public opinion. The very foundation of a Society for the Promotion of Social Science appears to us a mistake. Are we in a condition, shall we ever be in a condition, to deal with very much of that knowledge which " treats of real existences—the laws which govern men's habits, and the principles of human nature upon which the structure of society and its movements depend "—(we are using Lord Brougham's words)—with that constant reference to abstract principles which we call " science " ? The orator, with the knowledge of universals which has always distinguished him, tells us of the " plain and tangible facts " upon which social science rests :—" The accumulation and distribution of public wealth ; the prosperity or suffering of the people ; the quiet or the disturbed state of the country ; the diffusion of knowledge by education ; the moral improvement of different classes ; the action of the law and its administration upon the habits of the community ; the benefits which may result from individual exertions unconnected with the State ; the increased efficiency of such exertions when made by bodies of men ; the just limits of public interference with private concerns, whether for management or repression ; the duty of the State in respect to undertaking works beyond the power of individual enterprise, and the limits of those duties ; the right and expediency of public interference with the authority or the conduct of parents—these are matters of distinct observation, and are so connected with facts as for the most part to admit of exact calculation." There is not one of these " matters of distinct observation " which may not be associated with totally opposite theories. The laws of Nature, upon which the physical sciences are built, may still in many regions of knowledge " lie hid in night ; " but since the inductive method led us to accumulate fact upon fact, we have gone on to find broader and more stable foundations for truth to rest upon. Unquestionably there are great principles in Political Economy which few now doubt ; but not only in the science which teaches the accumulation and distribution of wealth, are the differences of opinion as numerous, if not as weighty, as the agreements ; but in every other subject of which the facts are " matters of distinct observation," even the facts are so imperfectly known, so regarded from a single point of view, that it is impossible to say that they " for the most part admit of exact calculation." Lord Brougham knows this full well, and he admits it in saying that the discordant theories and controverted facts ought not to deter the students of social science from practical conclusions :—" The wide difference between the theories of electricity and of magnetism is altogether disregarded by those who would frame the mechanism of the telegraph. The maker of telescopes inquires not into the comparative merits of the Newtonian and the undulatory doctrine

of light ; and if that illustrious man, the ornament of this neighbourhood, had waited until the various theories of heat could be reconciled, or one system be adopted to which none could object, his immortal discoveries and inventions would not to this day have armed man with the vast power which he now possesses, and changed so entirely the face of the world." Most true. But Wheatstone with his telegraph, and Dollond with his telescope, and Watt with his steam-engine, had each in his hands a precious gift for mankind whose value could be immediately appreciated, which would become permanent in its use, however improved in aftertimes. The world thought that Bell and Lancaster had wondrous blessings in store for a new generation, when they produced their systems of education. There is no educational system now gone into such utter contempt as the instruction of children by children, upon the mere saving principle. This, which is a necessary result of the broad distinction between physical and social science, is not discouraging for social improvers, for the monitorial system was valuable in its day. In the same degree those who will now teach us, however empirically, how to reconcile the claims of parents upon child-labour, and the claims of the State upon their moral and religious training ; those who will show us how to deter the evil and wretched from crime, and at the same time by judicious kindness to reform the criminal ; those who can devise even an imperfect system for preserving the freedom of local self-government, and for effectually controlling its abuses ; those who would enforce the rhetoric of Chatham, how " the poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown—it may be frail, its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it, the storm may enter it, but the King of England cannot enter it"—and yet himself enter that poorest cottage to cleanse it, to limit the number of its inmates, without offence ; those, lastly, who would in the least doubtful manner show the way of going to the root of all disputes and all heart-burnings about the inequality of wages and prices, about the true proportions of profit between capital and labour, about the proper social status of " the working classes," and can give these good lessons without raising questions which society is in no condition to solve—all such reconcilers of contradictions will have made an onward step which may partly be called science. But let them never forget that they may accomplish the best portion of such labours, by dealing practically with one subject at a time, and certainly without beginning everything anew. During the reign of Victoria there have been many vast reforms established upon the old foundations. They have not been produced out of the alms-baskets of Associations, but by men who have gone resolutely to their work, either following after, or going before, public opinion. Such men knew the limits of their power, and carefully weighed the contingent results of their observation. An association for suggesting, assisting, or prescribing legislative action may be, " a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use ; or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight."

In concluding this paper, we heartily express our conviction that the leaders of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science are

acting upon the most benevolent and patriotic impulses. In the large number of persons who enrolled themselves as members of that Association, we also recognise the interest which is attached to every branch of social improvement. Nevertheless, we cannot depart from the belief with which we set out, that, for the attainment of the chief objects sought by this Association, individual action is *now* more required than legislation, or any new organization to give a stimulus to legislative movement. The Educational Conference of 1857 came to a resolution, upon the early removal of children from school, which appears to us marked by singular good sense: "It is in the improvement of education by moral and religious influences, rather than by legislation, that the greatest remedies for these evils must be found." Carrying out this principle, we hold that, whether for education, public health, criminal reformation, social economy, the moral and religious influences must principally be derived from individuals. We want, rather, more of such as Mary Carpenter, Thomas Wright, Walter Farquhar Hook, William Ellis, to deal with crime and ignorance, than a novel society to suggest new modes of public action for improving the condition of the people. We have the most extensive machinery, in general though imperfect use, for social reforms, of which the last generation knew nothing. But to give us the benefit of social reforms we want something more effective even than the best public organization. There is a code of Social Science out of whose practical wisdom many of the great theoretical improvements of our times have originated. If these are to produce adequate results in the improved condition of the people, the code to which we refer must be the text-book of every improver. That familiar guide in every step which we make in a right direction of improvement is The New Testament. The present condition of society, improved as it is, is a proof that we have not yet sufficiently studied that best exposition of social science. Our plans for the amendment of the law, which have chiefly regard to property; our educational institutions and schemes for their extension; our theories of criminal reformation; our official measures for securing the public health; our lectures on social economy; all fall short of the accomplishment of a safer and happier system, from the individual forgetfulness of the one great principle that infuses life into mere organic matter—Christian Love. If the meeting at Birmingham may have had the effect of sending the members of the Association to their homes with a determination to see what individual sympathy may do in supplying the defects of all modes of united action, then it will not have been held in vain.

C. K.

THE GREAT EASTERN, OR LEVIATHAN: THE WAVE PRINCIPLE.

THE most gigantic example of naval engineering yet constructed is, at the same time, the latest development of three systems of investigation, the latest response to three problems—What is the *form* of ship that will pass most rapidly through the water ; what is the *size* of ship that can be worked most profitably by steam in long oceanic voyages ; and what is the *construction* of ship that will give the most strength with a definite quantity of material ? Any description of the mighty *Great Eastern*, at all worthy of the subject, must take account of these three phases of inquiry.

It is now about a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Scott Russell first began those experiments which led him to the recommendation of the *wave principle* for the form of ships—that is, the adoption of a certain similarity between the curves of a ship's hull and the curves of a wave. The forms of ships had long been an object of attention among scientific and practical men : seeing that it is to the interest of every shipowner and every navigator that his vessel shall speed on her voyage with as little obstruction as possible. The form of 'least resistance' to the waves has often been diligently sought. More than half a century ago, Colonel Beaufoy, in a spirit at once scientific and patriotic, expended a sum little short of 30,000*l.* in an elaborate series of researches on this subject ; but unfortunately the results were not commensurate with the time, money, and ingenuity employed ; for the forms of the models constructed did not comprehend such as were actually required for the purposes of naval construction ; nor was the state of science at that time such as to warrant, with any degree of certainty, a deduction from the resistance of one form to that of another.

Mr. Scott Russell had his attention drawn to this subject by a scheme of some of the canal companies for the establishment of swift boats, that might compete with stage-coaches for passenger traffic. He studied the shapes of the bows or heads of ships ; he observed that the 'duck's-breast' bow, a favourite among seamen, raises a large wave immediately in front of the vessel, which retards its velocity ; he noted that when a vessel passes through the water at a great velocity, the high wave raised in front, falling again, forms a hollow, by its pressure, immediately behind it ; and he found that the water is afterwards sent out with great force on both sides of the vessel. In short, he ascertained that much power is unprofitably spent during the forcing of a passage-way for a ship through the water, when of the ordinary build. Soon after the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Russell communicated the results of his canal experiments ; and consequent thereupon, a Committee was formed to carry the investigations further, under the auspices of the Association. The Committee was formed of Mr. Russell and Sir John Robinson, but the task of conducting the experiments was chiefly undertaken by Mr. Russell. Three series of inquiries were instituted :—To determine the nature and laws of the different kinds of waves ; to find the nature of the connection

existing between the motions of waves and the resistance of fluids to the motion of floating bodies ; and to ascertain the shape that ought to be given to a ship to insure the greatest speed with the least expenditure of power. Almost every year's proceedings of the Association, down to the last Dublin Meeting in 1857, brought forward valuable information touching the progress of these important investigations. A few of the principal results may be here noticed.

It was found that waves present very different properties according to their mode of production—especially one called by Mr. Russell the Great Solitary Wave, or Primary Wave of Translation. He found that, in this wave, the particles of water do not move continuously and rapidly forward, as unscientific persons usually imagine ; nor are their movements limited to an up-and-down motion, as men of science formerly believed ; they perform a succession of *leaps* in an upward curve, called by mathematicians a hemi-cycloid. The particles of water perfectly at rest before the approach of a wave, are by that approach lifted up, translated forwards, and deposited, perfectly at rest, in new locations : the length of the leap, the height of the wave, and the depth of the water, all being connected by certain relations. It was next found that this curious movement of the particles of water in a wave has much to do with the motion of floating bodies. Mr. Russell contrived apparatus by which small models of ships could be drawn or driven, with various degrees of velocity, through troughs or channels of water ; and when high speed was attained, some of the results were very novel and important. Two general principles were established :—That when a vessel passes along the surface of water with high velocity, it produces a Wave of Translation, moving with a velocity depending in some degree on the depth ; and that whenever the velocity of the vessel becomes greater than the velocity of the wave, the vessel is carried along *on the top of the wave* with diminished resistance. This last-named result was most unexpected ; it seemed to say that the faster we go the easier it is to go. Steam-ship owners had been accustomed to believe that a small expenditure of fuel, and a low velocity, were more economical than the opposite conditions ; and therefore they did not attempt high speed, unless the nature of the passenger-traffic absolutely called for it. It was now found, however, that this theory required a new examination. Some of the steam-ship companies had observed, equally to their surprise and satisfaction, that by using higher power, and attaining higher speed, they in certain cases saved fuel and money. Mr. Scott Russell gave a definite form to this fact by announcing, at the Birmingham Meeting of the Association in 1839, this general proposition :—*That in a voyage by a steam-vessel in the open sea, exposed to adverse as well as favourable winds, there is a certain high velocity, and high portion of power, which may be accomplished with less expenditure of fuel and of room than at a lower speed with less power.* It was only in long voyages, made in the storm-tossed ocean, that this principle was considered to apply. Mr. Russell adduced an example of the performance of a ship under four conditions—two variations in weather and two in steam-power ; showing how, in some circumstances, a bright quick fire will consume

ess coal than a dull slow fire in doing the same work—using the word ‘fire’ not only figuratively but literally. It was a ship of 1,200 tons, worked at one time with 400, and at another with 500 horse-power. The results may be thus tabulated :—

One ton of Coal per hour.

Fair Weather :—400 horse-power, 9 miles an hour, 216 miles per day, 2,160 miles in 10 days, 240 tons of coal.

Adverse Weather :—400 horse-power, 5 miles an hour, 120 miles per day, 2,160 miles in 18 days, 436 tons of coal.

One and a quarter tons of Coal per hour.

Fair Weather :—500 horse power, 10 miles an hour, 240 miles per day, 2160 miles in 9 days, 270 tons of coal.

Adverse Weather :—500 horse-power, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles an hour, 162 miles per day, 2160 miles in $13\frac{1}{2}$ days, 395 tons of coal.

The result may be thus collected : that if this ship of 1,200 tons had made a voyage of 4,320 miles, with an equal proportion of fair and adverse weather, she would have saved about 6 days of time, and 11 tons of coal, by using 500 horse power instead of 400—a result equally pleasant to owners and to passengers.

Having thus ascertained, partly by observation on existing ships and partly by experiments on models, that there is a particular velocity for every steamer, more profitable than any lower velocity, Mr. Russell proceeded to combine with this the results of his researches on the proper *forms* of ships. When a vessel is passing over the sea, she displaces a certain amount of water, depending on her size and draught, and then the water closes in behind her to fill up the vacated space. The experimenter found the waves of this water to have a peculiar form ; and he arrived at an opinion that the ‘lines,’ or curvature of the bow of a ship ought to resemble the curvature of a Wave of Translation ; whereas the stern should resemble the curve of the Wave of Replacement. This peculiar form was named by him the *Wave form*, and was recommended as being the ‘solid of least resistance.’ To test this theory in every possible way, Mr. Scott Russell, aided by Sir John Robinson, and Mr. Smith of Jordan Hill, applied to many eminent shipbuilders for information on the points most needed, and also on those concerning which the shipbuilders themselves were most in doubt. More than a hundred models of vessels were constructed, from 3 to 25 feet in length ; and delicate apparatus was invented, by which these models might be drawn along a surface of water, varying from 30 to 2000 yards in length, at various degrees of immersion, and with various velocities. The object, in every trial, was to determine what combination of conditions insured the swiftest motion. The transverse section, the bow-lines, the stern-lines, the place of greatest breadth, &c., all were studied in the same way. It soon became apparent that ships might be made fuller than usual at some parts, and finer at others, with advantage. The enormous number of 20,000 experiments were made, embracing

not only the models already adverted to, but existing ships up to 1,000 tons burden. A striking proof was adduced of the value of almost imperceptible changes of form in changing the velocity of vessels. Four boats were built, about 25 feet long each, exactly alike in depth and in breadth, in weight and in capacity, in midship area and in draught of water; all good sea-boats, and all having their respective admirers in regard to shape—differing in nothing but the slight curvatures of the hull; and, nevertheless, they cut through the water with very different velocities, although propelled with equal powers. The boat which performed the best was on the wave principle; and, moreover, this was found to be the driest, easiest, and best sea-boat. All the experiments tended towards one general result—the desirability of assimilating the form of a ship in certain parts to the shape of waves. In practical navigation the great point is, how to obtain a passage for a ship by removing or displacing the particles of water as quietly as possible, and to no further distance on either side than the greatest width of the vessel. On one occasion, Mr. Russell caused a model boat, 75 feet long, to be drawn by horses along a canal at a very high speed, and made the head pass between two oranges floating on the water: these oranges, intended to represent on a large and visible scale two particles of water, were observed merely to touch the sides of the vessel until they got amidships, where they remained quiescent until they closed in behind the stern. To produce this gentle displacement in the proper degree, it was found that the stern must be much fuller than the bow, and that the broadest part of a ship ought to be some distance behind the centre, say at three-fifths from the head and two-fifths from the stern.

During the course of Mr. Scott Russell's experiments, the late Dr. Scoresby made an independent series of observations on the waves of the Atlantic, during two passages in 1847-8. Navigators and marine-painters, poets and novelists, have delighted to represent ocean waves as being 'mountains high;' but the veteran arctic navigator lowered the ambition of those waves considerably. He found that, during a very heavy gale, the height of the waves, from crest to hollow, varied from 24 to 36 feet, or 12 to 18 feet above and below the mean level of the sea. During a raging storm the height is known to reach 45 feet occasionally—a scene of terrific grandeur, but still far within the limits which fancy has given to waves 'mountains high.' It was further found that the waves, during what sailors would call a 'fresh sea,' are from 100 to 150 feet across from crest to crest; that in a 'moderate gale' they may reach 300; that in a 'great storm' they extend to 600 feet; and that waves of this last-named breadth move onward with a speed exceeding 30 miles an hour. One result of this discovery (if discovery it may be called) is the demonstration that a ship 600 to 700 feet long would always rest on the crests of two, three, or more waves, unless in a storm of unusual severity; she would ride *on* the waves, and would have too many supports under her to 'break her back'—a catastrophe often prophesied for long ships when the breadth of waves was not fully known.

The researches of Russell, Robinson, and Scoresby have gradually produced fruit. It was observed, as a curious and instructive fact,

that yachtsmen, pirates, smugglers, and slavers—all interested on various grounds in the maintenance of a high speed at sea—had long adopted forms of vessels bearing some analogy to the wave form; they had adopted it for its swiftness without knowing why it is swift; but science came forward to show that the shape of waves themselves determines the matter. Ships soon became laid down purposely on the wave principle. In 1839 the *Fire King* was built, a pleasure yacht, very roomy, and yet swifter than any other vessel of the day in Great Britain. After this the *Vanguard*, built on the same principle, was found to be the swiftest steamer on the Dublin and Cork route; and the *Great Britain*, a wonder in its day, although since eclipsed by larger steamers, was laid down on lines of the same principle. At the Southampton Meeting of the British Association in 1846, Dr. Phipps described two yachts that had been built in Ireland on the wave plan, surpassing, in speed and other qualities, any yachts on those stations of similar size; one of them, of only 45 tons, attained a speed of 11 nautical miles an hour, when close-reefed and in a rough sea. It was at the same time stated, on the authority of Captain Fishbourne, of the *Flambeau* steamer, built on wave lines, that the superiority of that form becomes more marked in bad weather—just when a trustworthy ship is most needed. Of eight steamers on the Holyhead and Dublin route in 1848, it was found that those which attained the greatest speed, 15 to 18 miles an hour, had been constructed in more complete conformity than the others with the wave principle. When shipbuilders and steam companies found that the length of a steamer ought to depend on the speed wished to be attained, and that the breadth need bear relation only to the amount of accommodation required for the machinery, cargo, and passengers, they gradually availed themselves of this knowledge, either in building new vessels or in altering old ones. In many instances, engines were taken out of old vessels, and placed in new iron steamers, built on wave lines, with a great increase both of speed and of cargo-space, without any increase of working cost. The Americans, alive to what was going on in England, gradually adopted the wave form. The English Admiralty, distrustful of novelties in shipbuilding, held aloof. The prevailing opinion in the Royal Navy was that, owing to the fineness of the bow-lines on the wave principle, it could not be possible for such vessels to carry the same amount of heavy ordnance calculated to fire in a line with the keel, as in vessels of the ordinary construction. To disprove this, Mr. Scott Russell undertook the construction, for a foreign government, of two iron war-steamers that would stand these tests—to carry double the armament of any war-steamer of the same tonnage and power, and to go two knots an hour faster than any war-steamers then afloat. Mr. Russell announced, at the Ipswich Meeting of the Association in 1851, that the vessels in question fully stood these tests. Many of the splendid clipper-ships built within the last half-dozen years are on wave lines; but there is no public announcement of the fact; the British Association has made a free gift to all the world of any advantages derivable from experiments made under its auspices; and shipbuilders find themselves at liberty to adopt any or all parts

of the wave system, just as they may deem it most applicable to their wants.

So much, then, for the curious discoveries and observations of the last quarter of a century, on matters relating to the forms and sizes of ships; and now we have to trace the mode in which these novelties have combined with others in leading to the production of the *Great Eastern*, that vast fabric which for three years has excited so much attention among wayfarers down the Thames.

In the 'Companion to the British Almanac' for 1851, was given a paper on 'Ocean Steaming and Foreign Mails,' tracing, in a brief manner, the history of steam navigation so far as concerned the establishment of mail routes between England and North America, the West Indies, the East Indies, Australia, &c. The *Peninsular and Oriental* Company commanded the route to the East Indies, the *Royal Mail* Company that to the West Indies, and the *Cunard* Company that to North America, at that time as they do now: all three have ever since maintained their precedence over competitors, by improving and enlarging their vessels to an enormous extent. In reference to Australia, however, a strange series of attempts, blunders, failures, and partial successes, has marked the intervening period of seven years. Companies have failed, steamers have broken down, pledges have been unfulfilled, hopes have been disappointed, governments have made contracts, colonists have been irritated; and even now, matters are only in a tentative state; for authorities still wrangle and dispute whether the Suez route, the Panama route, the Cape of Good Hope route, or the Cape Horn route, is the best. The truth will probably be found to be that *all* are the best: that is, that each presents advantages for a particular kind of traffic. If Australia should continue to progress as she has progressed during the last seven years, it is safe to predict that all four of these routes will by-and-by be occupied by lines of clippers, perhaps steamers; commercial enterprise will find means to make them all 'pay,' even without government subsidy.

Early in this seven-years' period, an *Eastern Steam Navigation Company* was formed in London, avowedly for the establishment of mail and passenger communication with Australia. It gradually became known (and the knowledge was very unpleasant to all parties concerned) that Australian steamers lose grievously by not being able to take out coals enough for a long voyage; and this fact gave a memorable turn to the plans of the new Company. In August 1853, when two years and a half of failure in Australian steaming had begun to dishearten everybody, the directors of the new Company addressed their shareholders nearly as follows:—"Your directors had to consider the size which could be most usefully and profitably employed in the long voyages contemplated, and which, whether to India and back or to Australia and back, amount to a voyage round a great circle of the globe." After pointing out that the two conditions indispensable to expeditious and profitable voyages to the East are, 1st, a capacity for taking coals for the entire double voyage; and 2nd, accommodation for cargo as well as passengers, the directors proceeded:—"The ship must not be obliged to stop at any place by the way to take

in coal ; stoppages for coal not only causing great delay, by the time required for coaling, but compelling the vessel to deviate widely from the best route, in order to touch at the nearest coaling stations. Existing steam-ships have generally lost from 12 to 20 days in this manner, and so extended the duration of their voyages nearly to the time occupied by fast sailing-vessels : thus incurring the loss of steam without securing its advantages. In avoiding the delay of coaling on the voyage, your ship will also escape the great cost of taking coals at a foreign station. These coals have to be sent out in separate ships, and have to be discharged, stored, and re-shipped into a steamer at great expense. Coals on the Indian and Australian routes cost, on the average, including waste and deterioration, *four or five times* as much per ton as in this country. Your ship will take its whole amount of coals for the voyage from near the pit's mouth, at a rate not exceeding, for the best quality, 12s. to 14s. per ton. On the voyage of existing steam-ships to Australia or India and home, the consumption amounts to from 4,000 to 6,000 tons ; the cost of which would supply 15,000 to 20,000 tons, if taken on board at some port in immediate communication with the coal-field. But your ship will carry, besides its own coals, upwards of 5,000 tons measurement of merchandise, and will have 500 (800 ?) cabins for passengers of the highest class, with ample space for troops and lower-class passengers. These you will not only be able to carry at rates much smaller than those by any existing steam-ships, but with an unprecedented amount of room, comfort, and convenience. . . . The great length of the ship will undoubtedly, according to all present experience, enable it to pass through the water at a velocity of fifteen knots an hour, with a smaller power in proportion to tonnage than ordinary vessels now require to make ten knots. Speed is, in fact, another result of great size. It is believed that by this great speed, combined with the absence of stoppages, the voyage between England and India, by the Cape, would be reduced to 30 or 33 days, and between England and Australia to 33 or 36 days."

In other words, the Company determined on building a monster ship, nearly 700 feet long, with such a form as Mr. Scott Russell had shown to be best fitted for high speed and smooth motion ; and nothing has since occurred to throw doubt on the following six probabilities :—

1st. That the expense of freighting coals to coaling stations will be avoided.

2nd. That the time and expense of re-shipping the coals at the coaling stations will be saved.

3rd. That the *détour* voyages out of the direct route, in order to touch at the coaling stations, will be avoided.

4th. That the interior accommodation will be increased in a greater ratio than the working power and cost.

5th. That the speed, increased by the length, shape, and power of the ship, will, by lessening the duration of the voyage, lessen the expenses of living on board.

6th. Finally, that all these prospective savings will justify a low rate of fares for passengers, and of freight for merchandise.

We need not visit with severity or sarcasm the promise made by the directors, more than four years ago, that "the ship will be completed in eighteen months;" for the delay has arisen from many of those mishaps which frequently beset new companies. The directors commissioned Mr. Scott Russell to build the great ship, and they leased a plot of ground adjacent to his iron ship-building yard at Millwall for carrying on the operations. They moreover employed Mr. Brunel as engineer—the same who startled all the old ship-builders by constructing the first Atlantic steamer, the *Great Western*, in 1838; a steamer 50 feet longer, and 8 feet broader, than any built up to that time; and as Brunel had closely watched the proceedings of Stephenson and Fairbairn at Anglesea, he conceived the daring idea of building a tubular ship, a fabric on the same cellular principle as the tubular bridge over the Menai, with plates and rivets instead of keel and futtocks. The men of crotchets, as the old school regarded them—Russell with his wave principle, and Brunel with his cellular principle—set to work; and the result is seen in the enormous structure still (at the time of writing this sheet) rearing its huge bulk at the side of the Thames. It would not do to trust a fabric weighing thousands of tons to the mercy of the soft ground; and therefore a space, equal to the length and breadth of the ship, was rendered almost solid by means of an enormous number of piles, driven thirty feet down to a firm sub-stratum. Blocks and timbers, resting on the heads of these piles, formed a basis on which the great iron ship was to be built; and seldom have timbers been required to bear a greater weight. Why the ship was laid down *parallel* with the river, in violation of all shipwright rules, will appear as we go on.

Of the dimensions of this leviathan, it is not easy to form a clear idea; for it is even larger than it appears. When we recollect that the *Great Western*, the magnitude of which attracted so much notice twenty years ago, is 236 feet long; that the *Great Britain*, the first ocean screw-steamer, is 322 feet long; that the superb *Himalaya* is 370 feet long—we may judge by comparison the vastness of the *Great Eastern*, which is 680 feet long between the perpendiculars, and 692 feet on the upper deck. The breadth of the hull is 83 feet, and the extreme breadth over the paddle-boxes 118 feet. The height of the hull is 60 feet, or nearly 70 to the top of the bulwarks; the weight of iron in the hull is 7,000 tons; the launching weight about 12,000 tons; and the weight of the whole ship when voyaging, with every contemplated person and thing on board, from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. With this enormous weight, she will draw 30 feet of water, very little exceeding the draught of many ships already on the ocean. If any gigantic power could transport the monster to Pall Mall, or Oxford Street, or St. James's Street, the hull would not sink to the roadway, its sides would rest on the opposite parapets. Even Regent Street would not receive it, without the paddle-boxes: and *with* those appendages, the broadest street in London, Portland Place, would barely afford it room. The paddle-wheels alone are higher than any but the loftiest houses. If stretched over Russell Square, one end of the ship would rest on the house-tops

on the north side, the other on those on the south. The reader may be left to make any other comparisons he pleases, knowing the length, breadth, and height of this product of engineering daring.

To understand the construction and arrangement of the *Great Eastern*, it will be convenient to place the information in four groups—relating to the construction of the hull, the propelling machinery, the passenger accommodation, and the mode of launching.

Construction of the Ship.—The *Great Eastern* is essentially an iron ship, more completely so, perhaps, than any vessel hitherto built. Iron plates, iron angle-irons, and iron rivets, form the bones, sinews, tendons, and muscles. The plates vary from half an inch to an inch in thickness; the rivets are about an inch in diameter; and it is the junction of these, with angle-irons at all the corners, that hold the vast machine together. The ship, viewed endwise, is much squarer than other ships, for the bottom is perfectly flat throughout a breadth of 40 feet, without a keel or any other protuberance. Viewed broadside on, it is almost a perfect quadrangle, quite horizontal at the top, nearly vertical at the two ends. It has no rise at forecastle and quarter deck, no fall at midships, no overhanging figure-head, nothing that can please the eye of a sailor. A sailor, indeed, shakes his head, and wonders how this iron mass will move at all; he cannot understand it; the Brunels and Stephensons, with their iron tubes and cells, are out of his line. And yet this ship has curves of the most delicate kind, curves that bring the bow to the sharpness of a wedge, and that spread out to the bulky midship by gradations which the eye can scarcely follow; while the stern, below the low-water line, has convexities and concavities melting into each other.

The framework of the ship may be described as consisting, primarily, of 35 horizontal webs or ribs of plate-iron, each nearly 3 feet wide, and immensely strengthened at all the points of junction. They extend from end to end of the ship, side by side at the bottom, and one over the other at the sides, at distances varying from 3 to 5 feet apart. The uppermost web on each side is about 5 feet above low-water mark. These webs are crossed at wider intervals by others of similar make, strongly riveted to them by the aid of angle-irons; insomuch that the hull, in that state, would be a network of oblong quadrangular openings. Then, to convert these openings into *cells*, nothing is wanted but to give them outer and inner walls. This has been done. The whole hull is double up to the height above mentioned, having an inner wall or 'skin' nearly 3 feet within the outer one. These skins are formed of the best and toughest plate iron, laid on in pieces as large as can well be managed. And here the geometry of the construction comes wonderfully into play; there are 10,000 or more plates, and yet very few of them are exactly alike; if they are alike in size, they differ in shape; if shaped alike at their edges, they differ in the curve of the surface; if one curved piece has the convexity outwards, another has the concavity outwards: or the same piece may be convex at one part and concave at another. All this was worked out in the engineer's brain in the first instance, then on paper in his draughtsmen's room, then on wooden models or templates, and then on the pieces of iron themselves. Nothing was left

to be humoured or cobbled into place ; every single plate among the many thousands was wrought chiefly by shears and rollers, to a pre-arranged size and shape, and was destined for use in a particular part of the ship ; consequently, every plate was marked by figures or other symbols to denote its place. Some of the plates are of vast size ; round the keel of the ship, at the upper part of the stern, are plates 28 feet long by an inch and a quarter thick, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons each, being among the largest plates ever passed through a rolling-mill.

The riveting of these numerous plates was a vast work. While the symbols were being marked on each plate, the exact place for every rivet-hole was also marked in paint. With 10,000 plates and 3,000,000 rivet-holes, therefore, this preliminary labour alone was truly formidable. Small stoves or forges were hoisted up hither and thither, to different parts of the huge skeleton : at these stoves short pieces of rod-iron for rivets were heated to a white heat, and three men then fixed each rivet in its place, two wielding ponderous hammers, and the other pressing against the inner end of the rivet with a third hammer, to enable it to receive the blow. The hammering of the rivets, and the shrinking as they cooled, bound the various plates and angle-irons together with a force almost irresistible. Not more exclusively is a garment held together by stitches of thread than are the several parts of this ship by rivets.

So thoroughly close are the joints of this framework, that any one cell would hold water without running into the adjoining cells ; and water is actually to be admitted to some of them, to assist in ballasting or in 'trimming' the ship, or in giving it a 'lift' or tilt-up when the bottom needs repair : taps and valves being arranged for that purpose. Above the level already named, five feet higher than low-water mark, the hull is formed of bars and plates as below ; but it is not cellular, being only one layer in thickness. The various decks, whole and partial, are mostly of iron ; but the uppermost is so strong that it is calculated the whole weight of the vessel might be suspended from it ; it has a cellular iron structure, just like the lower part of the hull, serving as a support for the visible wooden deck. At the bow or head of the vessel the decks and partitions, the walls and casings, the supports and angle-irons are so numerous, that the whole forms a mass nearly as strong as solid iron. To strengthen the interior, to define its shape, and to separate it into water-tight compartments, there are ten bulkheads or cross walls of thick iron plate, extending from side to side and from bottom to top, with no openings whatever below the level of the passenger saloons. So impermeable are these walls that, according to the view of the builders, any one of the ten or eleven compartments into which the ship is thus divided might be filled with water without flooding those adjacent to it ; and thus a hole rent in the hull of the ship would, so to speak, only have one-tenth part of a chance of sinking the vessel. Besides these transverse walls, there are two longitudinal iron walls, running along rather more than half the length of the vessel ; these contribute to the strength, and bear relation, also, to the internal domestic arrangements of the ship, presently to be adverted to. It will thus be seen that the

hollow of the ship is cellular as well as the shell. What with the two iron decks, the two longitudinal iron walls, and the ten transverse iron walls, besides partial decks and walls of smaller size, the interior is made into a series of sixty or eighty vast iron boxes, a honeycomb of quadrangular cells, the walls of which give strength mutually one to another. Let a strain come in whatever direction it may, there is an iron wall ready to baffle it. The engineers may possibly be too sanguine; but they believe this will be the toughest, trimmest, driest ship ever built, irrespective of the more important qualities for which it was planned; they comfort those who dread sea-sickness with the hope that a ship, too long to pitch and too flat to roll, will be bearable even to "the gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease;" and they talk of the ship being probably buoyant even if chopped into ten ships—like as some animals seem to have ten lives instead of one.

In the hull, then, without reference to the steaming, the sailing, or the domestic appliances, many recent novelties have been rendered available. Iron being used instead of wood, a total change of machinery and processes has been needed, for the introduction of all that our best mechanical engineers can afford. Then Mr. Russell having shown that a certain length of steamer is fitted to attain a certain velocity with the smallest consumption of coal, the engineers determined how long, for a voyage of 25,000 miles,* a ship ought to be to contain coals for the whole distance out and home; and they arrived at the decision to build a bow of 330 feet, and a stern of 230 feet, connected by a straight midship of 120 feet. When all is done, little is seen externally of the organisation of this wonderful fabric; the cells cannot be seen from without; like the hollow bones of a bird, they give all their strength without rendering their lightness of structure visible from the exterior.

Mode of Propulsion.—The *Great Eastern* is to be worked by screw, paddles, and sails, all combined. Engineers have found that the screw and the paddle have each an advantage over the other in certain particulars; and it has been wisely determined that the monster ship shall avail herself of both. The sails will probably be used only under exceptional circumstances; but this cannot at present be decided. The steam-power will be truly enormous; nothing like it has ever yet been seen. If everything is put to work at its fullest, the whole series of engines would work up to 11,500 horse-power—enough, as has been asserted, to raise 200,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in less than a minute, or enough to work all the cotton-mills in Manchester. But these are deceptive numbers to deal with. Since the days of James Watt the "horse-power" of a steam-engine has undergone many modifications, like the "tonnage" of a ship; and it is now more difficult than ever to make comparisons between the capacities or the tonnage of different ships, owing to the transition state of these two elements of calculation.

* The distance from Southampton to Melbourne, by the Suez route, the Panama route, the Cape of Good Hope route, and the Cape Horn route, varies from 11,000 to 13,500 miles; but as the computers differ in using *nautical* miles and *statute* miles, without in all cases specifying which, it is necessary to guard against fallacy, in exact statements of figures.

We will first notice the arrangements for raising the steam in the boilers, and then follow it to its working of the mighty paddle and screw-engines.

The boilers for containing the water to be converted into steam are ten in number, four for the paddle-engines and six for the screw-engines. Each is as large as a fair-sized drawing-room, higher if not so long; and each is permeated by more than 400 brass tubes three inches in diameter and about six feet long. The boilers are made of plates of iron, riveted in the same way as the hull of the ship; and it is really wonderful to think that the riveted joints can be so cemented as not only to resist leakage of water, but to bear the bursting pressure of very highly heated steam. Numerous fireplaces are arranged beneath, with such flues and passages as will enable the hot air to pass through all the brass tubes, and thus heat the water with great rapidity. The boilers are arranged in pairs, with a smoke-funnel rising from the middle of each pair. These five funnels are of sheet iron, nearly 100 feet in height, by 6 feet in diameter. The six boilers for the screw-engines, somewhat larger than the other four, weigh 55 tons each when empty; and as they will hold 45 tons of water, their working weight will be 100 tons each. The mechanism of the boilers is so constructed, not only as to bear the production and pressure of steam of 25 lbs. to the square inch, but to safely bear a test of 60 lbs. per inch, far beyond what will ever be practically used. The great source of power, coal, will be needed to the extent of 250 tons per day, when all the engines are in full work. Few things are more wonderful in this ship than the capacity for carrying fuel; 12,000 tons of coal, at the very least, will be required for a voyage to Australia and back; and this large quantity can be amply accommodated without encroaching on the space set apart for machinery, cargo, passengers, or crew. The coal-bunkers are around and above the boiler-rooms, near at hand to the furnace-men, and so arranged as to form a solid wall between those rooms and the passenger saloon. The steam, when produced, is conveyed through a monster pipe, 45 inches in diameter, to the cylinders of the various steam-engines.

Next we come to the paddle-engines, four in number, arranged in two pairs. These were built at the Millwall Works, and are the largest ever constructed for marine purposes. The cast and forged pieces of iron employed in the machinery are truly of enormous weight; and yet all are constructed to work as easily and smoothly as a dainty piece of mechanism. The four engines may be so connected or disconnected as to work singly or together, according to the amount of power needed. The cylinders, for each of which no less than 34 tons of molten metal was required, are each 74 inches in diameter with 14 feet stroke; and each, notwithstanding its weight and bulk, oscillates with every movement of the piston. All the subsidiary parts—such as pistons, cranks, expansion-valves, throttle-valves, governors, slides, lubricators, registering tell-tales, steam and water-gauges, &c.—are constructed with all the most recent and admitted improvements. As to the horse-power of these engines, it is involved in the perplexity alluded to in a former paragraph; there may be 8 or 16 strokes per minute; there may be steam at 15 lbs. or 25 lbs. on

the square inch ; there may be different degrees of employment of the expansion principle in the admission of steam to the cylinders ; and the power exerted would differ as all these quantities vary. Suffice it to say that the four paddle-engines could unitedly produce 5,000 horse-power, if worked highly, but yet quite within the strength of the machinery to bear. Nothing like it has yet been known in marine engineering—but, in truth, this is an assertion that may be spared, for it is alike applicable to all parts of the big ship : it has no parallel in anything. The paddle-engines are, as the name implies, intended to work the paddle-wheels. These wheels do not appear, when in position, nearly so large as they really are ; if laid horizontally, each wheel would more than fill the arena of Astley's Amphitheatre. The diameter is 56 feet ; the depth or thickness, denoted by the length of the float-boards, is about 13 feet. Almost the entire framework is of iron, in the form of flat bars riveted and jointed in various directions ; and an airy lightness is characteristic of the entire wheel, with its thirty spokes or radii. Mighty, indeed, must be the force that will rotate these enormous wheels many times in a minute.

The screw and its engines are, if possible, more stupendous even than the paddle machinery : at least the horse-power exerted is greater. These engines were made by Messrs. Watt, of Soho, near Birmingham. They are four in number, with short horizontal cylinders of great diameter, viz., 84 inches in diameter, with 4 feet stroke. One, two, three, or four of the cylinders may be worked at a time, according to the exigencies of the ship ; or all may be set out of gear. The pistons—84 inches in diameter, 27 inches thick, and attached to rods $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick—make many more strokes per minute (45 or 50) in these than in the paddle-engine cylinders ; and it is calculated that, if everything be worked to its highest, a moving force equal to 6,500 horse-power might be produced, making 11,500 horse-power with paddle and screw-engines together ; but it is not contemplated to work up to anything like this enormous power : the Company would be quite content with a velocity producible by half or three-fifths of this motive energy. The sole duty of these matchless screw-engines is to give a rotatory movement to a shaft, at the other end of which is attached the screw-propeller. This propeller is 24 feet in diameter, with blades or fans of enormous strength ; and the shaft for connecting the propeller with the engine, made by Messrs. Mare, is no less than 160 feet long, weighing 60 tons, and is 24 inches in diameter for some distance near the propeller.

Besides being *pulled* along by paddles, and *pushed* along by the screw-propeller, this monster of the ocean will be wafted also by sails, when wind and other circumstances render such aid desirable. There are six masts, five of iron and one of wood ; and on these masts will or may be spread 6,000 to 7,000 yards of canvas. Three of the masts are, in nautical language, fore-and-aft rigged ; while the other three are rigged both square and fore-and-aft. The yards, gaffs, and large spars are, like the masts, of plate iron, and are strengthened at intervals by discs in the interior. The largest masts are 42 inches in diameter. All the shrouds and other standing

rigging will be iron-wire rope, some of it three inches in diameter. The rudder is constructed of two iron plates, filled in with wood, and framed to a massive wrought-iron rudder-post, in some places 14 inches in diameter. The anchors are, in their size, as colossal as everything else ; there will be eight or ten of them, some weighing as much as 7 tons. The chain-cables, too, will be the largest ever made ; unitedly their length will be nearly a mile, and the mere links of the chain weigh 60 lbs. each. Then the capstans, and all the subsidiary machinery for working the ship, are in corresponding scale. So vast will be the work requiring to be done during every hour of this ship's voyage, that it has been deemed well to provide several small steam-engines—small here, but large elsewhere : these will pump water, fill boilers, and perform various kinds of labour to aid the engineers on the one hand, and the sailors on the other ; indeed, the steam-engines are not less than twenty in all. The subsidiary boats of the *Great Eastern* would form a flotilla in themselves. In the first place there are two screw-steamers, hung on davits abaft the paddle-boxes ; each is 100 feet long, 16 feet beam, 120 tons burden, and 40 horse-power. They will look like pigmies when thus suspended ; and yet each of these humble steamers is larger than the *Daylight* or the *Starlight*, the *Bride* or the *Bridegroom*, the *Sylph* or the *Syren*, all well-known Thames steamers ; and only a few feet shorter than the *Waterman* Woolwich steamers. Then there will be upwards of twenty other boats, mostly built at Deal, famous for its boats and boatmen ; some of these are large decked boats, like yachts, and provided with masts and sails complete. In short, it is intended that if, owing to any unforeseen calamity, the great leviathan should get into trouble, the whole of the crew and passengers might be provided with ample store of swift little craft to carry them to some haven of refuge. It is right that the largest ship in the world should possess boats equal in themselves to little ships.

Passenger Arrangements.—Having thus understood how the *Great Eastern* is constructed, and by what combination of powers she will be propelled, we may next imagine her to be filled with her living freight, and may see how this freight is accommodated.

It has been stated that there are ten vertical iron walls running quite across the ship from side to side, extending from the bottom nearly to the top, with no holes below the passenger saloons. These bulkheads are not quite equidistant, but we may assume them at an average of 60 feet apart. If we suppose a row of ten houses in a particular street, each of three or four stories or floors ; and if we further remember that while all the stories in each house communicate by stairs, intercommunication between house and house is cut off—then we may comprehend the *Great Eastern* as a large series of habitations. The iron partitions divide the interior capacity of the hull into great boxes ; and into each box we may suppose a large house—a hotel, in fact—to be let down. The analogy fails in this particular—that while the neighbours in a street visit through the street-doors, the neighbours in the *Great Eastern* must enter each other's mansions *through the attics*, and so descend to the better apartments. The “Quarterly Review” thus filled up in imagination five of these

great boxes:—"If we were to take the row of houses belonging to Mivart's, and drop them down one gulf, take Farrance's and drop it down the second, take Morley's, at Charing Cross, and fit it into a third, and adjust the Great Western hotel at Paddington, and the Great Northern at King's Cross, into apertures four and five—we should get some faint idea of the nature of the accommodation in the *Great Eastern*."

The hotel departments are limited to the upper half of the ship, and to the centre rather than to the two ends; all below is a mystery, not to be solved by the passengers. In these lower regions the compartments are subdivided and strengthened by iron walls, longitudinal and transversal, horizontal and vertical, so as to adapt the vast interior to the reception of engines, boilers, furnaces, steam-pipes, smoke-funnels, working-tunnels, coals, water, and cargo. For instance, in one compartment, separated by iron walls from those fore and aft, at and below the level of the paddle-wheels, are the magnificent paddle-engines, 50 feet in height, with iron stairs to descend to the several levels; in another are the coal-bunkers, furnaces, and boilers for these paddle-engines; in another are the mighty engines for driving the screw propeller; in two others are bunkers and boilers for supplying these engines; while four or five others are disposable for an almost inconceivable amount of cargo. There are iron tunnels driven right through the coal-bunkers and through the iron walls, to give the engineers passage-room from one compartment to another without interfering with the passengers overhead, and without destroying the water-tight character of these iron partitions.

But to return to the hotels. The two longitudinal iron walls, about 36 feet asunder, divide each of the five central compartments into three, one adjacent to each side of the ship, and one in the centre; they have square openings for doors and windows, communicating from the saloons in the centre of the ship to the sleeping-cabins at the side. The saloons are in two ranges, one over another, each nearly 14 feet high, and most of them 60 feet in length by 36 in breadth. As all the saloons and berths in each compartment have doors of communication, each is devoted exclusively to first, second, or third-class passengers, as the case may be. Thus this matchless ship will contain five or six hotels, each not only secluded from all the others, but adapted in all its parts for a particular class of voyagers. It may perchance be consistent with the plans of the Company that even third-class passengers will experience an amount of comfort rarely obtained on shipboard; but, be this as it may, all the requirements of class-exclusiveness will be provided for those having the will and the means to pay for it. The height of the 'tween decks' will be a boon such as sea-passengers have never had before. What the commercial arrangements will finally be perhaps no one at present fully knows; but so far as the ship is concerned, there are ample means for accommodating 4,400 human beings—viz. 800 first-class passengers, 2,000 second-class, 1,200 third-class, and 400 crew. The crew will be pretty equally divided into three equal bodies; one-third engineering, one-third sailing, and one-third domestic. The command of this mighty host is intrusted to Captain

Harrison, who has been for so many years connected with the Cunard line; and his staff will consist of twelve officers in addition to the chief, sixteen engineers, a sailing-master, purser, two or more surgeons, &c. &c. It is, of course, only the saloons or general rooms of assemblage that have so remarkable a height as 13 or 14 feet; but even the sleeping-cabins have (the better class of them) a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with 14 feet of length and 11 of breadth. These berths are ranged in veritable streets and squares, right and left of the various saloons; there are long corridors, out of which short passages branch; and each of these passages gives access to four cabins, with all the conveniences that can add to the comfort of the passengers. There are 500 side lights or windows in the upper part of the hull of the ship, each consisting of a circular piece of very thick plate glass, from 8 to 14 inches in diameter, nicely wedged into a circular brass rim, and this rim held in a cast-iron frame. When the passengers emerge from their cabins and saloons, and ascend to the deck, a superb promenade is before them; the upper deck is more than *an eighth of a mile* in length, flush from end to end, except skylights, staircases, and ventilating openings. These ventilating openings are square vertical shafts, carrying fresh air and light to the boiler-rooms far down in the bowels of the monster ship. So vast are the arrangements, that there are even staircases in the paddle-boxes, to give passage for domestics without walking the decks. That gas for lighting the ship will be made on board; that electric telegraphs will be employed to communicate signals from the captain to his subordinates far ahead or astern, or far down in the depths of the monster; that electric lights will be hoisted at main-top as night-signals on the ocean; that compasses are to be hoisted high aloft, out of the way of the attraction of the iron of the ship—these are among the *on dits* of the *Great Eastern*; and it will be safer to treat them, at present, only as such.

The constructors have calculated the probable weight of this leviathan, in tons, when provided with everything which belongs to it as a ship, but without what may be called the vital organisation—that is, without the crew, the passengers, the provisions, the personal effects, the water, or the coals. The weights are estimated thus:—

	Tons.
Iron hull of the ship	7,316
Timber work, fittings, &c. . . .	1,576
Masts, rigging, and sails	358
Anchors, chains, &c. . . .	300
Paddle engines	519
Boilers for ditto (empty)	206
Screw engines	607
Boilers for ditto (empty)	362
Paddle-wheels	185
Paddle-boxes and sponsons	250
Screw shaft and bearings	153
Screw propeller	37
Total	<u>11,869</u>

If this ship should be destined ever to start for Australia with the full complement of everything intended by her owners, the stupendous floating fabric would weigh very little short of 30,000 tons.

The Launching. And now how is this mass to be launched ?* How are these 12,000 tons (the launching weight) to be slid quietly into the river Thames? If launched endwise, as usual, it would imperil everything in the ship and on the opposite shore of the river; the water would be too shallow, the vessel too long, the stream too narrow, for any such plan. Mr. Brunel saw this from the outset, and he resolved to adopt the novelty of launching her broadside on. The appliances for this are necessarily as novel as the plan itself. The length of the vessel being parallel with the course of the river, and about 300 feet beyond the line of low-water mark, the ship will need to be slid down this distance before touching water; for the launching is to be effected while the tide is flowing out, instead of at the hour of high water, as is the usual manner. The first consideration was, therefore, how to prepare the strand or beach for the support of such an enormous mass; how to enable soft mud to bear twenty or thirty millions pounds weight. To effect this, two launchways have been built by Messrs. Treadwell; each a quadrangular structure or platform, measuring 120 feet lengthwise of the river, and 300 feet in the transverse direction, down to low-water mark. Each is constructed of enormous piles of timber, so driven into the ground as to penetrate through the soft soil down to the hard gravel. On these piles, which are about twelve inches square in section, and some driven down to a depth of thirty feet, are bolted balks of timber one over another, longitudinal and transversal, so thick and so strong as to constitute a platform nearly as solid as rock itself. Each launchway inclines gently from the ship to the water, at a slope of about 1 in 12; consequently the upper end is about twenty-five feet higher than the lower, and it is this inclination which is to give descensive power to the ship. On the uppermost course or floor of timbers are placed railway irons, of the same form as those on the Great Western railway: they are placed at eighteen inches apart, and extend down the launchway the whole distance from one end to the other. Each launchway will thus have about 80 lines of parallel rail.

Next, the adaptation of the ship to this novel railway. Under the vessel have been temporarily built two enormous timber cradles, corresponding in position with the two launchways; that is, one between the head and the midship, and one between the midship and the stern—230 feet from centre to centre of the cradles. The bottom of each cradle consists of a plain surface, about 120 feet by 80, inclined to the horizon at the same angle as the upper surface of the launchways, that is, 1 in 12; and the rest consists of a solid mass of timber, packed under and around the hull as close as the bulks can lie. Each cradle will thus be a perfectly solid mass of wood. The bottom of each is shod with long plates of thick iron

* The launching not having yet taken place at the time when this sheet is being written, the proposed plan is described in the *future tense*. For anything further in this matter, we will refer to a note at the end of this article.

about seven inches broad and one inch thick, with their edges rounded, and their lower surfaces ground as smooth as possible, to avoid scraping the metal of the rails during the descent. In ordinary launching, wood slides upon wood, but here iron will slide upon iron: about 60 iron plates will slide over 80 iron bars, the plates being at right angles with the bars. The cradles, although jammed up closely to the hull, are still wholly distinct from it; it rests on them, but is not fastened to them.

And now let us try to picture the launching. On a certain morning, the day of spring tide, when low water descends lower than at any other time, all supports will be removed from beneath the ship except the cradles, on which the ponderous mass will then rest, overhanging at the two ends, and unsupported in the middle, but sufficiently held up at the points already indicated. Without any stays or tackle the irons of the cradles would slide down the irons of the launchways, and the cradles and ship would probably be carried into the river with such an accelerated velocity as to endanger the whole proceeding; but to obviate this, chains and blocks of vast strength will be attached to the cradles and to windlasses; in such way that bodies of men, working at the windlasses, may regulate the descent of the moving mass to any required degree. The operations will be further governed by cables stretched in various directions across the river. The future must determine the minute details of the plan; but according to the engineer's intention, the descent or launching will be going on during the whole of one ebb tide, in such manner that the ship shall arrive at the bottom of the launchways by the time of lowest water. The vessel being thus carried down by mechanical means to the lowest point that ever becomes dry, the water is left to do the rest; the *Leviathan* will be gradually lifted from her cradles by the rising tide during the next six hours, and fairly floated on the bosom of the Thames, with a launch-weight draught of 15 feet. This position obtained, the ship will be warped or towed gradually over towards the other side of the river, where, at a point a little lower down, there is deep water. In this new home the *Great Eastern* will probably remain until her various fittings and appointments are nearly completed.

It is left to the year 1858 to show what will be the fruit of these remarkable labours; what the return for four years of time and thought, and more than half a million of capital. It is of no avail attempting short passages and moderate trade; these would not pay the interest of capital spent, even if they paid working expenses. For long voyages the ship has been designed, and long voyages will alone develop her qualities. When, under the best appointments, and by the costly Suez route, a voyage is made to Australia in 50 days, the achievement is justly regarded as creditable to the companies concerned; but if the *Great Eastern* should accomplish the distance in 40 days or less, and if cheap fares and cheap freight should result from the large amount of passengers and goods taken, then there will be every kind of saving effected at once—time, money, provisions; and, we may perhaps add, the dread of seasickness, and the physical and mental exhaustion attendant on a long

ocean voyage. There is talk of a trial trip to America; this may be, but we must look further for the real glories of the *Great Eastern*. A ship that could take out guests enough to people a small town, goods enough to supply all the shops in that town, and coals enough to serve the town with fuel for three or four years—ought to have a mighty future before it.*

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

THE Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester could not fail to recall to the memory a still more famous exhibition of the works of the great masters of the arts of painting and sculpture. At the termination of the long series of hostilities which grew out of the first French Revolution, the artists and connoisseurs of England, and indeed of every part of Europe, flocked to Paris to examine the treasures of art then accumulated in the Louvre. With that collection this of Manchester will not in one respect bear comparison. Not only were there in the Louvre more works of art than had ever before been brought together, but among them were the greatest works of which the world knew. There were to be seen the *Venus de' Medici*, the *Apollo Belvidere*, the *Laocoon*, *Raffaello's 'Transfiguration,'* *Titian's 'Pietro Martire,'* *Veronese's 'Marriage at Cana,'* and many another masterwork worthy to be named even with these. Manchester had no work which the world has agreed to regard as the type of its class—alone and unapproachable.

But if in this respect the comparison is to the disadvantage of the Manchester Exhibition, there is another in which it is eminently favourable: those were the spoils of war and rapine; these are the willing offerings of peace. To bring them together, every church and convent and gallery in Europe, where great works of art were deposited, and which the arms of the empire could reach, was forcibly despoiled of its most cherished treasures. Here indeed were only contributions from the private stores of this one little island; but in looking at them there was no drawback in the recollection of the violence and wrong of which their presence was at once the result and the symbol—no feeling that their dispersion, as it were at the bayonet's point, would lead alike to the renewal and the maintenance of those feelings of anger, mortification, and hatred which their forcible collection in the first instance evoked. Here at any rate the collection and exhibition have only elicited and diffused kindly feelings and mutual good-will, and the remembrance we may fairly hope will be one of almost unmingled pleasure.

The Manchester Exhibition was truly what it professed to be—an “Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom.” Till

* The launching—after the vessel, popularly known as the *Great Eastern*, had formally received the name of the *Leviathan*—was attempted on the 3rd of November, but without success. The difficulties in the adjustment of the two sets of apparatus—to hasten the descent if too slow, and to retard it if too quick—were not fully appreciated by some of the numerous persons employed. The descent was at first too rapid; an accident to several men occurred while checking it; the stoppage was too sudden; and the advantages of a high spring tide were lost before the operation could be renewed. The vessel remains on the cradles, within about four feet of its former position, waiting for the opportunity afforded by another spring tide. Meanwhile the vast fabric exhibits admirable strength and rigidity, while supported only on the cradles.

the building at Old Trafford was opened we scarcely knew how rich we were. Foreigners, looking at our unadorned churches and meagre public galleries, have been accustomed to regard us as caring little for art; and have seldom failed to level a few easily-framed sarcasms at our indifference. The Manchester Exhibition—which after all was far from being even a tithe-offering of our actual wealth—will probably have taught such as visited it to hesitate if asked what other country could, out of its private stores, have furnished such a display. We have said indeed that it was deficient in works of the grandest class. That it should be so is, however, easy to understand. Painting in its earliest developments was confined almost entirely to the service of religion. It was in truth the handmaid of the Romish church. It reached its highest point at the period of the Reformation. Luther was the contemporary of Michael Angelo and Raffaele, and Titian. Born the same year as Raffaele, Michael Angelo survived him eighteen, and Titian thirty years, though both were some years his senior. With the doctrines of the Reformation, the people of England adopted to the full the reformers' horror of altarpieces, and those pictorial representations of the persons of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and actual or legendary saints, which formed the staple of the decorations of churches and religious houses in Roman Catholic countries. Yet these were just what for many years chiefly called forth the highest powers of the great painters. For English churches no such works were required. Religious houses were abolished, and there were no ecclesiastical communities to offer commissions for important works; while religious pictures found no purchasers among the laity. Picture galleries were then unknown, and such patronage as there was for art, was for many a day expended on portraiture. The first to form a collection of paintings in England was the unhappy Charles I., and perhaps even his fondness for pictures, and his choice of them, may have tended to increase the Puritan's abhorrence. The general ignorance of art was plainly shown at the sale of the royal collection. After the Restoration, Clarendon began to collect portraits. A little later Marlborough eagerly purchased any paintings he could obtain of a high order of excellence, and willingly accepted the masterpieces of Flemish art, which the cities he had saved gratefully pressed upon him; and what he had purchased or accepted he strictly entailed on his heirs. Gradually the passion spread, and at length in the eighteenth century an English school of painting arose. But almost necessarily—paintings being still excluded from churches and public buildings—the pictures which were imported, as well as those of home production, were for the most part of comparatively small size. The possessors of stately galleries might now and then purchase a work of large dimensions, though, as such works were generally executed for a particular church or convent or public hall, and were often mural paintings, their guardians were usually unable or unwilling to dispose of them, and when they did sell one, it was mostly into a royal or national collection—any selection from the private picture-galleries of England must therefore be wanting in those works which impose by their magnitude, as well as by their excellence. While,

then, the Manchester Exhibition had a few works great in every sense of the word, works of moderate dimensions, though often of rare beauty, formed the bulk of the collection. What was wanted in grandeur of individual examples was, however, to a certain extent made up by the comprehensiveness of the selection, which included almost the entire range of pictorial art.

The Manchester Exhibition was the child of the French Exposition Universelle of 1855, as that was of the Great Exhibition of 1851: it differs from both in being an exhibition solely of artistic objects sent by their possessors and not by producers or by dealers. "The first suggestion of the Art Treasures Exhibition," as was stated in the Address of the Executive Committee to Prince Albert at its opening, "was submitted by Mr. Deane, the General Commissioner of the Exhibition, to an influential meeting of Manchester gentlemen on the 26th day of March, 1856. The scheme was favourably received, and, dependent upon the success of the application for public support in the way of subscription, was voted into existence." The support was readily afforded. "Without any public appeal, without even a general local canvass, contributions to a guarantee fund amounting to not less than 74,000*l.* were raised in this city within three weeks." An ample guarantee fund—the object of which was to insure the owners of works intrusted for exhibition against pecuniary loss from accident, as well as to raise the necessary funds for preliminary expenses, and to meet the deficiency if the Exhibition itself failed to repay the very large expenditure necessarily incurred in connection with it—was quickly raised. The next step was to obtain "the support and co-operation of the owners of art treasures throughout the kingdom," without which, as the Address somewhat naïvely remarks, "the undertaking would, as a matter of course, have failed." It might well indeed have been doubted how far the owners of such irreplaceable articles would be likely to subject them to the dangers necessarily incident to removal, and to intrust them to the guardianship of the city which had been commonly regarded as at once the most practical and commercial—the most mechanical and smoky—in England. Happily all doubt on the subject was quickly dissipated. The very boldness of the request and the spirit of the projectors acted like a charm. Moreover the Queen and her Consort at the first moment gave their patronage and support to the undertaking, with a promptitude and a heartiness which would have shamed the lesser magnates had they even been disposed to withhold their treasures. But with few exceptions—and these in some cases forced ones, the effect of entails, &c.—the owners of works of art responded cheerfully and freely to the appeal. A site somewhat over 17 acres in extent was rented at Old Trafford, adjoining the Botanical Gardens, about two miles from the centre of the city, and readily accessible by railway as well as omnibus, being on the line of the Altrincham and Bowdon Railway. The building—for which was selected a design made by Mr. Salomons in conjunction with Messrs. Young and Co. of Edinburgh, the contractors—was commenced, and "notwithstanding the intervention of the winter months, having been brought to a timely and satisfactory completion, the interior

decorations were intrusted to Mr. Crace of London." In brief, the building was completed, and the various works of art were received and arranged by the time originally named. The Exhibition was opened with considerable pomp and all due formalities, on the 5th of May, 1857, Prince Albert presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the Queen: it remained open a little over five months, closing finally on the 17th of October.

Of the building itself we may say a very few words before speaking of its contents. Architecturally perhaps it is not a very imposing object. It has satisfied neither the devotee of the Classic, the Gothic, or what for the moment appears to be the more fashionable Renaissance style. But it has done something better: it has satisfied nearly every one who has visited it, that it is a building admirably suited to its purpose. The Executive Committee showed here in the very outset their eminently practical business-like qualities. They saw that what was wanted was to obtain a building which, without attracting needless attention to itself, yet without offending the eye by its baldness or ugliness, would allow all the vast accumulation of articles—each valuable for some speciality of design or workmanship—to be so displayed, that as far as space permitted they might be most satisfactorily seen, and most readily examined: and this it is not too much to say they, on the whole, accomplished.

In its general plan the building is a parallelogram of 660 feet by 200 feet (or about half the width and somewhat over one-third the length of the Great Exhibition building of 1851), placed nearly east and west, with low projecting towers and attached corridors at the east or entrance end, and refreshment-rooms and offices built out from the sides. With the exception of the entrance front, the exterior of the building is constructed entirely of corrugated sheet iron, affixed to a cast-iron framework; the interior being lined with wood. The eastern or entrance front is the only part of the exterior upon which any architectural embellishment is expended, and is indeed the only part which comes fairly within the view of the visitor. It is constructed up to the spring of the arches of yellowish brick with red brick dressings, and consists of three large and lofty circular arches, a central and two lesser ones, the façade being prolonged by a corridor on the south side of 150 feet, and corresponding offices on the north of about 90 feet in length; and some further variety is given by two low square towers which are carried out from each side of the central arch. The arches are filled in with glass. Certainly the exterior is not an architectural triumph, but it deserves the praise of displaying without pretence, and without a profuse outlay of money, the character of the building. It is not a mere architectural mask, and we will confess to having regarded it with far more pleasure than distaste. The entire structure covers an area of about 130,000 square feet, and cost somewhat over 30,000*l*.

The interior consists of a central hall and two side aisles, with transepts near the western end; at the western end a gallery extends round the transepts, and across the end of the building, and at the eastern end one is carried across the front. The central hall, which

is 632 feet long and 104 feet wide, is divided into three sections by a series of slender coupled columns, 28 feet high, placed 16 feet apart, and 24 feet from either wall; the roof consists of a semi-circular central span of 56 feet, springing from the columns, with hipped side spans 24 feet across. The side aisles, or picture galleries, are 432 feet long and 40 feet wide, and are covered by a semi-circular roof 50 feet high to the crown of the arch. A water-colour gallery at the western end of the building is 200 feet long by 24 feet wide. In all the rooms the light is admitted from the centre of the roof, which is raised for the purpose, and the light is amply sufficient and equally diffused. The colouring of the interior, unlike that of the Great Exhibition, is subdued in tone, being for the most part of a grey or neutral tint, picked out with gold, extremely chaste and agreeable to the eye, and on the whole no doubt more advantageous to the works exhibited than more positive colours would have been, but regarded in itself, and as a whole, perhaps a little tame. The saloons and vestibules, however, into which the aisles are divided, are in nearly every respect admirable—almost the only thing to be desired being a richer and warmer colour on the walls for the sake of the pictures.

But we must proceed to speak of the contents of the building. The walls of the central hall were, from some three feet from the ground, covered with portraits of celebrated English personages. Below these were cases filled with various articles of ornamental art, while along the body of the hall were ranges of upright cases containing larger, rarer, and more costly specimens of a similar kind. The general collection of modern sculpture was also arranged in a double series the entire length of the central hall. The Meyrick collection of armour, with choice examples from other repositories, and the entire Soulage collection of antique furniture, &c., occupied spaces near the western end of the hall. The south aisle was devoted to paintings by the ancient masters, the north to pictures by English painters. A room beyond the transept on the south side was occupied by the noble contribution of the Marquis of Hertford, and a miscellaneous collection of cabinet-paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools. A corresponding saloon on the north side contained the Oriental Museum. Beyond these, extending across the western extremity of the building, was a long room which, with two smaller rooms, was entirely occupied by water-colour pictures. The western gallery was filled to overflowing with the collection of miniatures, drawings by ancient masters, engravings, etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, photographs, and architectural drawings. Pictures, mostly by modern masters of foreign schools, occupied the scanty space afforded by the eastern gallery; and finally, along as much as was available of the wall of the corridor stretching towards the railway station, were hung paintings attributed to names of ancient fame.

The vastness of the stores accumulated will be already pretty well understood by a reader who did not visit Old Trafford, if he has had patience enough to read our details of the proportions of the building, and of the way in which every available portion of it was occupied; but a few figures will make the *extent* of the collection still

more tangible. The number of paintings of all kinds by ancient masters was 1,115, by modern masters 689. Of British portraits there were 388; of miniatures and enamels there were 59 cases, but several of the cases contained numerous examples. The water-colour drawings numbered 969. Of modern sculpture there were 160 specimens, all being in marble except about a dozen which were in bronze. The original sketches and drawings by the old masters numbered 260; the engravings in line 937; in mezzotinto 161; the etchings 246; besides which there was a considerable number of woodcuts, and plain, tinted, and chromo-lithographs, and about 600 photographs. Finally, the museum of ornamental art comprised no fewer than 17,000 articles—some whose value was to be reckoned at hundreds and even thousands of pounds each, others of marvellous beauty though of inferior pecuniary value, and others again whose only value lay in their rarity.

Of all these treasures, the Paintings by the Old Masters were what formed the great feature of the Exhibition, and claimed the first and principal attention of the visitor. Never before was anything approaching such a collection of fine pictures brought together in England, and, whatever may be thought of the educational utility of the Exhibition, every observant visitor must have been impressed with the fact that the rooms in which these paintings were hung were always filled with unlearned spectators not passing hurriedly and heedlessly through, but anxiously examining the pictures with the evident design of ascertaining as far as they could what were the peculiarities which rendered them so precious in the eyes of the initiated. Evidently they were often puzzled, and the Catalogues and Hand-books (though Mr. Scharf's was a very excellent one) did not, and perhaps could not, render them the assistance of which they stood in need. But it was also evident that many did succeed to a certain extent in their efforts to view the pictures with something more than mere vague wonder, and came to see and understand that there was something higher and better in art than they had before conceived: that mere imitation was not in truth the aim and end of the painter. It was evident, in short, that these great works of the great men of old had aroused an interest in art in not a few to whom ancient pictures were a novelty, and the terminology of the picture gallery was an unknown tongue.

The pictures by the Old Masters entirely filled the south aisle and the room beyond, and overflowed into the corridor. Their arrangement was intrusted to Mr. G. Scharf, who performed the task in a manner which, considering the time and circumstances, demands the highest praise. The arrangement which he adopted was, as far as practicable, a chronological one, but only in its widest sense geographical. "A more systematic and minute subdivision into schools" might, he acknowledges, have been desirable, but, to quote his own statement, "many difficulties at the moment presented themselves. The immense number of pictures to be provided for, together with their very unequal size and irregular shapes, produced almost insurmountable impediments. The Director, Mr. Scharf, had anticipated this to a great extent by a previously-prepared

model of the galleries to scale, and corresponding reductions of the pictures, as far as he could find access to the originals, or procure a return of their dimensions. But the frequent vagueness of these returns, and the uncertain shapes of the pictures, together with conflicting effects of colour, frustrated his designs to a great extent." On the western wall were hung the pictures of the earliest period, commencing with a dozen or more specimens of Byzantine painting. But the main portion of the wall was occupied with religious pictures of small size, the figures for the most part on gold grounds, the work of Cimabue, Giotto, Taddeo Gaddi, Simone Memmi, Orcagna, Ugolino da Siena, Justus da Padua, and other masters of the early Italian schools of Christian art who flourished in the latter half of the thirteenth, and during the fourteenth century. From thence in a descending series, the works of the Italian painters were hung on the south side of the gallery, while those of the German and Flemish masters, with, somewhat lower, specimens by French painters intermingled, occupied the north side: the intention being that, broadly speaking, the spectator should be able to follow the progress of the art upwards to its culminating point in Raffaele, Michel Angelo, Titian, and Correggio, in the schools of Italy, and of Van Eyck, Dürer, Mabuse, Rubens, Rembrandt, and others in those of Germany and the Low Countries, and onwards and downwards through its decline and fall—the contemporary masters of the Northern and Southern schools being, as far as practicable, placed opposite each other on the north and south walls. The pictures of the great Spanish painters were chiefly hung in the two "vestibules," which divided the southern aisle into three "saloons," but many of them, and some of the more important, found a place in the third saloon, in which the chronological arrangement was sadly broken through.

Very instructive was it standing in the first saloon—which illustrated the history of painting during the first two centuries of its triumphant struggle—to observe the similar but evidently independent efforts of the painters of Italy and Germany to emancipate themselves from the ecclesiastical conventionalism which swathed the genius of their Byzantine teachers. On each side was seen in the earlier masters the rigid adherence to the archaic Byzantine type in form and feature, in costume and colour, in style of composition and modes of execution. But, curiously enough, while the German seemed to be the first to break into a freer and more self-dependent manner, we find him returning again and again to the early type with its hardness and angularity of outline, and quaintness of thought, long after the Italian has given full play to his individual genius. But this 'Saloon A' was instructive in many other respects also. Alone it was sufficient to show what might with advantage be aimed at in forming a 'National Gallery of Paintings by the Ancient Masters' worthy of the nation. How much might be done by a judicious systematic endeavour to give something of completeness to the national collection, instead of suffering it to grow up by chance purchases and chance donations. A chronological arrangement by schools—the weak point in the Manchester Exhibition—of specimens

of early art would serve to show even to those but little read in the history of art, the definite, though limited, purpose of the early painters, and their intense devotional feeling, as similar arrangements of later schools would show the growth of opinion, the enlargement of view, and the influence of individual genius, as well as the effect of the constantly-growing study of the remains of Greek and Roman art and literature. And, judging from what we observed at this Exhibition, we believe 'that with all their quaintness these early works would be by no means "caviare to the general." The tender, thoughtful, devotional expression in these early specimens seemed to find full and special recognition; while even among the rougher Manchester workmen the tracing downwards historically the development of the art, seemed, as soon as the idea was caught, to have afforded an interesting occupation, as it could hardly fail to be an instructive one.

The early Italian schools, though still insufficiently, were on the whole better represented than the early German masters. To see the old German school in its strength, Munich and Berlin must still be visited. As we advanced, the wealth of England in Italian art became more manifest, though it is remarkable that in the greatest names of all, many of the most famous examples in the country, were wanting. Examples of Giotto's genius were rare, but the depth of feeling and manipulative skill of his school and time were not ill shown by the examples of Taddeo Gaddi, Duccio, and Ugolino da Siena.

But it was at the opening of the fifteenth century that the vigour of Italian genius began to display itself. The grand 'Last Judgment' of Angelico da Fiesole, so Dantesque in feeling and power, the remarkable works of Sandro Botticelli, the 'Saints and Virgins' of Fillippo Lippi, the 'Madonna and Child' of Perugino, the 'Holy Families' of Francia, the bolder designs of Mantegna, while all evincing how long and how tenaciously the dogmas of the Greek painters were retained, served to show also how far the art had advanced in technical as well as in mental power before the appearance of Raffaele and his mighty contemporaries. Of Raffaele himself, the Exhibition contained a singularly interesting example in a large 'Crucifixion,' the property of Lord Ward, painted by the great artist while only in his seventeenth year; interesting, however, rather as showing what hindrances as well as aids he found in early life, and how far he advanced beyond his teachers. In this, as might be anticipated, far more is seen of the master than of the pupil. Perugino's mannerism and affectation are faithfully reproduced, but much, also, of his spirituality and elevation of sentiment, while something at least of Raffaele's own nobleness of style seems to be here and there breaking forth. Adequate examples of Raffaele in the maturity of his power were unhappily altogether wanting. Several pictures with his name attached were exhibited, and some of them—as, for example, the Madonnas from Lord Cowper's collection, that belonging to Mr. Mackintosh, and the exquisite 'Graces,' belonging to Lord Ward, so well known by Forster's engraving, Mr. Fuller Maitland's fine 'Agony in the

Garden,' and one or two more—were undoubtedly authentic and good examples of their time, but they belong to an early period, and are not works of an important scale. But others were marked in the Catalogue as by Raffælle, which ought not to have been exhibited at all, or not to have been so named. Unfortunately, however, the Committee adopted the resolution that "all pictures should be described under the names given by their present owners"—a resolution no doubt dictated by prudence, but one calculated to have a very misleading effect on the general public, and which having been adopted should have suggested the absolute necessity of rigidly excluding all pictures ascribed to the great painters but of the spuriousness of which there could be no question—even though the pictures might have been, for various reasons, artistic or archæological, or as the productions of other painters, worthy of exhibition. The Manchester Raffæelles, however, as is well known to those acquainted with English picture galleries, afforded but an insignificant indication of the number and character of his works in this country. To say nothing of the Cartoons at Hampton Court, which it is considered unsafe to subject to removal, or the very beautiful works in the National Gallery, prominent instances are afforded by the magnificent Raffæelles in the gallery of the Earl of Ellesmere, and the grand 'Enthroned Madonna' at Blenheim (which its owner, the Duke of Marlborough, would willingly have sent, but the Trustees of the entail would not, as was necessary, add their permission), whilst several instances of smaller works might be mentioned from less-known collections.

By Raffælle's friend and senior, and his master in the art of colouring, Fra Bartolommeo, was a magnificent 'Riposo,' a work exhibiting earnest devotional feeling and great technical excellence—probably the finest specimen of his genius remaining, and, though two famous Raffæelles are there, the glory of Panshanger. Michel Angelo, too, was well represented. One of that rarest of pictorial prizes, an oil painting by the greatest of the Tuscan masters, a 'Holy Family, with four Angels holding Scrolls,' was a leading feature of the collection. This work, a production of surpassing beauty—and one of the only two of Michel Angelo's easel-paintings known, the other being at Florence—was offered to the Trustees of the National Gallery, and refused by them on the ground that it was unfinished. It was purchased by Mr. Labouchere, as a Ghirlandajo, but its true pateruity seems to be now unquestioned. Though this was the only picture painted by him, there was a mighty-limbed 'Venus' worthy to be the mother of the Titans, painted by Pontormo, but drawn by Michel Angelo, and which is further notable as having been for some inconceivable reason purchased by Queen Caroline, in 1730, for 1,000*l*. A 'Holy Family,' by Sebastian del Piombo, also showed the influence of Angelo's hand, as did Venusti's 'Silentium,' and one or two others. Leonardo da Vinci was without a genuine specimen. Correggio, again, was very insufficiently represented, his only works being two grand fresco fragments of angels' heads—which in their splendid sweep of brush, and fulness of colour, make modern frescoes look poor and mean—and a replica of the

famous Dresden Magdalen. A singularly poetical head of Andrea del Sarto, by himself, gives the impression of a higher order of intellect than the common run of his pictures will sustain; but there was one picture by him in the Exhibition, the 'Holy Family,' known as 'La Vierge de Pade,' belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, that would seem just the picture such a man would paint in his happiest mood—full of tender religious feeling and poetry, almost as fine as Raffaele in expression, and rich as Titian in colour, but wanting in that strength of purpose which belongs to genius of the highest order.

In the Second Saloon a new phase of pictorial art was dominant. Here, as representative of Italian art, the grand sensuous Venetian painters bore undisputed sway. Giorgione, indeed, had but two or three comparatively small works, but distinguished by his gem-like colouring—his 'Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John,' being in all respects a masterpiece. Of Titian, too, there were many, and some of them admirable specimens; yet was he much less fully represented than might have been expected from the rich store of his finer works which this country is known to possess. Still his marvellous breadth, richness, and intensity, as also his delicate gradations of colour, and light and shadow, his impassioned and luxuriant imagination, and his perfect mastery of all the technicalities of art, were made abundantly manifest in his historical and poetic pictures; while in looking at the portraits—which included 'Philip II. of Spain,' 'The Duke of Alva,' 'Aretino,' 'Ignatius Loyola,' the famous Orleans picture of 'The Painter's Daughter holding up a Casket,' and a charming portrait of a 'Girl making Lace'—few would be disposed to question his title to stand at the very head of the portrait painters of modern times. The four allegories of Paolo Veronese, though as uninteresting, and almost as puzzling, as allegories usually are, were masterpieces of executive skill; while the two landscapes, and the magnificent 'Esther before Ahasuerus,' the Orleans 'Leda,' and the 'Origin of the Milky Way,' of Tintoretto, served, with a goodly number of Schiavones, Palma Vecchios, Bonifazios, and other lesser scions of the Venetian family, to produce such a glow of gorgeous yet perfectly harmonious hues as very seldom indeed can have been seen brought together on one wall.

Next came the Caracci and others of the so-called Eclectic or Academic masters. We need not dwell on them. It is felt now that they belonged to a lower as well as a later development of mind. The Italian genius was becoming *effete*; its efforts merely imitative. Yet it is noteworthy that the picture which is admitted to have been of all in the Exhibition the most popular was one of this school—'The Three Maries,' by Annibal Caracci. But the secret lay, we are inclined to believe, in what might be called the Protestant treatment of the subject. A purely scriptural theme was represented simply and directly and without any of that pietism which so commonly to the modern mind seems to verge on the one hand on mysticism, or on the other on a familiarity too closely resembling irreverence. Then the intense grief of the Maries was

expressed with very unusual truth and power, and the colouring was clear, strong, and brilliant. But how little depth of feeling there was in the man who painted it, was well shown in an atrocious representation not far off by the same hand of 'A Butcher's Shop,' with the Caracci family as the butchers and buyers!

Leaving the Guidos and Dolcis, the Caravaggios and Domenichinos, and the rest of the lesser and greater masters of Italy, we must turn back to take a hurried glance at the northern side of the gallery.

As with the early Italian, so with the early German masters, the specimens but very inadequately and unequally represent the greatest names: Van Eyck, for instance, in whose best works our National Gallery is so rich, was without a single authentic picture at Manchester (was not the Chatsworth specimen, the earliest of his works known, obtainable?), while of Memling there were several very fair examples. Of Mabuse, the finest work he ever painted was here, his 'Adoration of the Kings' (now the property of the Earl of Carlisle), a work on which the painter spent seven years of almost unintermitted labour, and which is a very marvel of German diligence and ingenuity. Louis Cranach, too, was there, with one of the many portraits he painted (in all varieties of costume and absence of costume) of his wife, and with a singularly interesting portrait-piece of 'The Elector of Saxony with Luther and the Reformers.' Albert Dürer had only a portrait of his father which could be set down as genuine. Of Matsys, there was the famous 'Misers' from Windsor Castle—if indeed it be the work of the amorous blacksmith; but Holbein was there in great strength; so, too, was Sir Antonio More, showing in his portraits a power of characterisation and depth of colour worthy of Titian himself.

But even with More intervening, it seemed a great stride to pass from the rigid, minute, painstaking Germans of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, who, in 'Saloon A,' were the representatives of transalpine art, to the largeness and freedom of Rubens and Snyders, who, with their contemporaries and successors, stood forth in 'Saloon B,' as its representatives in the seventeenth century. The almost unrivalled series of Rubens' paintings which so much delight and astonish every visitor to Blenheim being absent, and the famous series in the Grosvenor Gallery also, as well as many more which are the pride of other English galleries, it would be impossible to say that the wealth of England in the productions of the great head of the Flemish school was truly shown; but the Manchester Exhibition could boast of a splendid collection of his works. The first place, perhaps, must be assigned to the 'Queen Tomyris,' which, in its usual position at the end of Lord Darnley's Gallery, seems to render the whole room luminous; but hardly inferior in artistic excellence, while superior in subject and feeling, was the noble 'St. Martin dividing his cloak with the Beggar,' from Windsor Castle; while the 'Tribute Money,' 'Juno with the body of Argus,' and some wonderfully-painted children, and admirable portraits, were in their respective styles of the highest excellence. The dash and energy, the thorough sense of enjoyment in his work, the vigorous invention,

the glorious colouring, were amply shown in this series of his pictures, and most interesting was it to turn from these glories of the northern school, to the more subdued splendour of the Venetian masters, whose great works hung on the opposite wall. Especially was the contrast in their system of colouring, and its influence on the feelings, apparent as the evenings drew on, when the sombre richness of the Venetian hues seemed to glow forth with an inner light, and their deep, golden tints assumed almost a solemn grandeur, while the gayer tints of Rubens lost something of their brilliancy, without gaining depth or power. The one seemed designed for a dim religious light, the other to rejoice in a mid-day glare. In their way, equally striking were the pictures of Snyders. His fruit, and 'still life,' made even those of Lance look flimsy; his animals rendered Landseer's tame and lifeless; while the colours of his great works were infinitely fresher, richer, and more brilliant than those of either of his English rivals. Such pictures as his 'Market Scene,' and 'Boar Hunt,' made one feel that a man of true genius might well be content to spend his whole days on such works—yet his magnificent but melancholy head, which hung in 'Saloon C' (one of Vandyck's very finest portraits), seemed to suggest the artist's own profound dissatisfaction with his occupation.

But we must hasten on. As in the second saloon Rubens and Snyders predominated over the northern ranks, so in the third, Rembrandt held unquestioned rule; but his greatness was more manifest in his portraits than his historical pictures—though the 'Preaching of St. John' ranks among his best works. Portraits of himself, the 'Head of a Young Woman, with a deep ruff,' a marvel of elaborate finish, and the 'Head of an Old Woman,' as remarkable for being dashed off with the fewest possible broad, sharp strokes of the brush, were instances in various ways of his almost magic power. Most of the other chief historic, genre, and portrait painters who flourished in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century were also represented with greater or less success. The landscape painters of the north were, as might have been expected, in great force; probably, indeed, seven such landscapes of that class were never before hung side by side—at least in this country—as were to be seen on this occasion in the 'Large Landscape' of Rembrandt (belonging to Lord Overstone), the magnificent open 'Landscape' by Rembrandt's best scholar, Koninck (the property of Mr. Grenfell), Ruysdael's 'View of Bentheim Castle' (belonging to Mr. Walton), and his 'Landscape' (from Worcester College, Oxford), Cnyp's splendid view (the property of Mr. Perkins), and the large landscapes by Both and Hobbema (the property of Mr. Walter and Lord Hatherton), each in its way a masterpiece, and each an almost matchless specimen of the peculiar power of the painter. Here, too, were some of the most famous of Vandyck's portraits, and one or two historic pieces from his pencil, but he properly belongs to the English Portrait Gallery.

In this room, also, were the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa; but neither of these painters seems to have been in favour with the persons appointed to select the pictures.

Of Claude, for instance, there was hardly a decent specimen, while the coarsest imitations bore his name; yet we have in this country some of the noblest specimens of his pencil. Surely, for example, the magnificent Altieri Claudes at Leigh Court—one, if not both, among the very finest as well as the largest Claudes in existence—could not have been forgotten? Yet it is hard to believe that their owner would have refused to lend them. They alone would have maintained the character of the prince of landscape painters, but others might easily have been found.

The two vestibules were chiefly devoted to the works of the Spanish painters, but several of the more important pictures of Velasquez and Murillo also found a place in 'Saloon C.' Of the less-known Spanish masters there were not many examples, but Morales, Juanes, Ribalta, Ignacio Iriarte, and one or two more whose works are wanting in our public galleries were to be found here. Zurbaran was seen to considerable advantage. The solid greatness of Velasquez was well shown, there being exhibited ten of his works, and some of them of rare excellence. But Murillo was in even greater strength. No fewer than sixteen paintings were attributed to him, and among them were undoubtedly some of his finest works, as Sir Culling Eardley's 'Madonna in Glory,' the 'Virgin and Child,' belonging to Lord Overstone, Baron Rothschild's 'Good Shepherd' (the companion picture to the 'Ecce Homo' in the National Gallery—companions which the Baron would do well to reunite), the Marquis of Hertford's splendid 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' his 'Charity of St. Thomas,' 'Joseph and his Brethren at the Well,' and two or three remarkably fine 'Holy Families.'

The mention of the Marquis of Hertford's name reminds us that we must not leave the works of the old masters without referring particularly to his contribution of forty-four pictures of the highest quality, which were kept together in a room apart from the bulk of the Collection. Of these the Del Sarto already mentioned was the only great Italian work; but there were four noble pictures by Velasquez; four by Murillo; two by Rubens, one being the famous 'Rainbow Landscape,' for which the Marquis gave 4,550*l.*, the other 'A Holy Family,' one of Rubens' greatest works; four of great brilliancy by Rembrandt; four portraits by Vandyck; three charming portraits by our own Sir Joshua (one the noted 'Nelly O'Brien,' the other the child's head known as 'The Strawberry Girl,' purchased by the Marquis for 2,100 guineas); an exquisite portrait of a young lady by Gainsborough; and other pictures of rare merit by Hobbema, Ruysdael, Salvator Rosa, Watteau, the Poussins, Greuze, Van de Velde, &c.

Further, we must just mention a very remarkable collection of the pictures of domestic and familiar subjects, chiefly by the famous genre painters of the Netherlands, which was placed in the same room with the Hertford pictures, and which included choice specimens, 150 in number, of the inimitable pencils of the two Teniers, the Ostades, Wouwerman, Gerard Dow, Terburg, Schalken, Jan Steen, Dietrichy, Maes, Paul Potter, &c.—a collection which, to the lovers

of this class of paintings, would alone more than have repaid the visit to Manchester.

We have, in passing through the saloons filled with the works of the old masters, dwelt a little on a few of them, in order to indicate, however faintly and slightly, the exceeding richness as well as the extent of the treasures there accumulated. In traversing the remainder of the building we must be content merely to mention generally the extent and character of each section.

Next in importance of the Fine Arts Treasures was the collection of pictures, more than 600 in number, by English artists, which occupied the whole, both saloons and vestibules, of the north aisle. In the hanging of English pictures there was little attempt at chronological or any other arrangement. But it was the most complete collection of English pictures ever brought together—in fact, it was the first opportunity the English people ever had of seeing at one view what the English school has done and is doing. Not, indeed, but what there were shortcomings—some names being entirely unrepresented, others only seen in inferior and uncharacteristic works—but as a whole, and remembering the haste with which it was got together, it must be pronounced an admirable and instructive selection. And it was one of which the English people might well be proud. Less than a century and a half in existence, the English school of painting has shown a range and variety of power beyond that of perhaps any other school, though singularly enough, with few exceptions, the individual artists have confined their labours within far narrower limits than the great men of the other schools. But while the variety of subjects has been greater, this exhibition teaches us that the aim has been lower. Not merely in works of what is termed “high art,” have we chosen a less daring scale, but in the more homely branches we have been content with reaching commonly what is easily accessible. This Exhibition, if it should fail to produce more than a transient impression on the lay visitor, cannot fail, we should think, to have left a deep and lasting one on artists. It will have taught that far more earnestness and sincerity of purpose; a more thorough technical training, and more conscientious labour; more consideration as to what, in the present state of society, painting can effect and should seek to achieve, are wanting, than English artists have been accustomed to consider requisite; and laying the lesson to heart we may hope to see them labour with steadier and more definite energy, and fling aside at once and for ever the idle conventionalisms which, while they have been the support of mediocrity, have too commonly been the fetters of genius. And further, this Exhibition, by bringing into juxtaposition with the works of our own painters choice examples of the painters of almost every school and time, has shown how much we are still deficient in technical knowledge and skill. We have been so long accustomed to hear the “fading” and “decay” of the works of our first great colourist spoken of in terms of pity and reproach as the result of his ill-conducted experiments with colours and vehicles, that it has come to be commonly believed that his is something like an exceptional case. That, though the canvases of Reynolds are

mere dust and ashes of bodies once glowing with life and beauty, those of later and more prudent painters are still in the full flush of their pristine loveliness. Unhappily, they who fancied this will have been grievously undeceived. Eyes and cheeks which we remember to have seen, as it were but yesterday, lustrous and blooming, we now saw dull and wan; features were distorted, dresses had lost their gloss; all wore, in too many instances, the symptoms of poverty and premature decay. Or, to drop all metaphor, at this Manchester Exhibition were pictures by our greatest living or recently-deceased painters executed in the maturity of their powers, and when to their genius they had brought, as one would suppose, the full aid of long years of accumulated experience and information, which yet were (to mention only two or three of the highest examples), like 'The Highland Interior' of Wilkie, a mere wreck—ruined and irreparable; the 'Christ Weeping over Jerusalem' of Eastlake, full of seams and rents of a character most damaging to the effect; or, like many of Landseer's later and larger works, with the whole surface become opaque, leaden-hued, and 'leathery.'

In speaking thus we are not intending to depreciate the English school of painting. It has done great things, and it is capable of doing greater. If, owing to the character of the people and the age, it has not been called upon to act the part of a public teacher, it has done more than perhaps any other school within the same time to diffuse through private life wholesome enjoyment. Taste, knowledge, poetic feeling, keen observation of character, and an intense perception of the grand, the beautiful, and the picturesque in nature, have distinguished the works of our best artists as a body beyond, as we verily believe, those of any other country. We must the more regret, therefore, that so much intellectual power should have been imperilled by neglect of the materials through which it has to be rendered palpable and permanent.

The Collection sufficed to give a tolerably complete view of the rise, progress, and present state of painting in England. Of the founders of the present school (passing by the Thornhills and the Hudsons, who, however, were not forgotten here), we had some capital Hogarths—as well history, landscape, and portraiture, as of the class Hogarthian in which he stands without rival or follower; Reynoldses, some faded, but others of unchanged brilliancy—women with laughing eyes and irresistible faces, children full of frolic and beauty, and men of manly mien and unmistakable intellect; portraits by Gainsborough, surprising us in his women by their exquisite loveliness, and as works of art holding their place firmly by the side of the best of Sir Joshua's, and leaving infinitely far behind all of later date—but, curiously enough, not above one worthy landscape by this our most thoroughly English landscape painter; some noble specimens of Wilson, and good examples of the handiwork of Romney, Barry, and others who adorned the early part of the reign of George III. Of their feebler successors, the Wests, Northcotes, Copleys, Fuselis, Loutherbours, and Farringtons, we had also an ample supply. Then there were the chief

representatives of the next generations, the Hiltons, Lawrences, Stothards, Morlands, and Shees; Wilkie seen here alike in his greatness and his weakness, there being no less than 15 of his paintings, and some of his very best; Haydon; Etty; Mulready (in some admirable works of his earlier and later time, and a 'Bathers Surprised,' which, in the pearly clearness of the flesh-tints was a very marvel of skill—contrasting most singularly, by the way, with the flesh-painting of some of the younger painters of the new school); Turner, of whose early time there were some magnificent examples; and so on with their co-workers and those who rose up to take their places—the Eastlakes, Calcotts, Stanfields, Constables, Websters, Leslies, Maclises, Landseers, Creswicks, Robertses, Coopers, Wards, &c., down to Hunt, Millais, Leighton, and Wallis, or whoever may be regarded as the representatives of the latest development of academic orthodoxy or Pre-Raphaelite dissent.

And if the English school, as represented by its oil-pictures, was something which the visitor might well be proud of, at least as much may be affirmed of the Paintings in Water-Colours. Of this art, the genuine growth of English soil, we had first a few examples of tinted drawing by the great Dutch and French painters, Rembrandt, Van Huysum, Watteau, &c., got together to show where our own Paul Sandby, the true founder of water-colour painting, may have first caught the idea; and then—thanks to the untiring energy and sound judgment of the late Mr. Holmes—"an uninterrupted series of drawings up to the present time," so that here the whole history of the rise, progress, and present state of the art might be studied from first-class examples. And how exceedingly rich a collection it was will be understood when we say, that of the early masters—whose works, there being no public collection of water-colour drawings, are necessarily very difficult to be seen by the general public—there were by Sandby 16; by John Cozens (an admirable artist, though almost unknown) 8; by Girtin (Turner's companion and fellow-student) 17—some of them of extreme beauty; 14 by Prout; 21 by Copley Fielding; while by Turner himself there were no less than 87 drawings, including his earliest and latest, and some of his largest and grandest water-colour pictures—a truly marvellous collection, and one that would, with his other works in this Exhibition, alone have sufficed to convert the most sceptical into a believer in Turner's supremacy in landscape art. Of the younger men, there were 31 drawings by Cattermole, 18 by David Cox, 28 by Hunt, 9 by Harding, and 10 by J. F. Lewis, while, as we said before, not a name of any rank was unrepresented; and there was added, what was not the least interesting portion of the collection, some drawings, though few in number, by foreign practitioners.

The British Portrait Gallery was a great feature of the Exhibition. "Anything like so large and important a series of British portraits," says Mr. Cunningham, to whom was intrusted the collection and arrangement of this portion of the Exhibition, "has never before been brought together; at no time have so many Vandycks been under one roof. Edgehill and Naseby did not see

so many Cavaliers and Roundheads of note in real buff and armour as are here assembled upon canvas. Windsor and Hampton Court cannot vie with the Lely and Kneller beauties of the Restoration that smile (in the Central Hall of the Manchester Exhibition) upon the heroes of the Civil War. As for poets, the curious will find a whole nest of singing-birds, from Shakspeare and Ben Jonson to Dryden and Pope, and from Dryden and Pope to Byron and Sir Walter Scott."

This must be admitted, and all praise be given for what was achieved. And yet we are compelled to say that there were serious deficiencies, and the visitor who trusted to the self-gratulatory statement in the Catalogue would be very much misled as to the number and character of the historic portraits preserved in the mansions of England. Vandycks were, in truth, in some respects superabundant, for many could have had no claim to admission as *historic* portraits; yet the really historic Vandycks at Petworth and The Grove, an exhibition in themselves, were not drawn upon for a single example. So again, it may be true that the Cavaliers were assembled in sufficient numbers, but the "Roundheads of note" were not a few of them absent. We could find, for instance, no good Cromwell or Fairfax, except among the miniatures; and no Sir Harry Vane, or Ludlow, Ireton, Fleetwood, Harrison, or Bradshaw; nothing to remind one of Pride or his purge; no Colonel Hutchinson; no Bulstrode Whitelocke; no Richard Cromwell; and no George Monk, though a place was found for his worthless son. Perhaps some of these are not to be easily found in lordly galleries, but many a one must form a much-prized heir-loom in unsuspected country mansions or other homesteads, where a public intimation of their being required would have assuredly called them forth. For such men we might well have spared the loosely-draped and more loosely-moraled "beauties" of whom Grammont's pages and the walls of Hampton Court have already told enough to satiate the most curious: in truth, we suspect that the general public would be well content to see a holocaust made of the whole of them,—and neither art nor morality would suffer by the sacrifice. But how was it that, whilst looking after the likenesses of the ladies of those times, neither Mrs. Hutchinson, the intrepid Countess of Derby, nor Lady Fanshawe was remembered? Again, why were there none of those men who, though not "Roundheads in real buff and armour," were as potent in their Geneva gowns—the "Nonconformist Fathers," as their descendants still fondly designate them? Did not the author of 'The Hand-Book of London' recollect the famous collection of their portraits in Dr. Williams's Library, Red-Cross Street? And why were not the Halls of the City Companies laid under request? They abound in portraits; and surely some of rare worth might have been found among them. But in looking over the names of those who have contributed to the Collection, we are struck with the absence of some whose portrait-galleries are among the most famous in the land. We have mentioned two of these: it will be enough to add that neither Hatfield nor Knole sent a single portrait—yet the latter alone would have done much to supply from its ample

stores the most striking deficiencies in the period of Elizabeth, of James, and the Restoration, whilst another "whole nest of singing-birds,"—the smaller singing-birds of the latter half of the seventeenth century—might have been found there to supplement that of which the Catalogue boasts. Even a portrait of Francis Bacon—though not a very good one—might have been found at Knoles: and fancy a "gallery of every class of British worthies," as this at Manchester claimed to be, without a Bacon, and where you have to search for Milton among the "Additional Portraits."

But with all its deficiencies it was a remarkable gallery, ranging quite through from Henry IV., among kings, and John Wycliffe, among worthies, down to Queen Victoria, Robert Southey, Samuel Rogers, and Dr. Wardlaw—showing at once in what it contained and what it wanted how glorious a National Gallery of Historical Portraits it is possible with sufficient effort to gather together from the mansions and homesteads of England.

The Government has decided to form a National Portrait Gallery, and a Commission has been appointed to carry out the decision: would it not be possible, as a preparatory step, to collect in London as large and comprehensive an exhibition of Historical Portraits as could possibly be got together—ample time being allowed, so as to insure the obtaining of as nearly perfect a collection as could be formed? Such a preliminary gathering could not fail to afford invaluable information and suggestions to the Commissioners as to the character, extent, and classification of the permanent gallery. Such a collection, too, would, or we greatly mistake, be found to be singularly popular with all classes; but whether generally popular or not, it could not fail to be highly prized by all persons interested in the history or the literature of their country. And a picture in this Manchester Exhibition (there were two or three others there—as Garrard's 'Lord Burleigh presiding in the Court of Wards,' and 'Queen Elizabeth on her Progress to Hunsdon House'—to which the same remark would apply) which attracted a great deal of notice suggests the only deviation which should be allowed from strict portraiture in such an exhibition. The picture we refer to was attributed to Schiavone, and called, in the Catalogue, 'A Monk preaching before an assemblage of Nobles.' But whoever was the painter, and whatever was the particular occurrence depicted, we have in it a representation of one of those ceremonials connected with his abdication which Charles V. went through in the presence of his son, his sister queens, and the pope, and painted by a contemporary, with apparently the most faithful adherence to reality in costume and in features: and we suppose as utterly unlike what any modern painter of any country would have given as his ideal of such a scene as imagination could conceive. Now such pictures,—*contemporary* representations of actual scenes (and we have already several such at Hampton Court, as 'The Battle of the Spurs,' 'Henry VIII.'s Embarkation at Dover,' 'The Field of the Cloth of Gold,' and 'Sir Henry Wotton presenting his Credentials to the Doge of Venice in the Senate')—would be the best possible accompaniments to the portraits of the men who took part in them.

There still remain to be noticed the Drawings and Engravings in the Western Gallery, and the Museum of Ornamental Art. For these a very few words must suffice.

The collection of Original Drawings and Sketches by the Old Masters—260 in number—contained not a few choice finished drawings, elaborate studies, and hasty sketches and first thoughts—full of beauty and suggestiveness—by Michel Angelo, Raffaele, Ghirlandajo, Titian, Giorgone, Luini, Albert Dürer, Murillo, Vandyck, and other great masters of the 'figure;' and a series of more than 60 drawings by Claude Lorraine, surpassing in beauty and value the famous 'Liber Veritatis' of the Duke of Devonshire, as well as others by Rembrandt, Canaletti, &c.: a collection which renews, in looking at the pedigree of some of the finest specimens, our regret at the infatuation of the authorities in suffering the matchless collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence to be lost to the nation.

Of the collection of Engravings it would be almost enough to state, in the words of the Catalogue, that "This is the first time in the history of the art of engraving at which an attempt has been made to show the public generally, at one view, a complete chronological series of prints from the commencement of the art up to the present time," were it not also necessary to mention that it contained some of the choicest, and some unique, examples of the most highly-prized prints of the greatest engravers of every country. As illustrating the history of the art of engraving on metal plates, there were, first, a number of scarce nielli, and then specimens of the early Italian and German masters, prime proofs and early impressions of the best works of the great line engravers from Raimondi to Raphael Morghen, Forster, Wille, Müller, Desnoyer, Strange, Doo, Robinson, John Pye, Wilmore, and other engravers of our day; about 200 etchings, from the splendid collection of Rembrandts of fabulous pecuniary value, the Ostades and Claudes, down to George Cruikshank and the Etching Club; and mezzotints from the first known to the last published—including a most interesting selection of more than 50 proofs from Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' "touched on by himself, with the etchings and progressive proofs:" altogether a collection of engravings richer and more instructive than it had hitherto fallen to the lot of many, even professional engravers and collectors of engravings, to be able to examine. Of early wood-cuts there was an extremely curious series, but the recent history of the art was much too unsatisfactorily illustrated.

Of Lithographs there were likewise some good specimens, but, on the whole, less was made of this department than might have been anticipated.

It being a main object in this Notice to point out a few of the lessons to be derived from the Manchester Exhibition, we cannot pass by this collection of drawings and engravings, without calling attention to the fact that we have stored up in the British Museum one of the best collections of engravings and etchings in Europe, but which is visible only to a small section of artists and amateurs who have sufficient influence, or are sufficiently well known to the authorities, to obtain permission to examine any portion of it. Not

only to the general public, but to the majority of art-students and persons of cultivated tastes it is absolutely sealed. It is said indeed that the authorities are desirous of exhibiting their treasures, but have no available space for the purpose: it is also said that permission to examine any of the engravings is readily accorded upon proper application. All this may be so; there is no imputation of blame upon the keeper of the engravings or his assistants, who are men of intelligence and urbanity; but it is only persons of ample leisure, or with a special object in view, who would be likely to go through the tedious and irksome formality of making a written application, and procuring vouchers from "some persons known to the trustees," in order to obtain a sight of a particular engraving, or series of engravings. How many, save professional men or connoisseurs, would go through a like process if it were necessary to do so, in order to see a Raffaele or Claude at the National Gallery? The excuse of want of room is monstrous. If there is neither a room nor portion of a room to spare for showing them in that huge building in Russell-street, it is a proof that the British Museum is not the proper repository for the national collection of engravings and drawings. A comparatively small apartment would, however, suffice to display the collection by means of glazed frames on screens as in the Manchester Exhibition, or, still better perhaps, on stands, as the Raffaele drawings are shown in the Taylor Gallery at Oxford. All the engravings could not be exhibited at once, nor is it desirable that they should be; a succession of exhibitions judiciously arranged would be more instructive, and attract more continuous attention. There might be, say, first a collection of prints exhibited illustrating the general history of line engraving, or the history of the art in particular countries; then exhibitions of the works of particular masters, schools, or periods; the magnificent collection of Rembrandt etchings (which would be one of rare interest to a large London public), and so on, a definite time being allotted to each, and due public announcements being made of their occurrence. By such exhibitions, not only would a thousand persons see the engravings where one sees them now, but absolutely with less risk of injury, for now each print has necessarily to be handled in order that a single person may examine it. We trust that the interest excited by this exhibition of engravings at Manchester will not be suffered to die away, without arousing a determination in the public to have the engravings which they have purchased at so large and free an expenditure, rendered generally available instead of being kept shut up for the exclusive gratification of a little knot of dilettanti.

It was one of the inevitable drawbacks in an exhibition of such extent as that at Manchester, that some portions were comparatively overlooked in the brief time that most visitors could devote to its inspection. Such we fear was the case with the Museum of Ornamental Art—the most comprehensive and richest collection of the kind that probably was ever brought together. It consisted, as we have said, of some 17,000 articles. Of its value we can afford no reasonable conception. The royal palaces, municipal and collegiate treasuries, the galleries and the cabinets of the noble and wealthy,

seem to have all been freely laid open to the Committee, to select whatever they deemed most desirable, and a remarkable proportion of the rarest and costliest treasures in the land were consequently collected in this Central Hall at Old Trafford.

Let us glance rapidly over them. In goldsmiths' work there were cups, shields, tazzas, ewers, salvers, specimens of damascene and other articles, the works of Cellini and other of the famous Italian masters, of such admirable design and workmanship that the gold and silver of which they were made formed the least item in the estimation of their worth: similar objects of great costliness, some of great beauty, showed the style and ability of the workmen in various countries and times down to the present day. The crosiers, chalices, patens, and other ecclesiastical implements, were singularly rich and interesting—as any one who has seen the plate kept in the colleges at Oxford will readily imagine. There was also a remarkably large and splendid collection of maces, chains of office, badges, &c. from civic and other corporations; and a rich display of 'loving cups' from the London companies, country municipalities, and the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. The latten work, beginning with the exquisite specimens of Mediæval Arabic, was also extremely fine and abundant.

Of glass the collection contained numerous and valuable specimens of the varied and surprisingly beautiful Venetian, Dutch, German, and English make. The enamels included Byzantine, Limoges, Venetian, German, and Oriental articles. The porcelain, Oriental, Dresden, Sevres, Majolica (including a famous ewer and candlestick, "the finest examples of earthenware manufacture perhaps ever executed," contributed by Sir A. Rothschild), Delft and English ware—in all a wondrous collection—and not least wondrous on account of the unimaginable prices at which particular specimens have been purchased or are now valued.

Equally precious was the collection of Ivory Carvings,—a collection of rare worth and beauty; and unlike some of those we have just mentioned, in which to most eyes the rarity was the chief attraction, this was even more attractive for the exquisite skill and invention displayed by the artists than for the rarity and pecuniary worth, great as they undoubtedly were. There was also a considerable collection of bronze and terra-cotta sculpture, including some fine works by the Italian masters of the best period of the art.

In other cases were various curious articles of personal ornament and use of mediæval and later date, including 'bride-knives,' 'apostle spoons' (of which there were several sets), papal signet-rings, brooches, snuff-boxes, chatelaines, &c.; various articles curious on account of their original possessors, as the Duke of Richmond's collection of Stuart relics, the knife with which Felton stabbed the Duke of Buckingham, &c.

Further, there were costly miscellaneous collections, comprising specimens of most of the articles already enumerated, sent by the Government from the British Museum and Marlborough House, and entirely filling five large cases. The Soulage Collection, which it will be remembered was long on view at Marlborough House, but

which the Chancellor of the Exchequer eventually declined to purchase on the ground of deficient funds, was also here in its entirety, it having been with characteristic spirit purchased by the Executive Committee of the Manchester Exhibition for about 13,000*l.*, "first of all for the purposes of the present exhibition, and finally as a grand nucleus for a permanent museum."

Other special collections were those of Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, including his celebrated Fawcett collection of British, Celtic, and Anglo-Saxon remains, purchased by him on its being declined by the Government; also his curious collection of antique watches, Bonaparte and other miniatures, &c.; the Celtic remains being augmented by numerous extremely curious specimens from the Royal Society of Dublin and other Irish collections. Again there were many beautiful mediæval caskets; choice examples of book-bindings; locks and keys; and a large quantity of old furniture, including several rich cabinets, some handsomely carved Italian bridal coffers, wardrobes, &c., together with tapestry, embroidery in silk, lace, &c.

There yet remain to be noticed in the Central Hall the collection of armour, including the best portion of the celebrated Meyrick collection from Goderich Court, so well known to every Wye tourist, with extensive additions from the Royal and other collections, and a very extensive and interesting collection of arms, which, as arranged and illustrated by Mr. Planché, afforded the historical student and antiquary an excellent opportunity to obtain a distinct understanding of the arms and armour in use at various periods. Some of the particular specimens were of peculiar interest.

The Oriental Court—to which the room corresponding to that occupied by the Hertford pictures was entirely devoted—was another almost invaluable collection formed by the liberality of the East India Company, with additions from Windsor Castle and numerous private collections, and arranged by Dr. Forbes Royle. If not richer intrinsically than the collections at the Great Exhibition of 1851, or that of Paris in 1855, it was more comprehensive than either. The bulk of the articles were indeed from India and China, but there were many admirable things from Persia, Birma, Pegu, Siam, Japan, and Turkey: and from each country its characteristic specimens—the shawls of Cashmere; the muslins of Dacca; the carpets of Cashmere, Bengal, Herat, and Turkey; embroidery from Delhi; the brocades of Benares; the jewellery of Trichinopoly, Pegu, and Lahore; bidree-ware (the Indian niello) from Beder; carvings from both India and China; Indian and Turkish arms; Chinese porcelain; Japanese lacquered ware, including a suit of armour of this frail material; paintings, drawings, and an infinite variety besides, made up the splendid whole.

We have thus glanced rapidly over the building and its principal contents. It remains to inquire what have been the results of this very remarkable exhibition. Has it answered the anticipations so ardently put forth in its early days, or has it proved, as has recently been broadly stated, "financially and in an educational point of view a failure?" Probably neither. In itself we cannot but regard it as decidedly successful. For, first of all, there can be no doubt that the

collection was a larger, richer, and more comprehensive one than was anticipated. It has fully satisfied—rather say it has agreeably surprised—every one who visited it, and mostly those who were most capable of appreciating it. It is a truism to add therefore that it has beyond question been the means of diffusing a very large amount of intellectual enjoyment; and, after our rapid survey of the accumulated treasures, it is almost unnecessary to say that it has afforded an unprecedented opportunity of comparison and study to the student of the fine and ornamental arts. Whether pecuniarily profitable or not, this, we should think, must be admitted to be a great success. But though there is no very important pecuniary profit, it is now certain that after all expenses are paid, there will remain a surplus.

Further it has, we cannot but believe, had some beneficial influence in bringing together different classes, different social grades,—the mere men of business and those of artistic tastes, the cultivated and the labouring classes. Of the thousands to whom Manchester was chiefly known by name, a visit to the city will have left associations of a far more agreeable kind than their preconceptions would have permitted them to expect. The exhibition itself was admirably calculated to produce mutual good feeling. As the Prince Consort said in well-considered words at the opening of the exhibition, “the building and the wonderful treasures of art which it displays . . . must strike the beholder with grateful admiration, not only of the wealth and spirit of enterprise of this country, but also of that generous feeling of mutual confidence and goodwill between the different classes of society within it, of which it affords so gratifying a proof.” If it has done something to extend a “generous feeling of mutual confidence and goodwill between the different classes of society,” it will assuredly not have been unsuccessful.

The direct educational result will not probably be very apparent. But it is not necessarily wanting, because not immediately, or even at all, palpable. All that any such effort can accomplish is to arouse interest, to stimulate inquiry; and if the Manchester Exhibition has done this—if among its hundreds of thousands of visitors it has by the master-pieces of ancient and modern painters, or the graceful forms and exquisite workmanship of the objects of ornamental art, done something to refine as well as to widen the range of thought, and purify the taste—and who shall say that it has not?—it will have accomplished much. Its practical influence on the designer and the manufacturer ought to have been great, for there was much in the Exhibition to instruct them.

Locally there can be little doubt that a great amount of interest has been aroused, and it is earnestly to be hoped that, before it subsides, some practical step will be taken to turn it to lasting purpose. One step has been taken, and we may hope that with their proverbial energy the men of Manchester will follow it up. They have purchased the Soulage Collection. It affords an excellent nucleus for a permanent free gallery of ornamental art; let it be gradually rendered more complete by the addition of articles, not of mere costly curiosity (however the fashion of the day may incline that way), but of real intrinsic beauty. A truly educational museum might thus be

formed, and one which might be rendered generally instructive by lectures, &c. It has been said that the Manchester mechanics and labourers have not been reached by the Exhibition. Probably not. To derive actual instruction from such objects, there is required previous knowledge beyond that which they are likely to have possessed. But the Executive Committee hardly did as much as they might to extend the benefits of the Exhibition downwards. There were, it is true, the "sixpenny days," of which much was said, and they were a great boon. They were, however, not whole days, being only from 2 o'clock on Saturday (when the factories and warehouses are closed), and lasting little more than through September, and it required many afternoons of even a well-trained visitor to see the Exhibition to profit. The little time the mechanic could afford was moreover sadly wasted, owing to the absence of plain explanatory and descriptive labels on the pictures and other objects, and the attractions of the music—which was commonly regarded as a part of the programme to be 'done.' Still among them we are satisfied good was effected. As we have already said, we saw them in considerable numbers, examining the pictures with intelligent earnestness, and we have been assured by those who have had better opportunities of knowing, that the Manchester labourers have largely participated in the enjoyment and instruction which the exhibition has afforded. Let the Manchester merchants see to it, that their permanent Art Museum is so planned that all classes may participate in its educational advantages.

On the whole then we are inclined to regard the Exhibition as having been far more decidedly successful than was to be expected in any provincial town, however large. To be really successful—to place the pecuniary result beyond the risk of failure—to afford the largest possible amount of instruction to persons prepared to receive it by previous studies—to diffuse enjoyment among the greatest numbers—the metropolis is evidently the only proper place for an Exhibition so comprehensive in its plan. If this had not been sufficiently obvious before, the experience of the Manchester, following that of the Dublin Exhibition, will have placed the matter beyond doubt. It would seem indeed that *special* Exhibitions, taking as wide and comprehensive a grasp of their object as possible, are what are really best adapted for provincial towns. Such a magnificent collection of articles of ornamental art as this, for instance, would have been invaluable at Birmingham, where it would have come directly home to the daily occupations of a considerable proportion of the population. Why should not such an one be even now got up? And why might not London have, not immediately, perhaps, but within a year or two, a grand gathering of pictures and sculpture—one which, making use of the experience acquired at Manchester, should really include the best obtainable specimens of every school and time? Such a collection would be educational in the best sense: and we believe that it would not be found necessary to expend an enormous sum upon drums, fiddles, and organs, in order to induce persons to visit it. A collection of the great works of the greatest painters ought to be able to depend upon its own merits.

Moreover it requires the concentration of the attention with which the continual sound of music sadly interferes. The band at Manchester was a terrible tax upon the visitors' nerves as well as the Exhibition funds. It was a very good band, and the organ a very good organ, no doubt—but from our Manchester experience we should not advise the Royal Academicians to engage Jullien for their great room during their next season.

But let us acknowledge our debt to the men of Manchester, and emphatically to the Executive Committee. They placed within the reach of the English student and the English public such an Art Exhibition as they never before enjoyed—such as in this generation they could scarcely have hoped to enjoy. And let us repeat that all their arrangements were made, and their proceedings conducted to the end, in a large and liberal spirit. In a word, they conceived a magnificent scheme, and they carried it out right worthily.

We have not cared in this record of the Manchester Exhibition to weary the reader with statistics. It is announced, apparently with authority, that an Official Statistical Account of the Exhibition “containing all the details of the plan from its first conception to its termination,” will be shortly published, and in that will no doubt be found as many figures as the most statistic-loving reader can desire. We may just note generally that, according to the Preliminary Report, the Exhibition, during the five months it remained open, received above a million and a quarter visits (1,335,915)—one million (1,053,538) by payment at the doors, the rest by season-tickets. The receipts from all sources amounted to 98,500*l.*, the expenditure to 99,500*l.* The entire outlay, including the expense of returning the various articles to their owners, is estimated at 104,000*l.*, being an excess of 5,500*l.* over the receipts; but to meet this there are the materials of the building, which have been estimated to fetch some 15,000*l.*; so that, after all expenses are paid, it is believed there will remain in the hands of the Executive Committee a surplus of from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* In the course of this sketch we have spoken of the building as a still existing edifice, its removal not having been decided on when we wrote. Its doom has, however, now gone forth, and by the time this will be in the reader's hands the building will probably be in course of demolition.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH:—THE FUTURE OF ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHY.

JUST ten years ago Lord Palmerston made a remarkable prediction, which, although expressed by him very much like a joke, his lordship would *now* be heartily glad to find something more than a joke. It was to the effect that the day would come when, if a minister were to be asked in Parliament whether war had broken out in India, he would reply, "Wait a minute: I'll just telegraph to the Governor-General, and let you know." When a period of two to three months elapses between the sending of a message or request from Calcutta to London, and the receipt of an answer thereto; when this is the utmost rapidity which the advances of railways and electric telegraphs have, even now, placed within our power; when the lives of thousands of English men and women, and the safety of the British empire in the East, are more or less dependent on rapid communication of intelligence—it is at such a time that the importance of telegraphy becomes keenly felt.

Although the main purpose of the present Article is to notice the great experiment of an Atlantic Telegraph, we may fittingly commence with a brief view of the whole system as it at present exists, and as it is foreshadowed in the future. In the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1843, in an Article on 'Recent Applications of Electricity to the Arts,' the various electric telegraphs planned up to that time were described in their scientific principles and their mechanical construction. In the volume for 1848 the subject was taken up a second time, with a record that submarine telegraphy had just commenced. Lastly, in the volume for 1853, the great lines of telegraph, land and sea, were described, with an intimation that the transatlantic scheme was under consideration. After a third quinquennial period a brief additional view of the telegraphic system may not be unacceptable.

At the present time almost every important town in Great Britain, with the exception of Inverness in the far north, and Falmouth in the south-west, is furnished with means of telegraphic communication to other towns. As fast as any new railways, whether trunk or branch lines, are opened, so surely is the telegraph now laid down; insomuch that the length of telegraph is nearly coincident with the length of rail. The exceptions to this rule are so few as scarcely to disturb the simplicity of the rule itself. From Cornhill, from Charing Cross, from the Government offices, and from numerous other places in the metropolis, messages are every day being quickly flashed to Aberdeen in one direction, to Liverpool in another, to Dover in a third, to Southampton in a fourth, to Plymouth, to Milford Haven, to Holyhead—indeed, to almost all of our outports, and to nearly every inland town of any commercial pretensions. A system is everywhere acted on that the principal railway stations shall at the same time be telegraph stations, some of the wires being for public use, and the others for railway use. The charges have been gradually lowered, to the great advantage of all parties; and the messages now sent are of countless variety—the price of funds, the

state of the markets, orders to purchase, the arrival of ships, the receipt of important news, the Queen's speeches, the result of elections, the divisions on a debate, the running of a race, the progress of the Court while travelling, the state of the weather, the verdict in an important trial, the sending for a doctor, the detection of a thief or murderer, inquiries after health, announcements of illness or of death, inquiries after lost luggage—these are only some of the open or confidential communications intrusted to the copper wires. In most parts of England the wires, as from the commencement of the system in this country, are supported on poles at a height of several feet from the ground; but in a few cases, such as along the old mail-coach road from London to Dover, a subterranean arrangement has been adopted: the wires being encased in a wooden trough, and deposited a foot or two beneath the surface of the ground.*

Next, in relation to the wires linking Great Britain with other countries. Here the submarine principle has been brought very remarkably into operation. Beginning at the north, and working half round the island, we first meet with the *Portpatrick and Carrickfergus* cable (24 miles) dipping between the North Channel of the Irish Sea, and connecting Scotland with Ireland. At one end it joins two land-telegraphs, the forerunners of railways possibly to be constructed hereafter: one from Portpatrick through Stranraer to Ayr and the centre of Scotland, the other through Stranraer to Dumfries and the general net-work of British lines. At the other end the cable is connected with wires running along the Irish railways. Without any difficulty a message is sent from London to Ireland *via* Dumfries without regard to circuitousness of route; for the electric current reckes little of distance. Next comes the *Holyhead and Dublin* cable (64 miles), joined at one end to the Welsh and English lines of telegraph, at the other end to the Irish lines. In the south is the *Hants and Isle of Wight* cable, not very important commercially, but establishing electric communication with Her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne; it is connected at Hurst Castle with a land-wire running through Lymington to the Brockenhurst station, and at the other end with a land-wire passing through Yarmouth to Osborne. Farther east is the *Dover and Calais* cable (22 miles), connected at the two ends with the systems of telegraphs belonging to England and France respectively. Another is the *Dover and Ostend* cable, connecting England with the Belgian and European wires generally. Lastly, there is the *Orfordness and Hague* cable, joined at one end to a land-wire running to the Ipswich station, and connected at the other with the Dutch telegraphs. All these cables are thicker than that intended for the Atlantic, presently

* A judicial investigation, just concluded, has brought to light the fact that the electric telegraph, in proportion to its wonderful efficacy, requires caution and intelligence in its management, else it may increase rather than diminish the chances of accidents during railway travelling. A cattle train broke down on a Welsh railway, midway between two stations. The telegraph clerks at those stations, when informed of the disaster, opened communications with a view of determining what should be done with three or four other trains shortly expected. In consequence either of a confusion in the apparatus, or of unskillfulness in the workers, the men could not understand each other's messages; they misinterpreted instructions; a *down* train was allowed to go upon the *up* line; a collision with an *up*-train occurred; and the result was very fatal to the passengers.

to be described; and all have had occasional mishaps; but taking them collectively, they afford a remarkably complete series of channels through which messages may be exchanged between Great Britain and all the neighbouring countries. The salt-water, the storm-tossed ocean, have been pretty nearly conquered by the ingenious men engaged in these operations; and now the English public hear with as little surprise of messages or *telegrams* (to use a new word concerning which Greek scholars have been carrying on a fierce battle) brought under water as if brought on dry land.

Directing attention next to the continent of Europe, we find telegraphic wires ramifying in all directions. Nations were never more struck with the wonders of the electric telegraph than on the occasion of the death of the Czar Nicholas in 1855. On the 2nd of March the Earl of Clarendon announced in the House of Lords that the Czar had died at St. Petersburg *at one o'clock on that same day*. Two distinct messages had been received, one *viâ* Berlin and the Hague, the other *viâ* Berlin and Ostend, both communicating a message telegraphed to Berlin from St. Petersburg, and all in four hours after the actual death. Not only have the dreary wastes of Russia been brought within the civilizing influence of the bit of copper wire, but lines in all directions have been laid, with or without regard to railways. Nearly all the chief cities in Europe are now linked together. Circuitous as is the route from London to Trieste, going through Belgium, Prussia, several minor German states, Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and Istria, the connection is nevertheless complete; and telegrams are twice a-month transmitted to us relating to Indian affairs, brought to Trieste from Alexandria. Italy, in railways and in telegraphs, is in arrear of Austria; and Spain is lower on the list than Italy. Turkey, to the great astonishment of many of the Osmanlis, has been made a sharer in the fast-going, high-pressure operations of the age: she possesses an electric telegraph, extending from the Austrian frontier to Constantinople; and messages can now be flashed from London to the seat of the Ottoman empire. During the Russo-Turkish war, an electric cable 300 miles in length was sunk in the Black Sea from Varna in Bulgaria to Kamiesch in the Crimea, there to be available to the allied generals engaged in the operations around Sebastopol: it was one of the many contributions of peaceful industry to dread war. The Czar Alexander and the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, now that hostilities have ceased between them, might, if so disposed, exchange friendly telegrams; for there is an uninterrupted copper wire extending all the way from the capital of the one to that of the other, passing in its route through Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna. Nay, if business or pleasure suggested it, a dozen emperors and kings, seated in a dozen capitals, might exchange greetings all in one day, or perhaps in an hour or two, and might make a score of petty princes sharers in the achievement.

We pass now to the projects for traversing the Mediterranean by telegraph. The two islands of Corsica and Sardinia, belonging to two energetic sovereigns, have been connected by telegraph with the French and Sardinian continental dominions: land-wires on the

islands themselves, and submerged cables from Sardinia to Corsica and from Corsica to France. This being done, the grand question arose—how to span the broad Mediterranean, so as to connect Europe with regions far beyond. Glancing at a map, we see that the southern end of Sardinia makes a tolerably near approach to the northern coast of Africa, at a point in the pachalic of Tunis. We also see that Sicily, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Candia, form spots of dry land which might be used as resting places for separate lengths of submarine cable, should commercial and other reasons justify the adoption of such plans. A Company, aided by the Sardinian Government, has been formed for laying down a submarine cable on the first of these two routes; but up to the present time the operations for submersion have been frustrated by disasters, owing, as many engineers think, to the employment of too heavy a cable. Mr. Brett has described the process adopted. He had only three men on board the vessel brave and trusty enough to be stationed at the breaks; and he proceeds to add:—"I placed these men at the breaks, and they timed the revolution of the drum by a minute-watch. It was arranged that the speed of the vessel should never be less than three miles an hour. It was an anxious moment when at midnight we were about to enter the great depths. The changing of the continuation of the cable from the fore to the midship, thence to the upper hold, and finally the removal of the mid-deck to enable the coil to come up from the lower deck, were operations involving much labour; yet we dared not stop, lest the perpendicular strain on the cable should be fatal." A breakage was the result, immediately after a violent plunge of the vessel. Two failures in laying down this Sardinian and African telegraph suggested various improvements in the mechanical appliances, and preparations were made for a third attempt in September, 1857. In the former instances the voyage had been begun from the Sardinian shore, but in this instance a commencement was made at the African end of the route—a straight line distance of about 140 miles. All went well until the ship reached within twenty miles of the southern end of Sardinia, when the coil of cable was found to be nearly exhausted; a new piece was spliced on, and the voyage re-commenced, but at two miles from the shore the cable snapped, in 40 fathoms water, leaving to some subsequent period the irksome task of fishing it up from its watery bed, preparatory to a fourth attempt at re-laying.* Meanwhile, taught by the failures of a heavy cable, engineers and electricians had been constructing another, of much lighter structure, to lay down in another part of the Mediterranean. From Sardinia to Malta, and from Malta to Corfu, it is found that the water is of much less depth than in the line of route from Sardinia to Africa; and as these islands lie in the way towards the Levant and Egypt, an enterprise was commenced to connect the various islands by a chain of telegraphic links. While this page is being written, news arrives in England that 900 miles of telegraphic cable have been prepared; that the thickness of this cable is only five-eighths of an

* Since the above was written, the newspapers announce the success of this fourth attempt.

inch, equal to that of the Atlantic cable (presently to be described in full); that 450 miles of this are intended to be laid down between Sardinia and Malta (350 in a straight line, and 100 for "slack"); that an equal length is intended for the space between Malta and Corfu; and that the ship 'Blazer,' laden with the cable, had commenced the voyage. Should this enterprise be successful, there is a project on the part of the Austrian Government to extend their land-telegraph from Trieste to Ragusa, to lay down a submarine cable from Ragusa to Corfu, there to join the line just described, and thence to extend it to Alexandria, with or without stopping at any intermediate island. The Mediterranean cables, actual or proposed, may thus be classed in four groups: from Spezzia in the Genoese State to Cagliari in Sardinia, promoted and supported by the Sardinian Government; from Cagliari to Africa, by the French Government; from Cagliari to Malta and Corfu, by the English Government; and from Trieste to Corfu and Alexandria, by the Austrian Government.

Next, a few words must be said concerning the rival projects for connecting Asia with Europe by telegraph. Supposing all the attempts in the Mediterranean to succeed (and succeed they probably will after a time), there will be one terminus of electro-communication on the north coast of Africa, another at Corfu, and a third at Constantinople; and the question then arises—how best to apply the system to Asia. Two projects have been competing for public favour during the autumnal months of 1857—the *Red Sea* and the *Euphrates* routes. The first of these comprises a submerged cable along the Red Sea, to be connected at Aden either with a land-wire or a submarine cable to India; while the other starts from Syria or from Asia Minor, and follows the valley of the Euphrates through Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, thence to be prolonged, whenever convenient, to India. The promoters of the Red Sea telegraph advocate its merits somewhat in the following way. There would be a land line of 240 miles from Alexandria to Suez; and then a submerged cable of 4,200 miles from Suez to Kurrachee in India in two lengths, joined at Aden as a resting point. Between Suez and Aden there would be three resting points on land, at Cosseir, Juddah, and Camaran; while there would be three others between Aden and Kurrachee, at Ras Shurmah, the Kooria Moorla Islands (now a British possession), and Ras el Had, in the Imaum of Muscat's territory. The promoters say that 700,000*l.* in money, and one year in time, would complete this great enterprise; but that if the Indian Ocean section, from Aden to Kurrachee, were suspended for the present, and the Red Sea portion only attended to, 300,000*l.* in money, and eight months of time, would suffice to establish a telegraph from Alexandria to Aden. The promoters urge that they have obtained the necessary firmans from the Turkish and Egyptian Governments; that a cable plunged into the sea is freed from the difficulties of territorial politics; that plans are already made by other parties to connect Alexandria with Europe by a cable from Austrian and Sardinian ports; and that, even should those projects fail, the Red Sea Telegraph Company would

undertake to lay down a cable of 800 miles from Alexandria to Constantinople—in either case ensuring complete telegraphic communication from London to India. On the other hand, the Euphrates Company propose a land-wire of 1,200 miles, starting from Constantinople, stretching south-eastward across Asia Minor, and thence to the Euphrates, or to Bagdad on the Tigris; then a river-cable to the Persian Gulf, and lastly, a submarine cable to Kurrachee at the mouth of the Indus—the two cables together being about 1,600 miles, or 2,800 miles of electric line from Constantinople to Kurrachee. The estimated cost is 400,000*l.*, and the time of completion six or eight months. The Turkish Government, so far as diplomacy has revealed itself, appears to favour the Red Sea route, while the English Government view rather more favourably the Euphrates route. Each company praises its own scheme, and points out difficulties in the way of the opposition route; each asks for a Government guarantee of 6 per cent. on the whole of the cost, as an indispensable requisite to the obtaining of shareholders among the commercial world; but the battle has not yet been fully fought out.

Having thus noticed the various projects for establishing electro-telegraphic lines to India, we must now say a few words concerning what has been effected in India. In 1852 Dr. O'Shaughnessy, after a series of preliminary experiments, was empowered by the East India Company to establish a magnificent series of telegraphs in that country. During the remainder of that year, and the whole of 1853, he was employed in procuring from England the immense quantity of material employed, and all the working apparatus. He commenced the actual construction shortly before the end of the year just named, and on the 24th of March, 1854, he sent a message through 800 miles of wire from Calcutta to Agra. Proceeding energetically with his labours, Dr. O'Shaughnessy was able to announce that, on the 1st of February, 1855, only about fourteen months after his commencement, he had finished the whole trunk line from Calcutta through Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, to Attock on the Indus; a branch from Agra to Bombay; and another from Bombay to Madras—the whole extending to 3,050 miles, and including 41 offices or telegraph stations. During the remainder of the year 1855 the lines were extended from Attock to Peshawar on the Afghan frontier, from Rangoon to Meeaday on the Burmese frontier, and from Bangalore to Ootacamund—extending the total length to 4,000 miles. During 1856, and so much of 1857 as was uninterrupted by war, other lines were executed, raising the length to more than 5,000 miles. And this telegraph, it must be understood, is far superior in character to anything with which we are familiar in England. Throughout Central India the engineer was opposed by enormous difficulties; there was no metalled road; there were few bridges; the jungles are in many places deadly for at least half the year; and there was no police for the protection of the wires. More than seventy principal rivers have been crossed, some by cables, others by wires extended between masts; the Toon-buddra crossing was two miles wide, and that of the Soane more than three miles. Throughout three-fourths of the distance from

Calcutta to Madras the telegraph is more substantial than any known in Europe or America; for 174 miles the wire is borne on masonry pillars capped with granite; while for 332 miles it is supported on superb granite slabs, each 16 feet high. The whole expense has, nevertheless, been kept within 50*l.* per mile.

Viewing the state of telegraphy on the other side of the Atlantic, we come to that which almost baffles calculation. In the United States the railways have been ramified in all directions, but the telegraphic wires have far outstripped them in length. The Americans, having millions of acres that belong to no one, or that are of very slight value, set up their telegraphic poles and stretch their wires in spots where no such achievements are dreamed of in England. Across swamps, through forests, over rivers, across prairies, over mountains—nothing stops them; and as the engineers and companies care little about strength or symmetry, the telegraphs are set up with wonderful cheapness. Cheapness of telegraph leads to cheapness of telegram; and the Americans avail themselves much more than the English of this sort of silent converse.

The Old World and the New World have thus passed under our review, in reference to their electro-telegraphic achievements. And we come at length to that grand conception, the *Atlantic Telegraph*, which is worthy of close attention in its scientific and mechanical, in its geographical and commercial relations. Some would say that the Atlantic Telegraph is a failure, and is only calculated to render that kind of service which a history of failures has often rendered to science. But this is a mistake: every important element in the theory of its construction and application is, so far as hitherto tested, sound; the disaster which occasioned the present delay was purely mechanical, a matter of cogs and wheels, of 'grips' and 'paying out;' a difficulty believed to be quite within the power of a skilful engineer to surmount. The electric principles have been justified by the experiments made; and as the constructive and hydrographical data also remain intact, we may look forward with confidence to the completion of this grand enterprise in 1858.

We shall now proceed to describe the Atlantic telegraph under four points of view—viz., the researches into the action of the *electric current*, when passing under the surface of two or three thousand miles of water; the researches into the nature of the *ocean bed*, lying beneath the waters of the Atlantic; the *process of manufacture*, by which the electric cable was produced; and the *method of submersion* adopted down to the moment of the accident.

The experience of other Telegraph Companies had amply shown that a message can be sent by an electric current through water to a distance of more than a hundred miles, and overland to a distance of many hundred; but it remained to be proved—and without some evidence in proof, so costly an enterprise could hardly have been justified—whether two or three thousand miles of sea-water would offer an insuperable obstacle. Professor Morse, of New York, so long back as 1843, expressed undoubted confidence in the favourable answer that would be given to this question: he felt assured that the electric current, transmitted through a wire properly insulated,

would vanquish the obstructive power of the whole breadth of the Atlantic. It was not, however, until 1854 that the project took a commercial form. The Colonial Legislature of Newfoundland granted certain privileges to a company incorporated for establishing an electric telegraph from that island to Ireland; and the same company afterwards obtained powers more or less analogous in relation to the other North American Colonies and to the State of Maine. Professor Morse being appointed electrician to the Company, he laid down 13 miles of submarine cable in the Straits of Northumberland, and 85 miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence—thus connecting all the British American Colonies with the United States by an electric line. Before that period, England had been connected with Ireland on the one side, and with the continent of Europe on the other, by telegraphic cables; and there then was wanted only a line from Ireland to Newfoundland to bring the whole of Europe into near neighbourhood (as measured by *time*) with the whole of America.

The proposed distance being not far short of 2,000 miles, it was obvious that experiments ought to be made, to determine the force and action of an electric current through so great a length of water, before incurring the expense of constructing a cable. Accordingly Mr. Wildman Waterhouse and Mr. Charles Bright, the one as electrician and the other as engineer to the Company, were employed to make a searching series of experiments on these important points. In the ordinary wires by the side of a railway, the electric current travels on with the speed of lightning, uninterrupted by the surrounding air; but when a wire is encased in gutta-percha or any similar covering, for submersion in the sea, new forces come into play. The electric excitement of the wire acts, by induction, through the envelope, upon the particles of water in contact with that envelope, and calls up an electric force of an opposite kind. There are two forces, in fact, pulling against each other, through the gutta-percha as a neutral medium; and to that extent the power of the current in the inclosed wire is weakened. A submarine cable, when in the water, is virtually a *lengthened-out Leyden jar*; it transmits signals while being charged and discharged, instead of merely allowing a stream to flow evenly along it; it is a *bottle* for holding electricity, rather than a *pipe* for carrying it; and this has to be filled for every time of using. Every transmission is the result of a conquest effected by the electricity in the wire over the opposite electricity in the film of water immediately surrounding the cable; and this conquest only takes place when a sufficient quantity of power has been driven into the wire. The same thing takes place whether the gutta-percha sheath be surrounded by twisted metallic wire or not, for metal as well as water is a conductor of electricity. The inductive action of electricity has long been known, but its relation to the electric telegraph has only recently been duly appreciated. So long as the wires are suspended in the air, the passage of the impulse or current through it is nearly as rapid as lightning; but it is now known that when the wire is carried underground or through the water, the speed becomes quite measurable, say a thousand miles in a second, instead

of two hundred thousand, owing to the retardation produced by induced or retrograde currents. It is also found that the energy of the current and the quality of the wire affect the speed. Until recently it was supposed that the wire acts only as a *conductor* of electricity, and that a long wire must produce a weaker effect than a short one on account of the consequent attenuation of the electrical influence; but it is now known, that when a telegraphic cable is either subterranean or submarine, it acts as a *reservoir* as well as a conductor, and that, as a long wire thus becomes a larger reservoir than a short one, its large electrical supply produces a stronger effect.

With this knowledge as a basis, Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitehouse proceeded to experiment upon 166 miles of telegraphic cable at Greenwich, containing three wires so connected that they might be made to form a continuous channel 498 miles long. Instruments of a very delicate nature were contrived to indicate and measure the forces employed and the results produced. These instruments comprised a set of small relay voltaic-batteries, a bar-magnet surrounded by a coil of fine wire, a drum or cylinder rotated by clock-work, types of steel for pressing or printing on slips of chemical paper unwound from this drum, time-measuring machines of exquisite delicacy, and a magneto-electrometer of entirely novel construction to measure the force of moving currents. By degrees, as other portions of cable were finished, the experimenters found themselves able to test a length of 1,146 miles at one time. After an elaborate series of researches, unnecessary to be detailed in a work like the present, these three facts were determined:—that retardation of movement in consequence of increased distance does not occur to such a degree as would seriously effect the success of a cable long enough to reach from Ireland to America; that increased dimensions of the cable, so far as concerns velocity of movement, is not only not needed, but would be an obstacle rather than an advantage; and, third, that by employing the induced magneto-electric current, and reversing the quality of the electricity transmitted at each signal, a sufficient velocity and facility of work might be secured to answer all the purposes of a cable of that length. As a further experiment, a number of scientific men met at the offices of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, in Old Broad-street, on the 9th of October, 1856, to witness the working of 2,000 miles of subterranean and submarine telegraphic wires—wires that ramified through England and Ireland, and under the waters of the Irish Sea, in an extraordinary way, and that had been specially connected for this particular experiment. When the apparatus was set to work, signals were sent throughout the distance of 2,000 miles: 250 distinct signals being transmitted and *printed*, or recorded, in one minute. The result was so unequivocal that Professor Morse, who was one of those present, wrote concerning it, ‘There can be no question but that, with a cable containing a single conducting wire, of a size not exceeding that through which we worked, and with equal insulation, it would be easy to telegraph from Ireland to Newfoundland at the speed of at least eight or ten words per

minute. Take it at ten words in the minute, and allowing ten words for name and address, we can safely calculate upon the transmission of a twenty words' message in three minutes; twenty such messages in the hour; four hundred and eighty in the twenty-four hours; or fourteen thousand four hundred words per day. Such are the capabilities of a single wire-cable, fairly and moderately computed. It is, however, evident to me, that by improvements in the arrangement of the signals themselves, aided by the adoption of a code or system constructed upon the principles of the best nautical code, as suggested by Mr. Whitehouse, we may at least double the speed in the transmission of all messages. In one word, the doubts are resolved; the difficulties are overcome; success is within our reach; and the great feat of the century must shortly be accomplished.'

While these investigations were in progress, gradually developing the singular and beautiful laws which govern the transmission of an electric impulse along a submerged coated wire, another equally important was being made concerning the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. If an electric cable two thousand miles long be immersed in the Atlantic, should it lie along the bottom? If so, how deep is the bottom below the surface of the water? If the depth be irregular, what are its maximum and minimum values? Are there jutting rocks and sharp precipices at the bottom that would sever the cable? Could the lowering of the cable to profound depths be safely effected? All these problems required solution before a Transatlantic Electric Telegraph could prudently be ventured on.

Lieut. Maury and Lieut. Berryman, of the United States Navy, had long been engaged in accumulating facts regarding the soundings and currents of the Atlantic; and those facts became at once valuable. Until recent years, great difficulty had been experienced in obtaining reliable deep soundings in the ocean, so many were the probable sources of error. One contrivance to remedy this has been, to let down a common cannon ball by a length of light common twine, marked off into fathoms, until the ball ceases to unroll the twine off a reel left free to revolve: the theory being, that as the ball is heavy and the twine light, the unrolling will cease as soon as the ball reaches the bottom. With this contrivance, vast depths of 34,000, 39,000, and 46,000 feet have been plumbed. It is proved, however, that currents are apt to bulge the twine out of its vertical direction, and thereby make the apparent greater than the true depth. To remove this evil, Mr. Brook, of the U. S. Navy, contrived a new arrangement, in which the cannon ball is disconnected from the twine on touching the bottom, and a light iron rod alone left attached, to be drawn up with a specimen of the soil adhering to it in a cavity prepared at its lower end. The practice in using this deep-sea sounding apparatus is to fasten it to a very strong though slender line, weighing only 600 fathoms per pound. The cast of the ball is made from a boat, kept from drifting by oars; the descent is timed, fathom by fathom, so that the influence of cross currents may be allowed for, by comparing the actual with the calculated rate of descent. Currents necessarily sweep the twine out at an uniform rate, while the cannon ball, as necessarily, on account of increasing

friction, drags it out at a diminishing rate, accurately known from previous observations; and thus the motion due to the current is measurable separately from that due to the descent of the ball. By these and other deep-sea sounding contrivances, not only have depths of nearly 50,000 feet—equal to thrice the vertical height of Mont Blanc—been plumbed; but shells and small portions of soil have been brought from depths of 10,000 feet or more, thereby affording means for determining the nature of the sedimentary deposits at those particular parts of the bed of the ocean.

One principal fact brought to light by these soundings is, that no part of the North Atlantic has resisted the plumb of a 25,000 feet line; no depths have been met with, so far as tried, greater than this. The basin of the Atlantic is a trough between the Old and New Continents, stretching north and south; and the deepest part of this trough is at least nine miles below the level of the highest peak of the Andes. The bottom is mostly irregular; exhibiting when tested by the sounding-line, sharp peaks and crested ridges, fully equalling in boldness any range of mountains on the earth's surface. If a cable, 3,000 miles long, were sunk in a straight line from Ireland to New York, and lowered quietly to the bed of the ocean, it would hang in some places upon lofty-pointed submarine peaks, in others it would bend up and down in zig-zag depths, and in others it would be precipitated over perpendicular walls thousands of feet deep—for such are the diversities in the mysterious bed of the ocean. On such a line of route, the cable would be in imminent danger of severance by its own partially-unsustained weight, and by the sharp jagged edges it would encounter. Further south, the Azores form a cluster 1,500 miles from Ireland, and 2,000 miles from the United States coast; and a plan had been suggested of laying two submarine telegraphs, of these lengths respectively, connected by a land telegraph at those islands. But there would be three obstacles to the adoption of this plan:—the shores of the Azores are far too rugged and jagged; the islands are subject to volcanic action that would disturb the electric transmissions; and the route from thence to the United States passes over the very deepest part of the Atlantic.

So far, then, a submerged cable would be placed in great peril, owing either to the vast depth, or to the jagged submarine peaks. But a most happy chance (if chance be a permissible word) has afforded an escape from the dilemma. Nature has lent her aid just where it is most needed. Although there are terrible depths and sharp hidden rocks on the route between the United States and Ireland, and on that between the United States and the Azores, it is found that in an almost direct east and west line from Newfoundland to Ireland there is a *submarine plateau or table-land*, on which the cable may rest. This plateau, extending the greater part of the distance from Cape Race on one island to Cape Clear on the other, and about 400 miles wide, appears to be nowhere deeper than 12,000 feet, so far as it has been tested. It inclines gently from either coast, reaching its greatest depression in mid-ocean. The actual distance between the two capes is not more than 1,650 miles; and

the whole of this, so far as is at present known, is favoured by the presence of the plateau. The surface of this table-land is found to be covered with a soft sandy layer, or rather a layer of shelly fragments as fine as sand, once the dwelling-places of countless millions of living creatures.

The importance of this discovery can hardly be overrated. From the south-west of Ireland to the south-east of Newfoundland, as we may see on consulting a map, a straight line deviates very little from east and west, and is nearly in the path to the northern cities of the United States. Lines of telegraph can easily be made, and indeed have by this time been made, across Newfoundland and Breton Island, across the portions of sea that separate those islands from New Brunswick, and through the province just named, to a junction with the United States wires in Maine. Even if there were no plateau at all, this route would be the shortest and most convenient; but the existence of the plateau renders it doubly valuable. Lieut. Maury happily gave the name of the *Telegraph Plateau* to this submarine table-land; and in his Report on the subject to the United States Government he said, 'The only practicable route for a submarine telegraph between the United States and England appears to be, along the plateau of the Atlantic, whereon it is proposed to lay the wire.' At a later period, the United States Government sent out Lieut. Berryman, and the British Government Commander Dayman, to test the accuracy of Maury's soundings and inferences; with a very satisfactory result.

The properties and requirements of an electric current having been satisfactorily determined, in relation to submerged coated wires two or three thousand miles in length; and the existence of a most favourable conformation in the bed of the ocean having been discovered in the line of route most suitable for a Transatlantic telegraph, matters were ripe for commercial men to embark in the enterprise. The Magnetic Telegraph Company of London, and the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, had instituted a vast number of scientific and practical researches; but it became necessary to establish a new Company for giving commercial efficiency to the various discoveries and inventions. Mr. Cyrus Field, vice-chairman of the Newfoundland Company, came to England in 1856; and the result of this visit was the formation of an 'Atlantic Telegraph Company,' with a capital of 350,000*l.*, in 350 shares of 1,000*l.* each. The services of Mr. Bright and Mr. Whitehouse, the patent rights which had before been secured by those two inventors, and the concessions and privileges belonging to the Newfoundland—all were secured by the new Company, on terms which were made the subjects of special agreement. The whole capital was speedily subscribed: the shares being purposely fixed at high individual value, that none but monied persons might hold them. As a means of securing the prompt payment of calls, negotiations were at once entered into with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, which resulted in an agreement that these Governments should each pay a certain sum yearly to the Company, for the use of the wires for sending Government messages, and should render

certain assistance in laying down the cable; the contract to continue for twenty-five years, but the yearly sum to be lessened as soon as the Company should begin to reap a six per cent. dividend. These commercial preliminaries being settled, the Company proceeded to enter into contracts for the manufacture of the apparatus.

And now arose an important matter to be settled—what should be the diameter and weight of the electric cable intended to be submerged in the Atlantic? If the submarine cables used elsewhere were to be adopted as a model, the bulk and weight would be quite unmanageable. The Calais and Dover cable, for instance, weighs 8 tons per mile; 1,700 miles, from Ireland to Newfoundland, would weigh about 14,000 tons; but to allow for lateral and vertical inequalities in the lay of the cable along the bed of the ocean, it is considered not safe to provide less than 2,500 miles; and this, at the same ratio, would weigh 20,000 tons. Not even the 'Great Eastern' could carry out such a cable, nor would any arrangement at present known insure a proper lowering of it into the ocean. In the first or unsuccessful attempt to lay down the Mediterranean cable, it was found to be a task of extreme difficulty and danger to manage the mechanical part of the operation, owing to the great weight of cable held in suspension, and the vast strength and grip of machinery required. A cable too heavy would be in danger of severance by its own weight during suspension before touching the ocean-bed; a cable too light would be at the mercy of the waves and currents, liable to be carried about in zigzag curves wholly beyond the power of the engineer to control or measure; and the problem is, therefore, to determine an intermediate weight that would avoid these two extremes. Electrically considered, the recent experiments have shown, that a small cable would be quite as efficient as a large one; and thus the question may be left for decision on mechanical considerations.

All these data led to a determination to employ a cable weighing little if any more than *one* ton per mile, in order that two ships might be able to take out the whole length of 2,500 miles; about 1,250 tons in each. But, although not bulky, it must be both strong and flexible—strong, to bear weight and strain; flexible, to wind round drums, and to conform to irregularities in the ocean-bed. After an immense number of experiments, a final form was resolved upon. The axis in the centre of the cable is formed, not of a single copper wire, but of a *strand* made up of seven fine copper wires, twisted together into a neat cord about one-sixteenth of an inch thick; six wires being twisted round one in the centre. This strand is coated with gutta percha, forming a small rope three-eighths of an inch thick; then with an envelope of hempen twine steeped in pitch and tar; and lastly with an external sheathing of eighteen iron wires twisted round the cable as a core, each wire being a strand of seven finer wires—making a hundred and twenty-six wires in all.

When this plan was determined on, contracts were made, and the manufacture at once commenced. The Gutta Percha Company undertook to make 2,500 miles of central wire, coated with gutta percha, at 40*l.* per mile; Messrs. Newall, of Birkenhead, engaged

to fashion half of this quantity into a complete cable for 62,000*l.*; and Messrs. Glass and Elliott, of East Greenwich, took a similar contract for the other half. The first work, of course, was to make the central strand of seven little wires. The central wire, quite straight, or without twist, was drawn off from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table; the drum revolved on a vertical axis, and had near its circumference six reels, each revolving on its own horizontal axis, and each filled with copper wire. It resulted from this arrangement, that as fast as the one central copper wire was drawn from its drum, all the other six wires entwined closely round it. This form was adopted in order that, should any one of the wires give way, the other six might still possess the necessary mechanical and electric efficacy. The strand was found to bear a stretch of twenty per cent. in its length, without giving way. It had been suspected by some electricians, that when the cable is subject to severe strain, the internal strand might become so attenuated as to lose some of its conducting power; but Mr. Whitehouse made experiments which seem to prove that no strain to which the strand is at all likely to be exposed will materially lessen the conducting power.

Next came the coating with gutta percha. The gum was first brought to a state of great purity by rasping, macerating in hot water, churning, washing in cold water, boiling, sifting, squeezing, and kneading. It was forced into a cylindrical form by pressure through a tube, and was then made to pass through another tube, *having the copper strand in its centre*, by which ingenious contrivance the copper became at once firmly imbedded in the heart of the gutta percha. The coated strand came out as a dull-looking brownish cord; this cord was coated a second and a third time, until a sufficient body of gutta percha had been applied to form an electric nonconductor around the copper conductor in the interior. The *core*, as it is now called, was three-eighths of an inch thick. The copper strand was thus converted into core in two-mile lengths. Fifty of these lengths were then immersed in the water of the Regent's Canal, adjacent to the Gutta Percha Works, and were carefully joined at their ends, so as to produce a core 100 miles long: the junction was effected by successive processes of scraping, overlapping, and brazing the metal, followed by a cementing with heated gutta percha. All this was for the purpose of testing only, the pieces being again separated for subsequent processes.

The two-mile lengths, more than a thousand in number, were carefully coiled on as many drums, and conveyed from the Gutta Percha Works to Greenwich or to Birkenhead, where the fabrication of the cable was to take place. The drums were mounted on axles, which revolved as fast as the core was needed to be given off. The core, while passing to the cable-making apparatus, was bound round tightly with hemp dipped in a hot composition, consisting chiefly of tar and pitch: the winding being effected by revolving bobbins, and the object being to provide a layer which should form a bed for the external coating of iron wire, and at the same time should shield the gutta percha from injury by pressure. As fast as one drumful was exhausted, another was attached to it, end to end, by the same

careful process of joining as that employed in the testing. The core, thus humped and joined, was drawn up through the centre of a horizontally-revolving table, provided at its circumference with eighteen bobbins, each filled with a strand of bright iron wire. These bobbins having a two-fold motion, round a horizontal axis and round an upright pivot, it followed as a consequence that the iron strand from each was carried forward to the centre of the table, and twisted round the core. Each strand was formed of seven smaller iron wires, equal in thickness to the copper wires of the central strand; and the outer strands being consequently, like the inner, about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Through this remarkable arrangement, the core became enveloped in a sheath composed of 7×18 , or a hundred and twenty-six iron wires. As the wire ascended from the table, the eighteen reels danced or revolved round, converting it into a cable—copper within, iron without, and gutta percha between the two. The employment of strands instead of plain wires was dictated by the greater strength and resistance of the former. The expectation of the engineers is, that as soon as the external iron begins to rust by the action of the sea, the process will be stopped by the formation of a natural concrete from the siliceous deposit which exists at the bottom of the ocean. The iron investment is intended rather to give weight to the core, and to preserve it from mechanical violence, than to shield the gutta percha from the action of the water. Each strand-spinning machine converted 98 miles of iron wire into 14 miles of strand every day; and there were so many of these machines at work at the two factories, that 2.058 miles of wire were daily twisted into 294 miles of strand. The coiling of these strands round the core proceeded at the rate of 30 miles per day. The entire length of wire, copper and iron, employed in the whole cable, amounted to the enormous quantity of 332,500 miles—enough to encircle the earth thirteen times! As fast as the cable was completed, it was drawn out through the wall of the factory, and made to pass through a cistern containing hot tar and pitch; after which it was coiled in broad pits in a yard. There were eight portions of cable being wrought at one time; four at Greenwich and four at Birkenhead, each about 300 miles long, all to be ultimately united into one cable. The cable weighed just within one ton per mile, and bore a direct strain of four or five tons without breaking. When immersed, its weight lessened to about two-thirds of a ton per mile. It is calculated that—as the greatest depth over which the ships will have to pass in depositing it in the Atlantic will not much exceed two miles—the strain, or breaking tendency, would be less than a ton-and-a-half, even if the cable hung vertically from the ship to the ocean-bed; while in the proposed mode of depositing or laying out, it would always be much less.

The attempted Submersion.—It was in January, 1857, that the manufacture of the cable commenced, and in July that it was completed—a wonderful example of the industrial resources of this country. All the wire-drawers in the United Kingdom taxed their energies to the utmost, to produce the three or four hundred thousand miles of wire; and the Gutta Percha Company had to make special

arrangements for their part of the undertaking. Meanwhile, preparations were being made for the submersion. The English and American Governments having, by agreement, undertaken to assist in laying down the cable, a remarkable flotilla was assembled on the British coasts. The English Government placed at the disposal of the Company the fine ship 'Agamemnon,' a 91-gun line-of-battle screw steamer, the same with which Admiral Lyons won so much admiration during the Black Sea operations of 1854-5; with others as tenders: while the United States Government sent over the 'Niagara,' a frigate of such an extraordinary character that, although only carrying 12 guns, she was one of the largest and strongest warships in the world; and with this was associated the 'Susquehanna.' The 'Agamemnon' took in the half-cable from Greenwich; the 'Niagara' the other half, from Birkenhead; and the flotilla proceeded towards the south-western coast of Ireland.

It was at first intended that the two ships, with the two halves of the cable, should steam out together into the mid-Atlantic; that the two ends should be joined; that their joined centre should be first lowered into the sea; and that the two ships should then separate—the one proceeding eastward to the Irish coast, the other westward to the Newfoundland coast, paying out the cable as they went. It was planned, that the central or joined portion should consist of about ten miles of cable of extra strength and thickness, to meet the higher amount of strain incident to this mode of commencing the submersion. There was also a provision for making ten miles of the Irish end and fifteen miles of the other end additionally strong—an inch-and-a-half thick, and weighing seven tons per mile—to obviate the risk of injuries from anchors and surface interference. This plan, however, underwent modification; reasons were adduced for thinking that the submersion would be more easily and surely effected by beginning at the Irish end, the ships sailing in company, and the 'Agamemnon' commencing to deliver its portion when the 'Niagara' had finished; the two portions being joined before finally dropping them into the sea.

All the plans having been arranged, various persons interested in the enterprise assembled at Valentia. The cables had been drawn on board the two magnificent steamers by steam power, and laid regularly in coils. The 'Agamemnon' having a very capacious hold amidships, 45 feet square by nearly 20 feet deep, the whole length of 1,250 miles of cable was wrought into one compact coil around a central core, forming a solid mass of metal and gutta percha, and perfectly free from entanglements of any kind. The 'Niagara,' however, was not so well fitted for its work; it had no central space large enough to receive its share of the cable in one coil; and, as a consequence, the ship was much cut up to find room in three places for three coils, making up the 1,250 miles altogether. Lieut. Maury, comparing an immense mass of 260,000 recorded observations on the state of the Atlantic at different seasons of the year, had found that the region above and near the Telegraphic plateau is most free from fogs in winter, most free from ice in August, most free from storms in June; and thus finding that there

is no one season possessing all the three requirements in the highest degree, he chose the best medium he could, and named the end of July, or the beginning of August, as the most propitious season for the ships to perform their cable-laying voyage.

On the 5th of August, 1857, operations commenced. There were present the 'Agamemnon,' 'Niagara,' 'Leopard,' 'Susquehanna,' 'Willing Mind,' and 'Advice,' six steamers intended to assist in various parts of the operations. The shore-end of the cable was taken on shore from the 'Niagara,' by a number of boats. And then took place a ceremonial inauguration of the enterprise: the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland receiving the extreme end of the cable, and drawing it into a tent where electrical batteries had been placed, on the beach of Valentia Harbour. The connexion with the land telegraphs of Ireland was left to be subsequently made. After a round of speeches and congratulations, during which the Lord-Lieutenant expressed a hope, that they were that day engaged in marrying the Old World with the New, the assembly dispersed: the visitors went one way, to return to Killarney; and the practical men went the other, to accompany the ships out to sea, paying out the cable as they went. The cable, as it was drawn up from the hold of the ship, swept round a central block or core, and reached the open space above decks; it was there wound round grooved sheaths, geared together by cogs, and planted firmly on girders. From the sheaves the cable ascended, and passed over a fifth grooved sheave standing out upon rigid arms over the stern; from this it plunged into the sea, dragged out, as the vessel moved away, by its own weight, and by the hold which it acquired upon the bottom of the sea. The mechanism for regulating the speed of the paying-out was too technical to be described here; it comprised grooved drums, friction rollers, blocks, screws, cranks, breaks, and grips of complicated arrangement; while subsidiary plans were organised for testing the speed of the vessel, the rapidity of the paying out, the strain upon the cable, and the continuity of the electric current.

The engineer was doomed, however, to a mortifying disappointment. A slight accident happened to the cable on the 6th, but this was repaired, and the ships proceeded. By the morning of the 10th they had got out 200 miles to sea, and the cable conveyed messages to and from the land and the ships with the utmost facility: the persons on shore following the history of the voyage hour by hour. On the 11th, however, the engineer found that 335 nautical miles, or 380 statute miles, of cable had been submerged; and, knowing that that was far too much in proportion to the straight line distance, he concluded that there was too much 'slack' or zigzag in the cable's course. A modification in the grip of the machinery was therefore made; and this modification appears to have been unskilfully attended to by one of the subordinates. The cable was stretched too tightly; it snapped, and went to the bottom, at a depth of *twelve thousand feet*, equal to forty times the height of St. Paul's! And thus ended, for 1857, the adventure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The progress had been as follows:—40 miles by noon on the 8th; 85 miles by midnight; 136 miles by noon on the 9th; 189 miles by

midnight; and 255 miles by noon on the 10th—this length of cable being used in a straight line distance of something over 200 miles.

The solace under this misfortune is, that the accident does not presage any fatal error in the principle adopted. It is believed that the experience gained will suggest a remedy. Mr. Bright, the engineer, in his Report to the Directors of the Company, said:—‘I do not perceive in our present position any reason for discouragement; but I have, on the contrary, a greater confidence than ever in the undertaking. It has been proved beyond a doubt that no obstacle exists to prevent our ultimate success; and I see clearly how every difficulty which has presented itself in this voyage can be effectually dealt with in the next. The cable has been laid at the expected rate in the great depths; its electrical working through the entire length has been most satisfactorily accomplished; while the portion laid actually improved in efficiency from being submerged, from the low temperature of the water, and the close compression of the texture of the gutta percha: the structure of the cable has answered every expectation that I had formed of it; and if it were now necessary to construct another line, I should not recommend any alteration from the present cable.’

Let us hope that the year 1858 will witness the completion of two enterprises, each the grandest in its particular class—the ‘Great Eastern,’ and the Atlantic Telegraph, and each subject to failure in 1857. Indeed, we may add a third to the series, the greatest bell in Britain, which alike waits for the repairs in 1858 of a disaster occurring in 1857.

V. INQUIRY INTO THE PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

UNTIL very recently, the English notions about an English army might have been summed up in two short phrases—a thing to be proud of in time of war, and to grumble at in time of peace; but any expression of public opinion as to its state and management was held to be impertinent, and any legislative inquiry as an unparliamentary infringement upon the executive power. In this, as in everything else, the growing force of public opinion has won its way, stimulated, it must be owned, by the terrible and utterly unexpected disclosures of the Crimean war. During the progress of that war many important reforms were effected. Since the peace, those in authority have not been wanting in well-meant endeavours to improve the condition of the private and the non-commissioned officer; to demand a higher test of qualification in the subaltern; to make energy and professional knowledge qualities in the selection of the Staff. Upon such points the official administrators are not in opposition to public opinion. Upon one important point they are not in accordance with those who desire to see the army a more open profession, through the abolition of the system for the Purchase of Commissions, which has been recognised and “regulated” from the time of George I., though opposed by William III. The abuses of that system were, as most other abuses, more flagrant in the last century than the present. It is now a weaker instrument, or

no instrument at all, of political jobbery. We have before us an unpublished manuscript letter of Henry Conway—the subject of Burke's extravagant eulogy and of Junius's unjust abuse—who, when Secretary of State in 1765, writes thus to his brother, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland:—‘I wrote to you before on the sale of Mr. Johnston's commission; but having had another very pressing solicitation from Sir Richard Glynn, member for the City, and a man it imports us to oblige, I can't help adding a word farther. He has lately heard that, notwithstanding Captain Glynn's desire to purchase in the corps, and the major's repeated promises to treat with him, there is a treaty now privately going on with another captain. If it is sold at all, I do indeed think it would be an injustice to Captain Glynn, and such as might change the sentiments of his father, now much inclined to our support.’ Good old times! But in our day Secretaries of State and Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland have, we hope, something more important to correspond upon; and we may further hope, that the “sentiments” of members of Parliament are not determined upon such considerations. The Purchase System of Commissions is fairly administered. The real question is, whether it is good for the country that such a system should exist at all. We have been making one step in the right direction. We have begun to inquire into the matter; and a Blue Book has been issued by a Royal Commission. We propose to bestow a brief consideration upon the one point of the evidence taken before that Commission which interests the general public—that is, whether the very narrow gate by which the first stage of military command, and all the subsequent stages up to the rank of colonel, are reached, is favourable to the development of that national military spirit upon which our internal defence, and the safety of the dependencies of the British Crown, must in a great degree rest.

England is, we are often told, a non-military nation. If that means that the English people generally think the arts of peace the true business and glory of communities; and the arts of war, instruments whose very use is interdicted to Christian men as full of evil, except where it is the only means of preventing still greater evils—then certainly we are not a military nation. But if to be a military nation is to possess the courage and fortitude that can dare and endure all things; the freedom that laughs to scorn even the possibility of its reduction to servitude; skill in organising; the wealth which can arm, and clothe, and victual, and pay armies of any magnitude that can be practically made available—if these, glorified by the haloes that hang around our military history, reminding us of victories in every climate and age, and against almost every sort of people, then indeed Englishmen may rest contented under any imputations on her non-military character, and reply—‘Well! let those who doubt—try us.’

But if there be no danger in the want of these military elements, there is sometimes danger in the fact that England will not think herself in danger: and it is so, we fear, just now. Never, perhaps, has our country had to pass through a severer ordeal than at present; and, whatever our hopes or convictions, no man can say when the

hour of safety and rest shall come. Is England sufficiently alive to her present dangers—sufficiently alive in meeting the coming difficulties? Compare the size of our regular army, and the additions making to it, with the demands of India alone—where the best authorities agree we shall require from 70,000 to 100,000 British soldiers for some years to come. We have sent 30,000, and have drained the country at home to do so. We are calling forth our militia by instalments of a few thousands at a time, having no military population to fall back upon in case of any sudden emergency, such as the conscription gives France, the landwehr gives Prussia, and the volunteers give the United States. During the harvest season the recruiting for the regular army went on so slowly that the authorities were ‘perplexed in the extreme.’ We are now assured that recruiting is going on much more successfully. In dealing with the recruiting system some slight improvements have been made. The bounty said to be given is given, we believe, more honestly than it was. In eloquent language divines, statesmen, and men of influence in the world, are daily urging people to flock to the standard. Alternate sarcasms and compliments are addressed to entire classes of men to give their aid in redressing the atrocious wrong done to our women and children on the plains of Hindustan. But it is, after all, obvious to any bystander that neither the number nor the quality of the recruits are such as worthily to represent the feeling and thought of the time, or to meet, as they should meet, future contingencies. Why is this? Why do not the large numbers of agricultural and town labourers give to the army young men not hanging loose upon society? Why do the middle classes stand so absolutely aloof? The ‘Report on the Purchase of Commissions’ furnishes an answer. An English soldier has not the same certainty of promotion as in other countries. An English soldier has not the same hope that energy, skill, and honesty will procure for him the rewards which these qualities generally command in any other occupation. In the army there is no place which the best men of the middle and labouring classes can take with self-respect, or with justice to their own future interests. Let us, then, learn from ‘The Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the System of Purchase and Sale of Commissions in the Army,’ what are the chief features of our army government.

A young gentleman, say of 18 or 19, smitten with the attractions of the uniform, and having a certain consciousness of its effect upon the fairer sex; or having arrived at that period of life when he must choose a profession, chooses one that promises to be the least irksome to him; or having patronage to advance him in a military career; or being ambitious, and inclined to try the chances of ‘a peerage or Westminster Abbey;’ or being fit for nothing else; or being in every habit and inspiration the man out of whom must come the true soldier—such a one applies to the Commander-in-Chief or his secretary for a commission. Inquiry is made as to his character and circumstances, and if that be satisfactory, the name is entered into a book. If he be rich, he asks for a commission with purchase. If he be comparatively poor, but having influence,

he solicits for the honour of serving her Majesty, without purchase. Should he be at once poor and destitute of powerful friends or special claims, he had better not trouble himself with the matter: there is not the slightest chance for him. There are but some eighty commissions granted annually (on the average of the years 1849 to 1853) in time of peace, without purchase; and it is obvious how many claimants there must be for them among the friends and connexions of the Government and the higher officers of the army. A certain number, also, out of such commissions are properly granted to students from Sandhurst.

Whether by purchase or not, the name once on the book, the candidate must go to Sandhurst to be examined. This ordeal is generally preceded by a special training—‘cramming’ as it is called—at a private preparatory establishment, the conductors of which know exactly what is expected from the aspirant, and take care to fit him to satisfy that expectation by the shortest possible routes. The examination at Sandhurst successfully passed, the candidate for purchase may be appointed to the first vacancy which occurs through the retirement of an officer who sells—a contingency that has seldom, we believe, long to be waited for. The candidate without purchase must pause until a vacancy occurs through death, and then has to take his chance often among a host of rivals. In this, the first of the buying and selling series of transactions which so peculiarly distinguish our army, the ‘regulation’ or Government price is never exceeded. (*Report*, p. xx.) No credit is given. ‘The commission,’ we are told, ‘is never gazetted until the required sum has been paid to the army agent.’ The Regulation price of the first step varies from 450*l.* for the ensigncy in a foot regiment to 1,260*l.* for a cornetcy in the Life-Guards.

Suppose two youths, one with—one without—purchase; the former rich, the latter poor; have obtained their ensigncies in a foot regiment, or their cornetcies in a regiment of cavalry. Will they now start fair, having an equal chance of promotion? Let us see. An officer dies, or some addition is made to the proper number of the officers, and there is a vacancy. The vacancy that most frequently occurs is through the retirement of some of the higher officers by the sale of their commissions. Every officer below has then the right to enter upon the vacated place, in the strict order of seniority—always provided—Shakspeare’s *if* was not more potent in meaning than this *provided*—provided he has the wherewithal to pay for it. Now the regulation price of commissions is a serious affair; but that price is a mere piece of military pleasantry—a fiction founded on no fact, and which laugh at all attempts, even those of Government, to keep it down. Mr. Charles Hammersley, an eminent army agent, told the Commissioners, that for the cavalry anything under double the regulation price is considered very reasonable.

The prospect which this ‘very reasonable’ price to a poor man, advanced from a subaltern position, or still advancing, is not very encouraging. For a lieutenancy in a foot regiment, the regulation price is 700*l.*; for a captaincy, 1,800*l.*; for a majority, 3,200*l.*; for a lieutenant-colonelcy, 4,500*l.* In the cavalry, much higher; in the

household troops higher still. The officer whose seniority would entitle him to the promotion, may be fitted in all respects to receive a superior command; but he has no thousands wherewith to purchase. Others next to him may be in the same position. But then comes a man whose one merit possibly is his wealth; and if he has not been guilty of any flagrant misconduct, or exhibited notorious incapacity, his is the vacant place. And this may, must go on; juniors with money passing over the heads of their seniors who have it not, till the latter lose all heart in the service, and become disappointed men. The Report also states, in the broadest way, that one of the two principles that regulate promotion is, that no officer however deserving shall be promoted without purchase over the heads of his seniors in the regiment, consequently the path is absolutely barred against the poor man, except when casualties occur through death—giving a general step upward. He has not even a chance arising from the fact that no officer below him may be able or willing to purchase; for in that case the vacancy is filled up from the half-pay list, or from some other regiment. The power to purchase ceases when the rank of lieutenant-colonel is reached. That is the point at which even the military conscience stops in its power of accommodating itself to social circumstances or influence.

What the practical effect of these arrangements is on the army itself, let the Commissioners tell us: ‘Under such regulations there is little inducement for officers to acquire proficiency in the science of war, or to study the military progress of other nations. An officer who performs his routine duties, and who keeps a sum of money available to purchase his promotion, as opportunities offer, may look forward with confidence to the attainment of high military rank; while the subaltern who has not the means to buy advancement, may serve during all the best years of his life in distant stations, and in deadly climates, yet he must be prepared to see his juniors put over him, for he will find that knowledge of military service, and attention to regimental duties, do not avail him.’ The Report states this result of the purchase system in a much more effective way than we can state it. But it is presented only as a summary of the evidence of those witnesses, military or civil, who desired the abolition of that system. The larger number of those examined recommended its continuance, chiefly upon the grounds of expediency; they said, that under that system the officers of our army had been distinguished for the possession of the qualities which distinguish the gentleman, of which courage is not the least. Some also said, that no other system would do in England; inferring, that if the commissions of the army were thrown open, there would be no due restraint of parliamentary and other patronage. No doubt what Mr. Secretary Conway wished to do under the purchase system, might be done to a far greater extent under the system without purchase. But when we know that the system does not prevail in the highest branches of the service, the Artillery and Engineers, why is it so strenuously held to be impracticable in the Line, the Cavalry, and the Household Troops?

There are anomalies with regard to the purchase and sale of com-

missions which this inquiry has brought to light. But we desire to regard this question from the non-professional point of view ; we wish to inquire if the army can be recruited from any other class than the lowest, whilst this system exists. We admit that if promotion from the ranks were universal to-morrow, there would be still difficulties. These arise out of the general habits of English society, and may be briefly noticed. In purchasing commissions, officers do not purchase that which will repay them a fair interest for the sunk capital represented by the amount of their pay : this is so far from being the case, that a larger annuity could often be purchased with the money paid for commissions than the pay amounts to. And what is this pay ? an ensign has just 95*l.* 16*s.* yearly, out of which he has to subscribe four guineas for the band, &c., leaving him 91*l.* to maintain himself with in a circle notorious for expensive habits of living, and in which he can scarcely hope to maintain a cordial and brotherly intercourse, such as the vocation and circumstances make so desirable, unless he falls in with the prevailing tone and customs. When a witness, a colonel, is asked if officers can be expected to live on their pay, he replies, 'No, I do not think that possible ;' and he adds, that he should not wish to see an officer join the service with less than 80*l.* a-year beyond his pay. That is the minimum of means for the poorest man. Consequently, no poor men can live as officers—even if they happen by any chance to get appointed.

In such a system as this, the Inquiry into which has only made officially known what was previously well understood, where is there any place for the young men of the middle classes—where, for the best men of the agricultural or artisan classes ? The last will, naturally, when the recruiting-sergeant is exercising all his rhetoric to induce them to step forth and accept unimaginable honour and wealth, ask, what is the fate of the good men who are in the ranks ? The Report enables us to answer this very clearly. One witness tells us that in the European regiments of the East India Company's service, a soldier who distinguishes himself in action is promoted to an *unattached* commission—a sort of honourable retirement, from which he may be—most likely will be—brought forth to be employed in peculiar services, as adjutant to irregular corps, &c., and after a few years he may even become a lieutenant or captain, attached, but there he must stop. The taint of the ranks is still on him, however excellent the man—he will *not* be promoted to the command of a regiment. Another witness tells us, in reference to the small number of commissions granted annually to non-commissioned officers in the army generally, that on account of the very low class from which our army is recruited, that number could not be easily increased. No doubt this is a difficulty, but it is one inherent in, and caused solely by, the system itself, which offers absolutely no inducements worthy a moment's consideration in the minds of prudent and poor men, to enter the ranks. A man has that low class to associate with ; has little or no prospect of rising from it to the rank of a commissioned officer ; and if he did accomplish that most difficult of feats, he cannot live by his pay. Is it wonderful, that under these circumstances, the 'low class' retains all its characteristics ?

But this witness's view is not supported by the views of others—and still more experienced men. Thus Sir D. Macdougall says, 'As to sergeant-majors, it is infamous sometimes how they are passed over. There was one in my corps, a very fine fellow physically and morally, that was in the garrison at Quebec, and it happened that there were two men in another regiment, one was a captain and the other was a lieutenant, one of whom had been a private and the other a drummer-boy at Waterloo, when this sergeant-major was a sergeant, and yet that poor fellow was allowed to remain a sergeant. I was disgusted with it, and when I got the command of the regiment, Lord Aylmer was then commanding at Quebec, I represented it to him; I told him that there was a town majorship vacant, and strongly recommended that sergeant; he saw it in the same light that I did, and the sergeant got it, and he became immediately the junior captain in the army, and the day after his name appeared in the Gazette I asked this man to dine with me at the mess, and on my life I never saw a more perfectly gentlemanly fellow than he was; and he was a man who was beloved and respected afterwards by all who knew him.' Other cases, equally satisfactory, have been mentioned, among them those of a general officer who sat recently in the House of Commons, and of another who held high rank during the whole of the Crimean war. Several officers of rank depose to the value of such men as adjutants, and to the influence they have over the soldiery from which they sprung. Yet the entire number of commissions granted to such men through the British army has not averaged in time of peace more than some twenty yearly, and those who are raised are almost invariably men who have served many years—working hard indeed—for their future little-to-be-coveted advancement. For when they get it, what is their position? They can scarcely by any possible economy live on their pay; they shrink instinctively from the society of their brother officers, fearing their origin is ever in remembrance. They may be married and have wives utterly unpresentable: one poor fellow's case was mentioned to the Commission especially pitiable in that respect. Or their wives may share their own sensitiveness and pride; and while losing one circle of friends and acquaintances, not obtain another. A defective education may be perpetually worrying them with a sense of deficiency. All things considered, we need not be surprised to find that it is not an uncommon case for a non-commissioned officer to refuse to rise when the chance is offered to him. We do not think that, when they do rise, they are otherwise than kindly welcomed, for the most part, by their brother officers. Our officers have the feelings of gentlemen, and that fact is the best security we can have that if all other difficulties be removed, they will make none. How weak an infusion of this element the army has hitherto had, may be best judged from the following Table:—

Promotions to men who have risen from the ranks.

1849	24	1852	19
1850	10	1853	21
1851	30	Total	104 in five years.

or say on the average twenty yearly. Of course war time makes such men too valuable to be treated with this neglect—they are often wanted then—accordingly we find in the years 1854 and 1855 the number so promoted were respectively 121 and 110.

It were idle to expatiate on the stimulating power of such rewards if they were made suitable to the receivers. Lord Panmure refers to a well-known fact, the great desire that exists among the non-commissioned officers to obtain the situation of quartermaster. That gives them good pay and honourable position, and is coveted accordingly.

The foregoing remarks will have prepared our readers for forming some judgment as to the remedies. These have been so thoroughly and wisely dealt with by Sir C. Trevelyan, that it becomes a duty to make his views as wisely known as possible. He advises, then, the entire abolition of the Purchase system, but in such a gradual manner that the expense would not be too onerous in any given time—that no one would be wronged—and the country be placed ultimately in a safer and more honourable position towards the army. The value of existing commissions exceeds seven millions. He advises increase of pay for the junior officers so that they may live on it. He strongly urges that a third or a fourth of all vacant commissions in every regiment shall be reserved for the non-commissioned officers of that regiment, if there be deserving men proposed. He would have an examination of them, not so severe in the scholastic sense as that for other officers, but one that would show they were thoroughly qualified in all essentials. For this examination the men to have ample means of preparing themselves educationally. With regard to those who do not enter through the ranks, he proposes that all candidates for first commissions shall be nominated by the commander-in-chief, and then compete at an examination, after a training of two years at a military college, at the expense of themselves or friends. The examination passed, the aspirant is to be entitled to enter the army, and to be promoted up to the rank of captain without further examination. The promotion up to the same rank to be by seniority for two-thirds of the number of officers, and by selection for the remainder, all having been well trained previously. Then to ensure high merit beyond this rank, captains and all inferior grades to be chosen strictly by selection, and to be subjected to a new examination, which would have greater reference than before to army as compared with regimental government. To aid the commander-in-chief in the all-important business of selection, Inspectors are proposed to be appointed, whose business it will be to learn the conduct and qualifications of all officers by actual personal inquiry. Retirement to be based on a mixed system of voluntary and compulsory action, so that we should at last be free from the danger of having old and worn-out men occupying important posts, and preventing the advancement of younger and more suitable persons. These, among many other important suggestions, show the nature of Sir Charles's proposal, and we can only emphatically express our belief that a scheme like this would give England at last an army administration worthy of that army itself. There is enthusiasm in

the following words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, but there is also sound sense.—‘In energy, intelligence, and high and honourable spirit, the British army leaves hardly anything to be desired, and when to this shall be added the professional instruction which distinguishes the great continental armies, we shall have every possible guarantee for our future safety and success. It is a mistake to suppose that if our army were remodelled on professional principles it would no longer furnish suitable occupation for young men who are heirs to considerable property. This object would be more completely attained than before. The army would be a school as well as a play-ground, and our young men of fortune would be the better all their lives for having been associated for a time with what would be really a liberal profession. Only the incompetent, who ought under any circumstances to be excluded, would fail to obtain admission, and many who now depend upon their money and connexions for advancement, would be stimulated to acquire the personal qualifications necessary for success. Our aristocratic families are so strongly impressed with the necessity of giving their sons the best possible education, and are regarded with such general favour and respect, that we need be under no alarm about their obtaining their full share in this as well as in every other competition. We should do them injustice if we doubted their success, and argued as if they stood in need of protection. Whatever raises the standard of education in a profession gives an advantage to the upper class. In the case supposed, more young men of that class would enter the army, because even in time of peace it would offer a suitable career to those who are disposed towards an active intellectual life. New and closer relations would be established with the upper, middle, and lower orders; our army would become even less of a military cast than at present, and it would be more closely incorporated with English society than ever.’

But without some more effective machinery than we have for recruiting the ranks of the regular army, we may doubt if the Purchase System were abolished upon some such rational plan as that proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, whether the youth of England, the bold active spirits who go to seek their fortunes in Australia and America, would become so enamoured of a military life that they would join the ranks in the hope of promotion. There must be a previous school where military habits must be learnt—the restraints and privations of the soldier’s life looked in the face. To some extent the Militia will form this school. That this force must be greatly extended no one can doubt, who appreciates the necessity of Britain becoming more and more a military nation. But, with few exceptions, it is not from the ranks of the militia that the sons of the farmers, of the small tradesmen, of the mechanics, decently educated, thoroughly English in their manly habits, proud of their country, will be found to join the regular army, even with the certainty that the best men will eventually be promoted. In the present circumstances of India and of Europe, resort ought to be had to that force which Napoleon from his camp at Boulogne might behold exercising on the Kentish coast—a force which he knew

would fight as well as conscripts. In 1804 there were 379,943 men under arms in Great Britain, in Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps. Their equipment cost 2,020,000*l.*; their annual cost was 570,000*l.* Of such volunteers of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race there are 2,000,000 embodied in the United States. A force of this character has been known as the best defence of England from the earliest times. It was marshalled by Elizabeth at the camp of Tilbury. It saved London when Skippon led his Roundheads to the fight at Brentford. He who reads history for false parallels may hold that train-bands and volunteers are good against an invader, but dangerous to internal tranquillity. Never was a fallacy so wrongly applied as at the present time. In no period in the annals of our country could arms be more safely put into the hands of the whole body of the people than at this day. With half-a-million of volunteers, that could be raised in a month amongst a population doubled since 1804, the land would be safe from assault. The old emulation in the use of the bow would revive in the use of the rifle. The incessant labours of industry would be relieved by duties that would be really sports. With the military spirit thus infused into the people would come a passion for heroic enterprises; and if England is to hold her own she must produce a more extended heroism. Out of such a force, the enterprising would seek the army as a profession, and gradually its ranks would be supplied by more men worthy to hold commissions—with spirit to pass through a time even of painful probation—and with the requisite qualifications of decent education and habits of propriety, to fit them for the best society of a well-ordered mess-table.

In looking at the important question of a Volunteer Force, it is necessary to bear in mind not only the increase of the population in half a century, but the nature of that increase.

In 1801, when the first official census was taken, England and Wales numbered 8,873,000 of their resident people, with 470,000 belonging to the army and navy, and afloat. The population of Great Britain was 10,578,000. Calculations founded upon parochial registers assume, that in 1700 England and Wales numbered a little above 5,000,000. During the eighteenth century this population had nearly doubled. In 1851 England and Wales numbered 17,927,000 people. The population had doubled in half a-century. In Great Britain, in 1803, there were 379,943 Yeomanry and Volunteers. In proportion to the population, even according to the Census of 1851 (to which a million and a-half may be added), a Volunteer Force of 759,886 men might now be raised with equal facility. Let us say 800,000 in 1858. It is a curious fact shown by the Census of 1851, that the town and country population is nearly equal. The population of towns was 10,556,000; of villages and detached country dwellings, 10,403,000. In raising a Volunteer Force we have therefore now the power of obtaining as many men amongst the rural population as amongst the whole population in 1803; but according to the rate of population we should now have a much larger proportion of men from the towns than in 1803. The 61 principal towns in England and Wales contained, in 1801,

2,163,698 inhabitants; in 1851, 6,254,251. The seven principal towns of Scotland, in 1801, contained 271,486; in 1851, 779,668. In a Volunteer Force at the present day we should, therefore, have to seek one-third of the whole number of men from 68 principal towns, instead of one-fourth as in 1803. The increase of population in a few of the largest towns still more affects the whole proportion; for example:—

	1801.	1851.
London	958,863	2,362,236
Manchester and Salford	94,786	401,326
Liverpool	82,295	375,955
Birmingham	70,670	232,841
Preston	12,174	69,584
Bradford	13,264	103,788
Merthyr Tydfil	10,127	63,080
Glasgow	77,058	329,007
Total.	1,318,237	3,937,817

We thus see that one-fifth of the whole population of Great Britain is to be found in eight large towns. This, according to the proportion of population, would give us 160,000 volunteers, or one-fifth of the whole number to be raised. In 1803 these towns would only have supplied one-eighth.

VI. A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CON- NEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

‘THE Companion to the Almanac for 1832’ contained an Article, prepared with much labour and research, under the above title. It became a compendious authority for the material facts of this portion of our history, and was copied into East Indian publications. During the interval of a quarter of a century between the original publication of that article and the present time, the most striking events and the most important changes have occurred. At this crisis every one is desirous of information on India, and it appears to us that instead of publishing only a continuation of the article of 1832, as we did in the ‘Companion for 1850,’ it would be more acceptable to repeat it, with a summary to 1857, upon the same plan. But in this repetition we have made various alterations, not of facts, but in the mode of presenting them, by introducing explanatory paragraphs, to mark the more memorable periods, and to call attention to the great events that have most materially influenced the progress and character of the British dominion in India.

Previous to the discovery of a passage to the East Indies round the southern point of Africa, the trade between India and Europe was carried on through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and then overland to the Mediterranean, where the goods were purchased by the merchants of Venice and other trading ports. Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese admiral, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope in

November 1497, and reached Calicut, on the south-western coast of Hindustan in 1498. In a subsequent voyage he founded, in 1502, at Cochin, on the same coast, the first European factory or trading establishment. The southern part of the peninsula was then governed by native princes, whilst Hindustan Proper, or north of the river Nerbudda, was under the sway of the Afghans; but, in 1525, Baber, a descendant from Tamerlane, invaded the country, and, in 1526, defeated the Afghans at Paniput, near Delhi, and established the Mogul Empire. Meantime, the Portuguese, extending their voyages, established factories at Bombay and other places on the west coast of Hindustan, and also on the east coast, in Bengal. The Dutch, English, and French followed the example of the Portuguese, and trading establishments were founded by them at various places. During this period, the government of Hindustan continued in the possession of the descendants of Baber, at Delhi and Agra.

At the time when the East India Company was founded, the Emperor of Hindustan, or Great Mogul, as he was called, was Akbar I., who died in 1605, and was succeeded by Jehanghir, who reigned till 1627. He was succeeded by Shah Jehan, who, after a prosperous reign, died in 1666. Shah Jehan was succeeded by Aurungzebe, who greatly extended the limits of the empire, but whose Mohammedan bigotry stimulating him to oppress the Hindoos, occasioned a series of civil wars, which exhausted the resources of the empire, and led to its decline and downfall. Aurungzebe died in 1707. The viceroys and other governors who ruled the various provinces under the titles of Subahdar, Nabob (or Nawab), Vizier, &c., were, in many instances, and at different periods, only nominally subject to the Emperor, and were, in fact, independent and despotic sovereigns of the territory under their sway.

1579.

Sir Francis Drake landed at Ternate (Molucca Islands), and traded with the king of the country. Landed subsequently in Java.

1589.

The Levant Company made a land expedition to India, by which much information was obtained.

1599.

A society of 101 adventurers petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a trading charter to India.

John Mildenhall sent on an embassy to the Mogul.

1600.

December 31. First charter granted for fifteen years to a company of adventurers, called 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.' Conducted by a chairman and twenty-four directors, to be chosen annually.

1601.

May 2. First English fleet sailed from Torbay to the East Indies; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at Bantam in Java, in both which places they left factors; returned to England in September, 1603.

1609.

Second charter granted to the East India Company, constituting them a corporate body, but reserving to Government the power of dissolving them on three years' notice.

1611.

January 11. A firman granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga.

1612.

The Company became a joint-stock company.

1613.

The English establish a factory at Firando in Japan.

1614.

The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, are defeated by the English on the Bombay coast; the English in consequence obtained a firman, granting them perpetual liberty of trading.

1617.

The Danes form a settlement at Tranquebar.

1618.

Disputes between the Dutch and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice Islands.

1619.

July 17. Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the pepper trade of Java, and in that of Pulicat; and to hold a third of the Molucca and Banda trade.

1622.

April 22. The English assist the Persians in expelling the Portuguese from Ormus, for which service various commercial privileges in the Persian Gulf were granted them.

1624.

The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.

1635.

Treaty with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese ports in India.

1641.

Fort St. George built at Madras on the Coromandel Coast.

1652.

The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skilful English surgeons, who performed important cures at the court of the Mogul.

1654.

Fort St. George (Madras) made a Presidency.

1655.

The trade to India thrown open for three years.

1657.

New charter granted for seven years, upon petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade.

1658.

The forts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat. Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras.

1661.

April 3. A new charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing the right of making peace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England.

1664.

French East India Company established.

Surat defended by the English against Sevajee, the Mahratta chieftain. New privileges granted to the Company by the Mogul in recompense.

1668.

The Island of Bombay, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the marriage portion of the Princess Catherine, granted to the East India Company, "in free and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*."

1673.

December 16. St. Helena granted by royal charter to the East India Company.

1687.

Bombay erected into a Regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establishments in India.

After several quarrels with the officers of Aurungzebe, vessels and troops arrive in the Ganges. English beaten, and forced to abandon Hoogly.

September. English permitted to return to Hoogly.

Pondicherry established by the French.

1689.

Tegnapatam purchased, and Fort St. David built.

1693.

Company's charter forfeited, in consequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all joint-stock companies.

October 1. New charter granted by the king.

1698.

September 3. A new Company incorporated by the name of 'The English Company.' The old Company, called 'The London Company,' ordered to cease trading in three years.

Calcutta purchased by the old Company as a Zemindary, and Fort William built.

1700.

The old Company obtained an Act, authorising them to trade under the charter of the new company.

1702.

July 22. Act for the union of the two Companies passed under the Great Seal. The factors of each Company to manage separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the companies should be finally and completely united.

The Mahratta power had been founded about 1660 by Sevajee, who contended for many years with Aurungzebe. At the time when Sevajee died in 1680, his sway was predominant throughout the southern part of the Peninsula of Hindustan. His immediate successors were checked by Aurungzebe, but afterwards the power of the Mahrattas was extended as that of the Mogul Emperors declined. From the death of Sambajee in 1689 till 1818 the Mahratta central government was at Poonah, under the Peishwa, or viceroy, the Mahratta Raja being held in custody in the fortress of Sattara. Aurungzebe was succeeded by Shah Alum I., who died by poison in 1712. Jehaunder Shah was dethroned and killed in the same year. Ferok Shere was assassinated in 1719. Two children reigned successively four months and three months, and died in 1719 and 1720. Mohammed Shah died in 1747. Meantime Jaffier Khan, subahdar or nabob of Bengal, became independent of the Mogul Emperors, and transferred the seat of his government from Dacca to Moorshe-dabad.

1707.

Calcutta, which had been hitherto subordinate to Madras, now made a separate Presidency.

1708.

Complete union effected between the two companies.

1711.

No person to be a director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the same time. (9 Anne, c. 7.)

1712.

Exclusive trade extended to Lady-Day, 1736. (10 Anne, c. 28.)

1713.

Jaffier Khan, subahdar of Bengal, is now become virtually independent of the Emperor.

1715.

July. A deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to solicit security from the oppression of the Mogul officers. A firman granted 6th January, 1717, exempting their trade from duties, and allowing them to possess land around their factories.

1717.

An East India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships despatched for India.

1720.

The Company authorized to borrow money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the Government, if not exceeding 5,000,000*l*.

1723.

August. A charter granted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostend Company, under which a successful trade was carried on, until political events induced the Emperor to annul the charter.

1730.

Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lady-Day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4 instead of 5 per cent. on loan to Government of 3,200,000*l*., and paid a premium of 200,000*l*.

1731.

Swedish India Company formed.

1739.

Invasion of India and massacre at Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia.

1744.

Exclusive privileges of the Company continued to 1783, in consideration of a loan to Government of 1,000,000*l*.

The contests between the French and English for power in Hindustan commenced about this time, and continued for a series of years, with alternations of success.

1746.

War being declared between England and France, a French fleet was despatched to attack Madras.

September 14. French fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Labourdonnais. Madras capitulated after a bombardment of five days. Treaty signed by Labourdonnais, who covenanted to restore the town on payment of a moderate ransom. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, violated the capitulation.

1747.

December 19. Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David.

1748.

English besiege Pondicherry without success.

1749.

August. Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. (1748.)

A deposed Raja of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territory of Devicottah. The English take Tanjore, but abandon the cause of the deposed Raja, on condition of receiving the territory from the reigning prince.

War in the Carnatic for the succession to the Nabobship of the province, occasioned by the death of the Subahdar of the Deccan. French and English engaged on different sides.

October. French received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

1751.

French party triumphant. The protégé of the English, Muhammed Ali, takes refuge in Trichinopoly, where he is besieged by the French and defended by the English.

Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) besieges Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, reduces it, and defends it with success against very superior forces.

1752-3.

Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.

1754.

August 2. Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. Dupleix superseded.

December 26. Treaty of peace signed at Pondicherry. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affairs of the native princes.

1755.

Severndroog and Bencoot, on the western coast, taken by Commodore James from Angria, a Mahratta pirate, who had disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.

1756.

February 11. Angria taken prisoner, and his piratical state destroyed, by the combined forces of the Mahrattas and English under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive.

June 18. Calcutta attacked by Suraja Dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal. The governor and other principal persons escape from the fort, and leave their countrymen to their fate. Calcutta taken by the Subahdar, and 146 persons put for security into prison (the Black Hole), where 123 perished from suffocation.

Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Balajee Bajee Rao, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, excluding the Dutch from the Mahratta dominions.

December 11. Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.

1757.

January 2. Calcutta retaken. January 11. Hoogly retaken.

February 3. The Subahdar of Bengal surrounds Calcutta, but on the 9th concludes a peace with the English, and permits them to fortify the place.

March 14. The English take possession of Chandernagore, a French settlement. The English determine to depose the Subahdar, and to put Meer Jaffier, an officer of high rank, in his place.

June 23. Battle of Plassy, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the Subahdar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power in India. Mir Jaffier is made Subahdar of Bengal.

War renewed in the Carnatic with various success. French take Vizagapatam, Chittapet, and other forts. English take Madura. Influence of M. Bussy very great in the Peninsula. He obtains from the Subahdar a grant of the Northern Circars.

1758.

April 28. A French fleet arrives at Fort St. David from Europe, under the command of Count de Lally.

April 29. An English fleet arrives. Undecisive action between the two fleets.

June 1. Lally takes Fort St. David, and razes the fortifications.

June 11. A commission arrives at Bengal from the Court of Directors, remodelling the whole government. A council of ten appointed, and four governors nominated, to preside each three months. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole body unanimously invite Clive to take the Government upon himself.

September. An expedition despatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out of the Circars.

October 4. Lally takes Arcot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recalled from the Deccan by Lally.

December 11. Lally commences the siege of Madras.

December 14. Black Town of Madras captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British fleet under Admiral Pococke (February 19, 1759), when Lally retires.

1759.

March 4. Offensive treaty with the Nabob of Surat against one of the

chiefs called the Siddees, who had seized the castle and fleet belonging to Surat. Both given up on the same day.

April 6. The English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the Deccan, by which that prince ceded much territory, and engaged to suffer no French settlement in his dominions. The French forts fall successively into the power of the English: November 9, Wandewash; December 10, Carangoly: February 9, 1760, Arcot falls; January 14, 1761, Pondicherry surrenders; and by the middle of April, the power of the French in the Peninsula was almost destroyed.

Mohammed Shah was succeeded on the throne of Delhi by Ahmed Shah, who was deposed in 1753. Alum Ghir II. was assassinated in 1759, and Shah Jehan II. was dethroned in 1760. He was succeeded by Shah Alum II., who attacked the English in Bengal, but was defeated, and surrendered unconditionally. The greater part of Hindustan was at this time in the possession of the Mahrattas, joined by other Hindoo states. Ahmud Shah Abdalli, an Afghan prince, incited by the vizier of Delhi, invaded Hindustan, and fought the battle of Paniput, January 7, 1761, in which the Mahrattas were defeated with great slaughter, and their power broken for several years.

1760.

February. Colonel Clive sails for England.

July. Mr. Vansittart succeeds Clive as Governor of Bengal. Mir Casim, son-in-law of Mir Jaffier, receives the power of the Subahdarship, Jaffier still retaining the title.

September 27. Treaty with Mir Casim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong are assigned to the Company.

Mir Jaffier resigns the Subahdarship.

1761.

January. Shah Alum II. defeated at Patna by Major Carnac. Treaty with Shah Alum. The Emperor to acknowledge Mir Casim as Subahdar, who engages to pay him 24 lacks of rupees per annum (240,000*l.*)

1763.

February 10. Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Pondicherry and the other forts which they possessed in 1749.

The Company's officers determine on war with the Subahdar.

June 25. Mr. Ellis surprised and took Patna; but while his soldiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subahdar's troops, and made prisoners. The Subahdar takes Cossimbazar.

July. English treat with Mir Jaffier, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempting them from internal duties.

August 2. Mir Casim, defeated, flies to Patna.

November 6. Patna taken. Mir Casim seeks protection from the Nabob of Oude.

1764.

October 23. Battle of Buxar, in which the Allies were defeated, the power of the Nabob of Oude was broken, and the Emperor thrown on the protection of the English. The Emperor established in possession of Allahabad. The English receive Ghazeepeer.

1765.

January. Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta. His son, Nujeeb ud Dowla, made Subahdar of Bengal. The military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own hands.

May 3. Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

May 19. Nabob of Oude (Suja ud Dowla) throws himself on the generosity of the English, who restore him to his dominions, except Corah and Allahabad, which are reserved to the Emperor.

August 12. Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewanee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

The grant of the Dewanee marks an important era in the history of the East India Company, constituting them masters of the largest and best part of Eastern Hindustan. After exercising this power seven years in the name of the Subahdar, they assumed the Dewanee in their own name in 1772.

1766.

May 8. Death of Nujeem ud Dowla, nominal Subahdar of Bengal. Succeeded by his brother, Syeff ud Dowla.

November 12. Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar or Nizam of the Deccan, by which the Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacs; the English to assist the Subahdar with troops. The Subahdar procures the aid of the English against Hyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Raja of Mysore, had raised himself to the throne about 1761.

1767.

January. Lord Clive sails for England. Mr. Verelst succeeds as Governor.

September. The English troops, who supposed themselves in alliance with the Nizam, suddenly attacked by him and Hyder Ali; a treaty having been surreptitiously concluded between them against the English.

December. Allies beaten by the English near Vellore.

1768.

February. The Nizam concludes a treaty with the English, giving up the Carnatic Balaghaut, and reducing the annual tribute for the Circars. The English attack Hyder Ali, and take some important places.

September. Hyder Ali offers peace, which is refused by the English. Hyder retrieves his losses.

1769.

January. Hyder Ali enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tinnevely, and plunders the whole country.

April 4. Hyder marches to Madras, and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stipulating a restitution of conquests.

December 24. Mr. Verelst resigns his office of Governor of Bengal. He is succeeded by Mr. Cartier.

1770.

March 10. Death of the Subahdar of Bengal, Syeff ud Dowla. He is succeeded by his brother, Mubarek ud Dowla, a minor.

July. Arrival at Madras of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native sovereigns, independent of the Company.

1771.

War between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas. Both parties solicit the aid of the English, who resolve on remaining neuter. Nabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas.

September 2. Lindsay succeeded by Sir Robert Harland.

December 25. Shah Alum II., who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratta escort. He is compelled to join them against the Rohillas, who are defeated.

1772.

January. Sir Robert Harland and the Nabob of Arcot prevail on the Mahrattas to retire by large payments of money.

April 13. Warren Hastings succeeds Mr. Cartier as Governor of Bengal.

July. Mahrattas make peace with Hyder Ali.

The Company's funds deranged; a deficiency of above 1,000,000*l.* declared.

August 10. State of the Company's affairs laid before Government, representing the necessity of a loan of 1,000,000*l.* at least.

December 22. Mahrattas enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allahabad and Corah, which states were however delivered by his deputy into the hands of the English.

1773.

Rohilcund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of Oude.

September. The Nabob of Oude agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacks and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to exterminate the Rohillas, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corah sold to the Nabob of Oude for fifty lacks. Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacks withheld from Shah Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection.

War declared again with Tanjore, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjore taken and the Raja dethroned.

Dutch expelled from Nagapatnam, which was theirs by purchase from the Raja of Tanjore.

Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one lending the Company 1,400,000*l.* at 4 per cent. restricting the dividend to 6 per cent.

By the other Act the Constitution of the Company was materially changed. By the former Constitution every proprietor of stock had the right of voting in general courts. This Act disqualified all persons whose stock was below 500*l.*; made no change in the right of holders of stock from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*; gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 1000*l.* to 3000*l.*; two additional from 3000*l.* to 6000*l.*, and three from 6000*l.* to 10,000*l.* Instead of re-electing the whole number of directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in lieu of whom others were elected. A Governor-General was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were made subordinate to Bengal. The first Governor-General (Mr. Hastings) was nominated by the Act to preside for five years. The nomination was to be subsequently in the directors, subject to the approbation of the Government. A Supreme Court of Judicature was instituted at Calcutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown. All territorial correspondence to be laid before the Ministry.

1774.

April 23. The English, in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Oude, attack and defeat the Rohilla army.

December 12. A force left Bombay with the intention of taking possession of Salsette and Bassein, which was effected on the 28th.

1775.

March 6. Treaty between the Presidency of Bombay and Ragoba, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahrattas, by which Ragoba agreed to cede Salsette and Bassein, and the Mahratta share in the revenues of Baroach and other places. The English agreed to aid Ragoba in the recovery of his authority as Peishwa.

May. An army sent to aid Ragoba, which gains considerable advantages. Supreme Government (at Bengal) disapprove the negotiation with Ragoba, and order the treaty to be cancelled. Ragoba, abandoned, retreats to Surat. The Supreme Government endeavour to make the same stipulation at Poonah (the Mahratta capital) which they had condemned at Bombay, but, after a long interval (3rd June, 1776), succeed in obtaining Salsette only. At the same time letters were received from the Court of Directors commanding the Supreme Government to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, and applauding the treaty with Ragoba.

May 21. Treaty with the new Subahdar of Oude, Asof ud Dowla (son of Suja ud Dowla, who died in January), guaranteeing to him the possession of Corah and Allahabad. The Subahdar gives up the territory of Benares to the Company.

December 11. Lord Pigot takes the office of Governor of Madras.

1776.

March 11. Warren Hastings accused by Raja Nundcomar, the Foujdar of Hoogly, of receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nundcomar prosecuted by Hastings and Mr. Vansittart for a conspiracy to force a native to write a petition against them. A few days afterwards Nundcomar was accused of forgery, condemned, and (August 5) hanged.

April 11. Restoration of the Raja of Tanjore proclaimed at Madras.

August 22. Lord Pigot suspends two members of Council in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Raja should be intrusted.

August 23. The suspended members, with some others, declare themselves the Government, and protest against the acts of Lord Pigot. Lord Pigot suspends all those who signed the protest.

August 24. The suspended members arrest Lord Pigot, and commit him to prison, where he died, April 17, 1777.

1777.

Mr. Hastings, by an authorised agent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose Mr. Wheler to succeed him.

June 19. Intelligence of Hastings's resignation reaches Calcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastings's disavowal of his resignation. The Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to retain the Government.

July. In consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical, were taken from the French.

August 8. Preparations made to attack Pondicherry by land and sea.

August 10. Action between the French and English fleets, in which the former were defeated, and compelled (August 21) to leave the coast.

October. Pondicherry surrenders, and the fortifications are demolished.

1779.

January 4. A body of English march towards Poonah, in pursuance of a treaty (November, 1771) with Ragoba, with the intention of supporting Ragoba. The expedition put under the command of a civil committee, who were soon circumvented by the Mahrattas, and forced to sign a treaty, by which they agreed to deliver up Ragoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756.

January 30. An English detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at Burhampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months; leaves Burhampoor, on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the 30th. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta government.

1780.

January 2. Goddard crosses the Taptee and takes Dubbooy (January 20), and Ahmedabad (February 15), the capital of Gujerat.

April 3. Goddard defeats Sindia, the Mahratta chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.

June. Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Ali, who had made an alliance with the Mahrattas, and assembled a large army, officered by Frenchmen, and provided with arms from Europe.

August 25. The English army, under Sir Hector Munro, march from Madras to oppose Hyder Ali.

September 10. A detachment under the command of Colonel Baillie, attacked and taken prisoners by Hyder Ali.

September 11. The English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the 13th.

October 31. Hyder Ali takes Arcot.

November 5. Sir Eyre Coote, with a detachment of infantry and artillery, arrives at Madras.

1781.

January 17. Army march under Sir Eyre Coote. He defeats Hyder Ali near Porto Novo, July 1, and returns to Madras in November.

June 22. Lord Macartney arrives as Governor at Madras. Sadras, Pulicat, and Negapatnam, taken from the Dutch.

October 24. Office of Judge of Sudder Dewance Adawlut (Court of Appeal) given by Warren Hastings to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court (Sir Elijah Impey), with a salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. The House of Commons recal Sir E. Impey in May following.

December 2. The revenues of the Nabob of the Carnatic assigned to the Company for five years, with the reserve of a-sixth for his private expenses. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabob, and to aid him in recovering a portion of his territories in the possession of Hyder Ali.

The Company's Charter was renewed this year by Act 21 Geo. III. c. 65, to continue until March, 1794. The Company to pay down 400,000*l.*, and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent.; three-fourths of any surplus to be paid to the Government.

1782.

January 7. Major Abington, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of Hyder's army, makes a sally and drives away the besiegers.

February 11. An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking Trincomalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, with whom he has a short action on the 17th.

February 12. Calicut taken.

February 16 and 18. Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 2,000 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippoo, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 4,000 Europeans. Braithwaite made a brave defence, but was defeated.

February 19. The French fleet lands 2,000 men for the assistance of Tippoo, who take Cuddalore, April 3.

April 12. A severe but indecisive action between the two fleets.

May 17. Treaty between the Supreme Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitions, were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.

August 31. Trincomalee taken by the French fleet.

September 8. Action between the fleets. The English have the advantage.

December 7. Death of Hyder Ali.

During the wars between the British and Hyder Ali, his son Tippoo Saib performed an important part. He continued the war after his father's death, and after the peace of March, 11, 1784, assumed the title of Sultan, thus renouncing his allegiance alike to the Emperor of Delhi and to the Raja of Satara, the nominal head of the Mahrattas.

1783.

January. Tippoo Saib establishes himself on the throne of Mysore, evacuates Arcot, and retires from the Carnatic, to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist an invasion of the Malabar coast by General Matthews.

General Matthews takes Bednore, Ananpore, Onore, and Mangalore, with a vast treasure, which he refuses to divide, notwithstanding the distress of the army from want of pay. The Bombay Government supersede General Matthews, and appoint Colonel Macleod commander.

January 13. The Supreme Government, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues made by the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Madras government in December, 1781, now order the assignment to be returned. Previous to the order being received at Madras, letters arrived from the Court of Directors approving of the assignment, and commanding the Supreme Government to aid the Madras Government. Warren Hastings disobeys the orders of the Court, and repeats his commands to restore the assignment to the Nabob. Lord Macartney refuses to obey the order.

March. M. Bussy, at the head of a French detachment, lands at Cuddalore, on the Coromandel coast. General Stuart, who succeeded Sir Eyre Coote as commander, being ordered to march to Cuddalore (200 miles), refuses to obey until the 21st of April, when he sets out at the rate of two miles and a half per day. He arrives at Cuddalore about the begin-

ning of June, attacks the place on the 13th, and is repulsed by the French with very great loss. The Madras Government soon afterwards arrest General Stuart for repeated acts of disobedience, and send him to England.

April 9. Tippoo finds the English army under Macleod in a state of great disorder; all parties disputing on the division of spoil taken.

April 30. Tippoo takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the garrison like felons.

In pursuance of the treaty of Versailles, Pondicherry and Carical, with the former possessions in Bengal, were restored to France. Trincomalee at the same time was restored to the Dutch.

1784.

January 24. The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May 23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of war.

March 11. Treaty of peace signed with Tippoo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.

June. The Commutation Act passed, by which the duties on teas were reduced from 50 to 12½ per cent., and an additional window-tax laid on.

August 13. Mr. Pitt's Bill (24 Geo. III. c. 25) passed, by which was established a Board of Control, composed of six privy councillors, to be selected by the King. Their duties were to superintend the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial; to alter and amend such despatches to India as they might think proper, and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of affecting any act of the Court of Directors which might be approved by the Board. A special tribunal to be established for the punishment of delinquencies incurred in India. The Governor-General, the Presidents, and the Members of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King. The Commander-in-Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

1785.

February 8. Warren Hastings resigns the government, and returns to England.

The Board of Control order the debts of the Nabob of Arcot to be paid without any investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.

Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General. He declines the office, and returns to England, 9th January, 1786.

1786.

Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, purchased by the Company, and taken possession of, July 6.

Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor-General; takes possession of his government in September.

An Act of Parliament (26 Geo. III. c. 16) gives to the Governor-General the power of acting in opposition to the will of his Council. Another Act (26 Geo. III. c. 25) grants to the King the power of recalling the Governor-General.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty and tyranny determined on.

1788.

February 13. Trial of Hastings commenced. His trial lasted above seven years. The defence began June 2nd, 1791; and Hastings was acquitted April 23rd, 1795. The Court of Directors granted him an annuity of 4,000*l.* for twenty-eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.

September. The Nizam of the Deccan cedes Guntoor to the English. Engagements entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops.

English send troops to the assistance of their ally, the Raja of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.

1789.

The decennial settlement of the lands commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal. In the following year, the same regulation was begun in Bahar. The whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement was declared perpetual.

By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul Government, usually hereditary and possessed of much power and influence, but not owners of the land, which they could neither sell nor alienate, were declared the actual landowners, and from them the principal revenue of India was to be derived, in the shape of land-tax. The ryots, or peasantry, who, though often grievously oppressed, were the real owners of the soil, of which they could not be dispossessed while they paid the assessments levied upon it, were declared the tenants of the Zemindars. The effects of this financial measure were disastrous. The Zemindars, obliged to go through the legal formalities to collect their rents from the ryots, were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their lands were gradually sold for arrears of taxes, and passed into the hands of absentee landlords. In a few years great numbers of the Zemindars disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more oppressed by the middlemen immediately above them than they had been by the Zemindars.

By the treaty of Mangalore the British had stipulated to protect the Raja of Travancore. Tippoo Sultan invaded the territories of the Raja, and this led to the next war with Tippoo.

December 24. Tippoo Sultan attacks the lines of Travancore, but is repulsed with considerable slaughter.

1790.

May 7. Tippoo assaults the wall, enters, ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capital on the 24th.

June. A triple alliance made with the Nizam and the Mahrattas against Tippoo, in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him. Signed by the Mahrattas 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.

June 15. General Meadows commences the campaign; he advances to Coimbatore, taking several places on his route.

June 21. The Supreme Government reassume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.

September. Tippoo retakes some strong places.

December. The English under General Abercrombie become masters of all the country on the Malabar coast.

December 1. Lord Cornwallis arrives at Madras.

1791.

February 5. Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore, traverses the Mooglee Pass, and reaches Bangalore, March 5.

March 6. Siege of Bangalore.

March 21. Bangalore taken.

May 15. Battle of Arikera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippoo defeated.

May 26. The English army, much weakened by disease, begin to retreat, and fall in with the Mahrattas, their allies.

May 27, 28, 29. Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippoo for peace.

July. Allies return to Bangalore.

December 13. Saverndroog taken.

1792.

February 5. Allies arrive in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam.

February 6. The redoubts stormed.

February 15. Tippoo sends to Cornwallis to make proposals of peace.

February 24. Preliminaries of peace: Tippoo agrees to cede one-half of

Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 rupees (about 3,300,900*l.*), and to give up two of his eldest sons as hostages.

March 9. Definitive treaty signed.

August 1. Sir Charles Oakley succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.

1793.

February. In consequence of an application from the Raja of Nepaul for assistance against the troops of the Emperor of China, a mediatory deputation was sent to Khatmandu, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick. Peace had, however, been concluded before his arrival.

Great alterations in judicial affairs in Bengal. Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of Appeal established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad. A Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta, Judges' fees abolished. Criminal Courts erected and circuits appointed. Assizes to be held at the Four Provincial Courts monthly, and at the Zillahs twice a-year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal, called the Nizamut Adawlut, formed at Calcutta.

Pondicherry and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between England and France.

August. Lord Cornwallis sailed for England. Succeeded in the government by Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth).

September 28. Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar of Bengal, at the death of his father Mubarek ud Dowla.

A new charter granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before. Salaries to be allowed to the Commissioners of the Board of Control, to be paid by the Company. Commissioners no longer to be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obliged to provide annually 300 tons of shipping for the use of private traders.

1794.

March 29. Sons of Tippoo restored to him.

September 7. Lord Hobart succeeds to the government of Madras.

1795.

March. A war broke out between the Mahrattas and the Nizam. The English refuse to aid the Nizam, who is defeated, and compelled to cede a portion of his territory and revenue.

October 13. Mahomed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, dies. His son Omdut ul Omrah succeeds.

October 27. Death of Madhoo Rao, Peishwa of the Mahrattas.

Dutch settlements in Ceylon, at Banda, Amboyna, Malacca, and Cape of Good Hope taken. Cochin surrenders after a brave resistance.

1797.

Death of Asoph ud Dowla, Subahdar of Oude. His eldest son, Mirza Ali, succeeds.

1798.

January 21. Saadut Ali, brother of Asoph ud Dowla, put on the throne of Oude, in consequence of the alleged illegitimacy of Mirza Ali. Allahabad given over to the English.

Sir John Shore sailed for England.

May 17. The Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley) arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General.

June. Tippoo having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at Mauritius, soliciting aid against the English, the Governor-General resolves on war against him.

August 21. Lord Clive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras.

September 1. New treaty with the Nizam, who agrees to disband a body of French soldiers which he had in his service, and to receive four battalions of English.

During the period from 1792 to 1799 Tippoo Sultan had been busy in privately inciting the native chiefs against the British, as well as endeavouring to obtain assistance from the French. The Earl of Mornington became aware of these facts, and decided on making war against him. This war was terminated by the capture of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo Sultan.

November 8. Governor-General sends a letter to Tippoo, in which he warns him against connexion with the French.

December 31. Tippoo expresses himself desirous of cultivating peace.

1799.

Tippoo prepares to send an embassy to France.

February 3. Lord Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore.

Feb. 21. Bombay army, under General Stuart, march from Cananore.

March 5. General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seedasere. Tippoo retreats to Seringapatam on the 14th.

March 5. General Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army and the troops of the Nizam.

April 5. Madras army arrives at Seringapatam.

April 14. Bombay army joins the Madras army.

April 20. Tippoo sends a letter to General Harris, soliciting negotiation.

April 22. Draught of a treaty sent to Tippoo.

April 28. After some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty, it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.

May 4. Seringapatam stormed by Major-General Baird. Tippoo Sultan killed.

June 22. Partition Treaty of Mysore, between the Nizam and the English. Mysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam takes an equal portion on the north-east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in value to more than half of each of their own portions, offered by the Allies to the Mahrattas, which they refused, and this portion was divided between the Nizam and the English. The remainder was given to Kistna Raj Oudawar, a descendant of the ancient Rajas of Mysore, under whom it formed a little kingdom, dependent on the English.

July 8. Subsidiary treaty of Mysore, settling the arrangements between the new state of Mysore and the British Government.

October 25. Treaty with the Raja of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lack of pagodas (about 40,000*l.*), and one-fifth of the net revenues.

December 29. Sir John Malcolm leaves Bombay as ambassador to Persia, makes a treaty of alliance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zemaun, the Shah of the Afghans, in order to withdraw Zemaun from his hostile designs against India. The Persians also agree to allow no Frenchman to remain in Persia.

1800.

May 13. The Nabob of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack of rupees (10,000*l.*) per annum.

October 12. Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who cedes all his Mysorean territories to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every case.

1801.

July 15. On the death of the Nabob of Arcot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own hands. Ali Hoossain, the next heir, refuses to comply. The English, in consequence, raise Azim ul Dowla, the nephew of the deceased Nabob, to the nominal throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour.

October 14. Battle of Indore, between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Dowlut Rao Sindia, two powerful Mahratta chiefs. Holkar defeated.

November 14. After very long negotiations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he relinquishes Rohilkund and the Doab to the Company.

Pondicherry restored to the French in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.

1802.

June 4. The Nabob of Furruckabad cedes his territory to the English for a pension of 108,000 rupees.

October 25. Holkar defeats Sindia, near Poona. The Peishwa flies to Banceote, and afterwards to Bassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poona an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Governor-General immediately ratifies the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Peishwa.

December 31. Treaty of Bassein, by which the Peishwa assigns a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government.

The most important of the Mahratta Wars lasted from 1803 till 1806. Sindia and the Raja of Berar were defeated by Colonel Wellesley; Holkar and the Raja of Bhurtpoor by General Lake. This war broke completely the power of the Mahrattas.

1803.

March. The Madras army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poona. Holkar leaves Poona early in April. Wellesley reaches Poona 20th of April.

May 13. The Peishwa arrives at Poona conducted by British troops.

August 3. After many fruitless negotiations with Dowlut Rao Sindia, the British resident quits Sindia's camp, and war commences against him and his ally, the Raja of Berar.

The army, under General Lake, enter the Mahratta territories on the north: take the fort of Allighur by storm on the 30th of August; defeat the Mahrattas near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they take possession of the Emperor and his family; take Agra, October 17, and gain a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Laswaree, November 1, after a brave resistance.

The army under General Arthur Wellesley enter the Mahratta states on the south, take the fort of Ahmednuggur, August 12; defeat Sindia and the Raja of Berar at Assye, on the river Kaitna, September 23. Boorhanpoor taken, October 15, and Asseerghur on the 21st. Sindia again defeated at Argaum, November 28. Gawilghur taken, December 15.

The Bombay army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, take Baroach, August 29, and Powanghur, September 17.

The Madras army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, take Manickpatam, September 14, and Cuttaek, October 14.

December 17. Treaty of peace with the Raja of Berar, who cedes Cuttaek, and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions.

December 29. Treaty of peace with Sindia, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmednuggur, and his forts in the Doab, and to exclude all Europeans except the British.

Treaties of alliance made with the Rajas of Bhurtpoor, and other petty chiefs near the Jumna.

Pondicherry taken again.

1804.

February 27. Treaty of Boorhanpoor signed with Sindia, who agrees to receive a British auxiliary force within his dominions.

April 16. War declared against Holkar.

August 24. Colonel Murray, with the Gujerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital in Malwa.

October 8. Holkar attacks Delhi unexpectedly. After a siege of nine days, he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonels Burn and Ochterlony.

October 8, Lassulgaum taken; 12th, Chandore taken; 14th, Dhoorb taken; 25th, Galna taken; which completed the reduction of all Holkar's territories in the Deccan.

November 13. Battle of Deig gained by General Fraser over Holkar. General Frazer mortally wounded.

December 4. Fort of Deig taken. This fort belonged to the Raja of Bhurtpoor, who assisted Holkar.

1805.

January 3. The siege of Bhurtpoor commenced, and continued for several weeks without success.

April 2. Holkar beaten by General Lake near Bhurtpoor.

April 10. The Raja of Bhurtpoor agrees to sign a treaty, by which he pays twenty lacks of rupees, and cedes the territories granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage.

April 15. Holkar joins Sindia.

July 30. Marquis Wellesley resigns the government. Marquis Cornwallis succeeds; but dies, October 5, while on a visit to the Upper Provinces.

September. Holkar ravages the British territories. The Commander-in-Chief proceeds against him, and puts him to flight.

October. Sir George Barlow assumes the government.

November 23. A new treaty with Sindia, altering certain provisions in the former treaty as to boundaries and allowances.

December 24. Treaty with Holkar, by which he renounces all right to the territory north of the Chumbul, and all claims on Bundelcund; and agrees to exclude all Europeans, except the English, from his territories. The English restore the forts taken on the south of the Taptee and Godavery.

1806.

A serious mutiny broke out among the native troops at Vellore, about ninety miles west from Madras. Suppressed by the execution of 800 Sepoys.

Death of Shah Alum, the Great Mogul, who is succeeded by his son, Akbar Shah II.

1807.

July 31. Lord Minto takes the office of Governor-General.

War with the Raja of Travancore, occasioned by a misunderstanding between the British resident and the Dewan of the Raja. Troops sent from Trichinopoly.

1808.

December 3. Travancore army beaten at Anjuricha by Colonel Hamilton.

1809.

January 15. Travancore army sustain a severe defeat.

February 10. Storming of the lines of Travancore, followed by the capture of Papanaviram on the 17th, and of the whole of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the war.

February 13. Adjeghur, in Bundelcund, stormed.

August 5. Governor-General sails for Madras, to quell a mutiny which arose there in consequence of some offensive regulations.

August 6. Troops at Chittledroog seize the military treasure, and march to join the mutinous body at Seringapatam, who had seized the garrison.

August 23. The mutineers at Seringapatam surrender at discretion.

September 19. Lord Minto arrives at Madras, and publishes an amnesty on the 25th.

October. Assistance given to the Raja of Berar against the exactions of

Ameer Khan, a Mahomedan chief, connected with the Holkar. Ameer Khan expelled from Berar.

1810.

February 17. Island of Amboyna surrenders to the British, which capture is followed by that of several others.

July 7. Troops land on the island of Bourbon, which is taken on the 9th.

August 9, Banda taken; 29th, Ternate taken.

December 9. Mauritius taken.

The Pindarries rise to independence about this time. These were bodies of freebooters, who had occasionally been attached to the Mahratta chieftains, to whom they paid a sort of turbulent obedience.

1812.

A large party of Pindarries plunder the province of Mirzapore.

Subsidiary alliance with Annund Rao Guickwar, Raja of Baroda.

1813.

June 4. Governor-General sends a letter to the Raja of Nepaul, demanding redress for the repeated depredations of the Nepaulese.

July 21. Act (53 Geo. III. c. 155) passed, renewing the privileges of the East India Company for twenty years. By this Act the trade to India was thrown open, that to China alone remaining exclusively in the Company's hands. The territorial and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated; all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Archdeacons, to be paid by the Company.

1813.

October 4. The Marquis of Hastings takes possession of the government.

The war between the British and Nepaulese, 1814, 1815, is sometimes called the Ghorka War, from the town and district of Ghorka in Nepaul. Ghorka was formerly the capital of Nepaul, but is now in a state of decay.

1814.

May 29. The Nepaulese attack the police station at Bootwall, and murder in cold blood the Darogah, or chief officer, who had surrendered himself.

July 11. Death of Saad Ali, Vizier of Oude. His eldest son, Ghazee ud Deen, succeeds.

November 1. War declared against Nepaul.

1815.

April. After repeated failures, the British arms are successful, and the Raja of Nepaul sues for peace.

April 27. Convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kumaon was put into the hands of the British.

December 2. Treaty of Segouttee finally signed by the Raja of Nepaul, after having been before signed and rejected by him. By this treaty a portion of territory at the foot of the hills was ceded to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmandu. Treaty ratified, March 4, 1816.

1816.

March 22. Death of the Raja of Nagpore. A subsidiary treaty made with his successor, Appah Sahib.

November 20. Death of the Raja of Nepaul.

1817.

Attack on Madras by the Pindarries.

June 13. Treaty with Bajee Rao, the last Peishwa of the Mahrattas. By this treaty the Mahratta confederacy was dissolved, and the Peishwa's claims were limited to his own possessions. Ahmednuggur and other places were ceded to the English.

The Governor-General determines on active war against the Pindarries, whose periodical incursions had become intolerable. The Deccan army, under Sir Thomas Hislop, and a body from Gujerat under Sir W. Keir, advance against them. Troops from Bengal despatched to various points.

October 16. The Governor-General takes the field in person.

November 5. Sindia compelled to sign a treaty engaging himself to aid in destroying the Pindarries.

November 6. Treaty with the Raja of Baroda, making some interchanges of territories; Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujerat, ceded to the English.

November 23. While the principal part of the British troops were absent, Bajee Rao, the Peishwa of the Mahrattas, endeavours to destroy the small remaining English forces, but without success.

November 26. The British troops in the neighbourhood of Nagpore attacked by a very large body of the Raja of Nagpore's troops during peace. After eighteen hours' hard fighting the English repulsed their assailants, and took possession of the town.

December 21. Battle of Mehudpoor, in which Holkar was beaten by Sir T. Hislop.

1818.

January 6. Peace with Holkar.

During April and May, the several chiefs of the Pindarries are successfully brought to submission. Termination of the Pindarrie war.

June 3. Bajee Rao surrenders himself to the English, agreeing to abdicate the throne and abandon the Deccan. He retires to Benares, and receives a pension of eight lacks per annum.

1819.

The Vizier of Oude renounces his nominal allegiance to the Mogul, and assumes the title of Padishah, or King of Oude.

1822.

December 12. Treaty with the Nizam, principally comprising arrangements and exchanges of territory.

1823.

January 9. The Marquis of Hastings resigns the government.

August 1. Lord Amherst arrives, as Governor-General.

1824.

Malacca ceded to the British Government by the Netherlands.

Singapore obtained by purchase.

Breaking out of war with the Birman Empire, in consequence of long-repeated incursions by the Birmese on the British territories.

April 12-17. The Bengal army embark for Rangoon.

May 10. The army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the following day.

August. Surrender of Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim.

October. Martaban and Yeh taken.

November 1. Mutiny at Barrackpoor. Troops refuse to march to the Birmese territory.

November 2. Many Sepoys killed in suppressing the mutiny.

1825.

February 25. A rebellion at Bhurtpoor, consequent on the death of the Raja. The English determine to assist the heir.

The British troops occupy Prome, where they remain all the summer.

December 1-5. The Birmese daily defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome.

December 9. British troops march for Ava, the capital of Birmah.

1826.

January 18. Bhurtpoor taken by the British, and subsequently dismantled.

January 25. After signing a treaty of peace at Mellowne, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.

February 9. Large Birmese army defeated near Pagham-Mew.

February 14. British troops advance to Yandaboo, forty-five miles from the capital.

February 24. Treaty of Yandaboo finally signed. The British to retain Assam, Aracan, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim. The Birmese to pay one crore of rupees.

Singapore placed under the government of the Straits Settlement.

1828.

April 3. Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guickwar's territories in liquidation of a debt.

July 4. Lord William Bentinck arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General.

1829.

February. On a petition from the merchants of Culcutta, Europeans allowed to hold lands in their own names on lease of sixty years.

December. Decree issued for the abolition of Suttees, or the burning of Hindoo widows.

1832.

June 18. Act 2 Wm. IV., c. 117, passed, to enable the natives of India, whether Christians or not, to sit upon juries, and removing restrictions on the appointment of justices of the peace.

The Select Committees, which were appointed in the Houses of Lords and Commons, in 1830, 1831, and 1832, to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company and the trade with the East Indies and China, having delivered in their Reports, in 1833 an Act of Parliament was passed for the renewal of the Company's Charter, by which the trade to China was thrown open to the traders of Great Britain, and the East India Company ceased to be an association for commercial purposes. An abstract of the most important clauses of this Act is given below.

1833.

August 28. The Royal assent given to the Act 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 85, "for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian Territories till April 30, 1854."

1. The government of the British territories in India is continued in the management of the Company till April 30, 1854. The real and personal property of the Company to be held in trust for the Crown, for the service of India. 2. The privileges and powers granted in 1813 (by 53 Geo. III., c. 155), and all other enactments not repugnant to this Act, are continued in force till April, 1854. 3. From April 22, 1834, the China and tea-trade of the Company to cease. 4. The Company to close their commercial business, and to sell their property not required for purposes of government. 9. The debts and liabilities of the Company charged on the revenues of India. 39. The government of India to be in a Governor-General and Councillors, to be styled 'The Governor-General of India in Council.' 43. The Governor-General in Council to legislate for India. 44. If the Court of Directors disallow the laws made, the Governor in Council to repeal them. 46. The Governor in Council is not, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors, to make any law or regulation to abolish any courts of justice established by previous charters, or to give power to any courts other than those already established, or to sentence to death any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects. 51. This Act not to affect the right of parliament to legislate for India. 81. Any natural-born subjects of his Majesty may proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the Company's territories, and may reside thereat, or pass through to other parts of the Company's territories, to reside thereat. 86. Lands within the Indian territories may be purchased by persons who reside there. 87. No native, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident in India, shall by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, or

colour, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment, under the Company. 88. Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as possible. 89. His Majesty, in addition to the present diocese of Calcutta, may establish two bishoprics, one at Madras, and the other at Bombay, with revenues respectively of 24,000 sicca rupees by the year. 94. The Bishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India. 112. The Island of St. Helena to be vested in the Crown.

1834.

April 6. Mercara, the capital of Coorg, taken, in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Raja.

April 10. The Raja of Coorg deposed, and his territories annexed to the British possessions.

May 1. Natives of India are appointed magistrates.

July 16. Lord Napier, having been appointed Chief Superintendent of the British merchants at Canton, on his arrival there commits a breach of Chinese etiquette, which leads to a dispute with the Chinese, and a temporary suspension of the tea-trade.

October 11. Lord Napier, having been attacked by disease, dies at Macao, and is succeeded by Mr. J. F. Davis (afterwards Sir John Davis).

1835.

March. Lord William Bentinck, having resigned his office of Governor-General, leaves Calcutta, and arrives in England July 14.

September. Lord Auckland leaves England as successor to Lord William Bentinck.

1837.

September 28. Death of Akbar Shah II., nominal King of Delhi, who was succeeded by his son Mirza Abu Zuffar, who has since styled himself Mohammed Suraj ud Deen Shah Gazeer. He is now (November 1857) above 80 years of age, and has been in the receipt of a pension of about 125,000*l.* a-year for himself and family.

The ill-advised expedition to Afghanistan in 1838-39, for the purpose of replacing Shah Shooja-ul-Mulk on the throne of Cabul, led to the most disastrous results. Nearly the whole of the British army and the other Europeans who had been stationed at Cabul were massacred in the Khoord Cabul and Khyber passes, while endeavouring to retreat to India. After the massacre, Shah Shooja was murdered in the Bala Hissar, and his youngest son appointed to succeed him. Another expedition was then undertaken, for purposes of retribution, which having been accomplished, the whole army returned to India.

1838.

October 1. Proclamation, dated Simla, against Dost Mahomed, ruler of Cabul.

1839.

February 20. The Bengal division of the army begins its march from Ferozepoor.

March 6. The Bengal division reaches the entrance of the Bolan Pass, on the road to Candahar, and marches through it.

April 12. The Bombay column of the army reaches the entrance of the Bolan Pass.

April 26. The Bengal division enters Candahar without opposition.

May 4. The Bombay column, having also marched through the Bolan Pass, joins the Bengal division at Candahar. The united army then numbered about 10,400 fighting men, and about 30,000 camp-followers, under the command-in-chief of Sir John Keane. Shah Shooja is with the army, and is received by the population as the ruler of Afghanistan.

July 1. The united army quits Candahar for Ghuznee.

July 21. The army encamps before Ghuznee.

July 22. Ghuznee stormed. The Cabul gate is blown open by means of 300 pounds of powder, in twelve bags, and in about three hours the citadel and city are in the possession of the British army.

July 30. Sir John Keane, with the main army, marches from Ghuznee for Cabul.

August 6. Sir John Keane's army encamps before Cabul, from which Dost Mahomed had fled with his followers.

August 7. Shah Shooja enters Cabul, and is installed in the Bala Hissar, or citadel, as sovereign.

September 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, with the reserve contingent, and accompanied by Shah Shooja's eldest son, having forced his way through the Khyber Pass, arrives at Cabul.

October 18. The conquest being considered complete, the Bombay column quits Cabul, and returns to Hindustan by Ghuznee, Candahar, and the Bolan Pass.

October 20. The Bengal division quits Cabul, and returns to Hindustan by Jellalabad and Peshawer.

October 21. A body of British troops and camp-followers, together with Shah Shooja's contingent, remain in Cabul.

1840.

November 3. Dost Mahomed, having been beaten by the British troops, and suffered severe losses, surrenders himself prisoner to Sir William Macnaughten, at Cabul.

November 12. Dost Mahomed sent prisoner to India under a strong escort.

1841.

November 2. Sir Alexander Burnes, his brother Lieutenant Burnes, and Lieutenant Broadfoot, are assassinated in Cabul.

December 23. Sir William Macnaughten is murdered in the presence of Akbar Khan, Dost Mahomed's second son.

December 26. The insurrections, which had been commenced under Dost Mahomed, and were continued under Akbar Khan, having rendered a retreat unavoidable, the commanders of the British army made a treaty with Akbar Khan, by which they agreed to pay him 40,000 rupees for escort to Peshawer, leaving four officers with him as hostages for the payment.

1842.

January 6. The Cabul army, consisting of about 4,500 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp-followers, begins its retreat, and the massacre commences.

January 8. The married officers, and their wives and children, with two other wounded officers, given up to Akbar Khan as prisoners.

January 11. General Elphinstone, and two other officers, taken prisoners.

January 13. The remnant of the army reaches the neighbourhood of Gundamuk, when only about twenty soldiers remained. Captain Souter and about eight men were taken prisoners. Dr. Brydon alone escaped, and reached Jellalabad. The rest were killed. Altogether, about 26,000 individuals were destroyed—soldiers, camp-followers, and women and children.

January 18. Akbar Khan lays siege to Jellalabad, but is repulsed, April 5, by General Sale, who maintains himself there.

February 28. Lord Ellenborough arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General.

March 6. Colonel Palmer obliged to surrender Ghuznee. Meantime General Nott continues to hold Candahar.

September 6. General Nott, having received reinforcements in Candahar, retakes Ghuznee.

September 15. General Pollock, having fought his way through the Khyber Pass and been joined by General Nott from Ghuznee, enters Cabul.

September 17. Lady Sale and the other prisoners are rescued by Sir Richmond Shakespear, in command of 600 mounted Kuzzilbashes.

September 20. General Sale, with his brigade, meets Sir R. Shakespear with the rescued prisoners, and the united parties arrive on the following day at General Pollock's camp in Cabul.

October 1. Lord Ellenborough issues a proclamation from Simla, stating that the disasters in Afghanistan having been avenged, the British army should be withdrawn beyond the Sutlej.

October 12. After having destroyed the fortifications of the Bala Hissar, the army begins its march back to India, and reaches Ferozepoor, on the Sutlej, December 17.

The Chinese War of 1840-41-42, being only indirectly connected with the British possessions in India, may be noticed briefly. On the 24th of March, 1839, the British merchants at Canton, with Captain Elliott the superintendent, were confined in the factories as prisoners, and were compelled by the Chinese authorities to surrender 20,283 chests of opium. The delivery of the opium was completed on the 21st of May, and the whole of the opium, valued at 2,500,000*l.*, was destroyed during the month of June. Collisions took place soon afterwards between the British and Chinese, and on the 5th of January, 1840, an imperial edict was issued, ordering all trade with Great Britain to cease for ever. A hostile expedition of ships of war and troops left Calcutta in April, 1840, and on the 22nd of June a blockade of the port and river of Canton was established by order of the British Government. The island of Chusan was captured on the 5th of July, and by the end of that month a large force was collected at the mouth of the Canton river. On the 11th of August the *Peiho*, which flows past Peking, the capital of China, was entered by the Madagascar steamer, and the rest of the fleet arrived in a few days afterwards. The result was a treaty between Captain Elliott as plenipotentiary, and Keshen, the imperial commissioner, and the fleet returned to Canton. On the 6th of January, 1841, while negotiations were proceeding at Canton, an imperial edict was issued, requiring all British ships and men to be destroyed. The war then recommenced. Chusan, which had been evacuated, was retaken, part of the fleet ascended the Canton river, destroying war-junks and forts, and on the 20th of January Captain Elliott announced that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Keshen, by which six millions of dollars were to be paid as indemnity, Hong Kong ceded to the British, and trade to be resumed at Canton. In the meantime the Emperor of China rejected the treaty, and war was resumed on the 25th of February. On the two following days all the important forts and war-junks of the Canton river were destroyed. On the 2nd of March Sir Hugh Gough arrived from Madras, and took the command-in-chief of the land forces. On the 25th of May the heights which command the city of Canton were carried, and on the 27th the Chinese authorities saved the city by a ransom of six millions of dollars. On the 16th of July the trade with Canton was re-opened. On the 10th of August, 1841, Sir Henry Pottinger arrived as sole plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade, and was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, by whom the subsequent naval operations were conducted. On the 21st of August the fleet sailed northward along the coast of China. Amoy was taken August 27; Tinghae, Oe-

tober 1 ; Chinhae, at the mouth of the Ningpo river, October 10 ; the city of Ningpo, October 13. On the 7th of May, 1842, Ningpo was evacuated by the British ; on the 28th the fleet again sailed northwards, and on the 5th of June reached the entrance of the river Yang-tse-Kiang. On the 16th of June the town of Woosung was captured, and on the 19th of June the city of Shanghai. It was resolved to sail up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nanking, the ancient capital of China, and on the 6th of July the fleet set sail. The batteries which opposed the passage of the fleet were successively taken, and on the 10th of August the ships were in position to bombard the city of Nanking. The result was a treaty of peace, which was signed by the Emperor himself on the 8th of September. The five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, were opened for trade, Hong-Kong was ceded to the British, and 21,000,000 dollars was paid by the Emperor of China to the British Government.

The War in Sinde comprised the next series of important events connected with British India. This was a war with the Beloochees, who held Sinde as conquerors, the Ameers of Sinde being the ruling chiefs. There were treaties between the British and the Ameers in August 1809, in November 1820, in April 1832, in December 1834, in April 1838, in 1839, and lastly in November, 1842. By these treaties Kurrachee and Tatta were ceded to the British, with leave to have troops stationed there ; and the navigation of the Indus free of toll was guaranteed. The Beloochees, hearing of the disasters in Afghanistan, resolved to drive the British from the Indus and Sinde, and they assembled large bodies of troops for that purpose. This led to the war.

1843.

January. Sir Charles Napier makes a rapid march with cavalry and men on camels, across the desert from the Indus to Emaum Ghur, the stronghold of the Beloochees, takes the fortress, and then blows it up.

February 14. Major Outram is attacked at the Residency, Hyderabad, by 8,000 Beloochees. He escapes, with his escort, on board a steamer, and joins the army under Sir Charles Napier.

February 17. Battle of Meanee. The Beloochee troops numbered about 30,000 ; the British, less than 2,000. The loss of the Beloochees was about 5000 men, with all their artillery and military stores.

February 20. Sir Charles Napier takes possession of Hyderabad. The three Ameers of Khyrpoor and the three Ameers of Hyderabad surrender themselves prisoners of war to Sir Charles in his camp.

March 24. Battle of Dubba, or Hyderabad. When the battle of Meanee was fought, Shere Mahomed of Meerpoor was within the distance of six miles, with 25,000 Beloochees, intending to have joined on the 18th, but the victory of the 17th frustrated his design. He resolved however to recover Hyderabad, but Sir Charles Napier, in the meantime, had obtained reinforcements, and had 5,000 troops, and attacked the Beloochees. Shere Mahomed was defeated with the loss of about 8,000 men ; the loss of the British being only 270. After the victory, Sir Charles Napier took possession of Meerpoor.

June. Shere Mahomed was preparing for a fresh attack, but Sir Charles Napier, by a skilful disposition of his troops in three bodies, under himself, Colonel Roberts, and Captain Jacob, surrounded the Beloochee forces, and routed them in two trifling actions. Shere Mahomed himself, with only a few followers, escaped with difficulty into the desert. The war was then concluded. Sinde was annexed to the British possessions by the

Governor-General, and Sir Charles Napier was appointed Governor of Sind, with dictatorial power. He ruled Sind four years, and the Beloochees, as well as the Sindians, became the firm friends of the British.

Towards the end of 1843 a dispute arose between the Government of the state of Gwalior and the British Government. By the treaty of Boorhanpoor, February 27, 1804, with Dowlut Rao Sindia, the state of Gwalior was placed under the protection of the British Government. Dowlut Rao Sindia died March 21, 1827, and was succeeded by Junkajee Rao Sindia, who died in 1843. Jyajee Rao Sindia, his nearest relative, was acknowledged as his successor, by adoption of the Maha Ranee, the widow, and the approval of the chiefs. The Raja being a minor, Mama Sahib was appointed regent, with the approbation of the Governor-General. The Maha Ranee, however, took Dada Khasjee into her confidence. Mama Sahib was expelled from Gwalior, and the British resident was by various acts treated with insult. The Governor-General then thought interference necessary, and two severe battles were the consequence. Sir Hugh Gough marched from Agra towards Gwalior, with about 14,000 troops and 40 pieces of artillery.

December 29. Battle of Maharajpoor. The Mahrattas had about 18,000 men, with 100 guns. They were defeated with the loss of about 3,400 men; the British loss being 797. On the same day, the battle of Punniar was fought. The Mahrattas had about 12,000 men. Major-General Grey, who had come from Bundelcund with five regiments of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, attacked the Mahrattas in a strong position, and defeated them, the loss of the enemy being severe; the British loss was 250 killed and wounded. These victories were immediately followed by the submission of the Gwalior Government, and the occupation by a British Governor of the strong fortress of Gwalior, which commands the city.

1844.

May 6. Sir Henry Hardinge appointed Governor-General.

May 24. A meeting of Beloochee chiefs, to the number of about 20,000, convened at Hyderabad by Sir Charles Napier, as a test of their fidelity. It was entirely successful.

Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Sikhs and the Panjab, who died June 27, 1839, always continued on terms of amity with the British Government in India. Several years before he died he had brought under his sway the three provinces of Mooltan, Peshawer, and Cashmere, was supreme over the hills and plains of the whole Panjab, and had collected a powerful army, and large stores of arms and ammunition. His capital city was Lahore. Runjeet Sing was succeeded by his son, Kurruck Sing, but he being imbecile, his son Nao Nihal Sing, became the real ruler. Kurruck Sing died November 5, 1840, and Nao Nihal Sing was killed while attending his father's funeral. Shere Sing, an illegitimate son of Runjeet Sing, then succeeded, but was assassinated September 15, 1843, while reviewing some troops. His son, Dhuleep Sing, who succeeded, was very young, and the government was in fact in the power of the Maha Ranee, the mother. She was an unprincipled voluptuary, and gave her favourite, Lall Sing, the appointment of vizier. The Sikh army, under Tej Sing, became ungovernable, and an attack on the British frontier was sanctioned by the Lahore Government. The British occupied most of the southern bank of the Sutlej, with a military station at Loodiana.

February 22. Sir H. Hardinge concludes a convention with the Danish governor for the purchase of the Danish possessions in India.

1845.

December 11. The Sikh army begins to cross to the southern bank of the Sutlej, and take up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance from Ferozepoor, and the same distance from the village of Moodkee. In this camp the Sikhs had placed 108 pieces of cannon protected by breastworks, and a force of more than 50,000 men, expecting to intercept the British force advancing from Umballah, under the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, in order to relieve Ferozepoor, which was held by Sir J. Littler, and had been threatened, and partially invested. The British army reached Moodkee, December 18, and in the evening repulsed an attack of the Sikhs, and captured 17 guns. This was the Battle of Moodkee, in which Sir Robert Sale was wounded. He died February 28, 1846. On the 19th the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and on the 21st moved towards Ferozepoor, on the march forming a junction with Sir J. Littler, who had 5,000 men and 21 guns. The British force then consisted of 16,700 men and 69 guns, chiefly horse artillery. Sir Henry Hardinge, who accompanied Sir Hugh Gough, offered his services as second in command, and took an active part in the battle.

December 21, 22. Battle of Ferozeshah. Sir Hugh Gough attacked the Sikhs in their entrenched camp in the evening of the 21st, and the fight continued till dark, and was renewed on the morning of the 22nd. The Sikhs were defeated, and retreated across the Sutlej, leaving behind 74 guns and large quantities of ammunition and other warlike stores. Their loss in men was very large. The British total loss was 2,415.

1846.

January 28. Battle of Aliwal. Major-General Sir Harry Smith having formed a junction with the troops at Loodiana, the Sikhs retreated down the Sutlej, but having been reinforced, again advanced, and entrenched themselves near the village of Aliwal, in order to cut off Sir H. Smith's communication with the main army. Sir H. Smith, with 12,000 men and 32 guns, attacked them. The Sikh camp was carried by storm, the whole of the enemy's cannon and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej by a difficult ford. The loss of the Sikhs was upwards of 5,000 men, and 56 guns taken and 11 sunk in the river. The British loss was only 589 killed and wounded.

February 10. Battle of Sobraon. The Sikhs had entrenched themselves strongly on the southern bank of the Sutlej, near the village of Sobraon, and constructed a good bridge of boats across the river. Sir Hugh Gough having been joined by the army under Sir Harry Smith, and received a siege-train from Delhi, attacked the Sikhs, numbering about 35,000 men, with 67 guns of large calibre. The Sikhs were dislodged from their entrenchments, and retreated across the bridge, which, unable to bear the weight of the masses, broke, and vast numbers were drowned. The loss of the Sikhs was upwards of 13,000 men and 67 guns; that of the British was 2,383 men killed and wounded.

February 20. Occupation of Lahore. The British army crossed the Sutlej, and occupied Kusoor, on the road to Lahore. There they were met by the Maha-Raja and the chiefs on the 15th, when the terms of a treaty were arranged, and on the 20th Dhuleep Sing was conducted back to the city of Lahore by the governor-general, who was with the army.

March 9. Treaty of Lahore signed. Dhuleep Sing was continued in the relation of a friendly sovereign, but 1,500,000*l.* were exacted as indemnity for the expenses of the war; and the Jullindar Doab, that is, the country between the Beas and the Sutlej, was annexed to the British possessions.

March 16. Treaty of Amritsir, by which Gholab Sing, in consideration of paying 1,000,000*l.* of the indemnity required from Lahore, was invested with the sovereignty of the great province of Cashmere.

1847.

January 13. The Vizier Lal Sing deposed, on evidence of treasonable correspondence with insurgent Sikhs.

August 4. Earl of Dalhousie appointed governor-general.

1848.

April 20. Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, with a small body of troops, arrived in the city of Mooltan on the 19th of April, accompanied by the newly-appointed governor. Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson were murdered on the following day, by order of Moolraj, the ex-governor, who immediately began preparations for a war with the British. Lieut. Edwardes, who was then on the west bank of the Indus, having made a junction with the troops under General Cortland, they descended by the western bank of the Indus, while 10,000 troops sent by Moolraj descended by the eastern bank. Edwardes crossed the Indus with 3,000 irregular troops and about 80 cavalry, but no artillery, in order to make a junction with the army of the Nawab of Bahwulpoor, leaving Cortland to procure boats and bring over the rest of the troops and guns. Before this could be done, the troops of the Nawab were defeated, and Edwardes, with his small body of men, was attacked by Moolraj's force of 10,000 men and 10 guns. Edwardes resisted the reiterated assaults of the enemy, till at length Cortland got over gun after gun and gradual reinforcements of men. The Sikh forces were then defeated, and fled to the city of Mooltan. This was the battle of Kennyree, June 18, which lasted nine hours.

July. Lieut. Edwardes and the Nawab of Bahwulpoor invest the city of Mooltan.

August 18. General Whish arrives with additional troops before Mooltan, and a bombardment is commenced on the 12th of September.

September 22. General Whish, in consequence of the desertion of Shere Sing with 5,000 troops and a quantity of artillery, is obliged to raise the siege, and take up a position in the vicinity, waiting for reinforcements.

November, December. Various movements by the Sikh forces under Shere Sing and Chuttur Sing, and the British under Lord Gough and Major-General Thackwell. The Sikhs are driven from an advantageous position at Rhamnuggur by Thackwell, November 2, who again defeats them, December 3, below Vizierabad.

December 27. Reinforcements having arrived, the entrenchments of Mooltan are again attacked.

1849.

January 2. The city of Mooltan taken by storm.

January 13. Battle of Chillianwallah, between the forces under Lord Gough and the Sikhs. In this battle Lord Gough attacked precipitately, and though the enemy suffered great loss, and retired, the loss of the British was 2,357, and the Sikhs were still in force, and expecting to be joined by Chuttur Sing with a large force of insurgents from Attock. Lord Gough, in his despatch, said the victory was complete, but the Duke of Wellington and the British Government thought otherwise, and on the 7th of March Sir Charles Napier was appointed to supersede Lord Gough as commander-in-chief.

January 22. Practicable breaches having been made in the citadel of Mooltan, and preparations made for storming, Moolraj surrendered himself and the garrison unconditionally.

January 14 to February 16. After the battle of Chillianwallah there were several movements of the Sikh forces and the British.

February 17. General Whish crosses the Chenab, and brings his forces into communication with those of Lord Gough.

February 21. Battle of Googerat. By this battle the brave old General Gough retrieved his character and won additional fame. The Sikhs, under Chuttur Sing and Shere Sing, were strongly posted at the village of Googerat, with 60,000 men and 59 pieces of artillery. The British force was 24,000 men and 97 pieces of artillery. The battle lasted from six o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, when the Sikhs were in

full retreat, which the British cavalry and horse-artillery soon converted into a rout. They were pursued fifteen miles. The two leaders escaped with about 8,000 men into the Salt Range Hills. The final result was that 53 of their guns and all their ammunition and warlike stores fell into the hands of the British, whose loss was 807 killed and wounded.

March 14. Chuttur Sing, Shere Sing, and the principal chiefs of the Sikhs, together with 16,000 men of the Sikh army, surrender, with all their arms and 41 guns, to Major-General Gilbert, at Rawul Pindee.

March 29. Proclamation by the governor-general, announcing the annexation of the Panjab to the British possessions in India. Dhuleep Sing, the deposed Maha-Raja of Lahore, retires to Poonah, on a pension of 40,000*l.* a-year.

May 6. Sir Charles Napier arrives at Calcutta as commander-in-chief.

September. Moolraj having been condemned to death in August, for the murder of Agnew and Anderson, is sentenced to transportation for life.

1850.

February 27. Sir Charles Napier, by a general order, disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny.

May 25. Embassy from the Raja of Nepaul arrives in England.

July 2. Sir Charles Napier resigns his office of commander-in-chief, and arrives in London, March 19, 1851.

1851.

January 28. Death of Bajee Rao, ex-Peishwa of the Mahrattas, at Bithoor. He enjoyed, by treaties June 13, 1817, and June 1, 1818, a pension of eight lacs of rupees (80,000*l.*) a-year. Sreemunt Nurseer Punt, Nana Sahib, eldest son of Bajee Rao's brother, was adopted by his uncle as his heir, and on the death of Bajee Rao, claimed the continuance of the pension, which was refused by the Supreme Government of India, and the refusal was confirmed by the Court of Directors.

September 1. Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, formed into a separate government, independent of the supreme government of Bengal.

October 29. A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in consequence of disputes between the government authorities of the Birman Empire and the Supreme Government of India.

1852.

January 4. The viceroy of Rangoon erects stockades and batteries, to prevent the British vessels from communicating with the shore or leaving the harbour. The British commodore destroys the batteries, and forces the passage of the river Irawaddy.

April 5. Martaban stormed by the troops sent from Hindustan.

April 14. Rangoon stormed and captured by General Goodwin.

June 4. Capture of Pegu. Afterwards evacuated.

July 9. Capture of Prome. Afterwards evacuated.

October 9. Prome recaptured.

November 21. Pegu recaptured.

December 3. Pegu invested by a Birmese army. A British force of 2,400 men sent from Rangoon defeats the besiegers, and relieves the garrison.

December 20. A proclamation of the Governor-General of India annexes the province of Pegu, which formed a part of the Birman empire, to the British possessions in India.

1853.

June 20. Proclamation by the Governor-General of India announcing the termination of the war with Birma.

The charter of the East India Company, granted in 1833, being to terminate in April, 1854, an Act was passed, August 20, 1853, "to provide for the government of India." The following is the substance of the most important clauses.

August 20. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95. 1. Until Parliament shall otherwise provide, the British territories in India are continued under the government of the East India Company. 2. After April 1854 there are to be only eighteen directors of the said Company, any ten of whom are to form a council. 5. The Crown is to appoint six of the directors. 9. Six of the twelve elected directors must have resided at least ten years in India, as must also (sect. 3) three of the six appointed by the Crown. 30. The person appointed by Her Majesty to be commander-in-chief of her forces in India is also to be commander-in-chief of the Company's forces.

December 11. Death of the Raja of Nagpoor, whose territories were then added to the British possessions in India.

1855.

March 31. Treaty with Dost Mahomed, who is afterwards reinstated on the throne of Cabul.

1856.

February 7. The Governor-General announces by a proclamation the deposition of the King of Oude, and the annexation of the kingdom of Oude to the British possessions in India. The King of Oude is granted an annual pension of twelve lacs (120,000*l.*).

February 29. Viscount Canning assumes office as Governor-General, in place of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who arrives in England, May 13.

In the latter part of the year 1856 another dispute occurred between the British and Chinese authorities at Canton. A small vessel, with a British register, and bearing the British flag, was boarded by a Chinese force on the 8th of October, while at anchor near Canton, and twelve of the crew were seized. This led to a demand for apology by the British plenipotentiary, which was refused by Yeh, the Chinese governor of Canton. Hostile proceedings followed. The forts in the Canton river were attacked and taken, the fortifications of Canton stormed, and a large number of war-junks burned. Lord Elgin has been sent out as Her Majesty's Commissioner, with a fleet and troops, for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Emperor of China. Meantime the troops have been required to assist in quelling the Indian mutiny, and the quarrel with the Chinese remains undecided.

The year 1857 is sadly distinguished by the mutiny of the native army of Bengal. In January, February, March, and April, there were mutinies of single regiments at Barrackpoor, Berhampoor, and Lucknow, which were suppressed; but on the 10th of May the 3rd regiment of Bengal cavalry broke out into open mutiny, and was joined by the 11th and 20th regiments of native infantry. After committing murders and appalling atrocities, they marched to Delhi, where they were joined by other native regiments, and where similar acts of barbarity were perpetrated. There the mutineers fixed their head-quarters, and proclaimed the old King of Delhi Emperor of Hindustan. Other native regiments broke out into mutiny at various places, but were mostly disarmed and dispersed, till the native army of Bengal had ceased to exist, at least as the soldiers of the East India Company.

1857.

January 24 to May 6. Mutinies at Barrackpoor, Berhampoor, Lucknow, and Meerut.

May 10, 11. Mutiny at Meerut, and march of the mutineers to Delhi.

May 11. Mutineers arrive at Delhi, and are joined there by three

native regiments of infantry and a battalion of infantry. Lieut. Willoughby blows up the magazine containing large quantities of ammunition, and escapes.

May 12. King of Delhi proclaimed Emperor by the insurgents.

May 13 to May 31. Mutinies at various places.

May 20. General Anson arrives before Delhi with a body of British troops, whom he places in cantonments on a ridge about a mile from the city. He dies on the 27th of May, of cholera.

May 31. Mutiny at Lucknow of three natives regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. They are attacked by the British under Sir Henry Lawrence, and dispersed.

June 5. Mutiny at Allahabad. The Europeans secure themselves in the fort, where they are besieged.

June 6. Mutineers under Nana Sahib attack Sir Hugh Wheeler's small force in their entrenchments at Cawnpoor, but are driven back.

June 8. Sir H. Barnard enters the cantonments before Delhi with about 4,000 troops and succeeds General Anson in the command. He entrenches himself on a ridge about a mile from Delhi.

June 8 to 19. Mutinies at various places.

June 26. Sir Hugh Wheeler having been wounded in making a sally on the 20th of June, died on the 21st; the small force at Cawnpoor surrendered by capitulation to Nana Sahib. On the 17th of June they are embarked in boats, but are fired upon, and nearly all murdered.

July 1. General Havelock marches from Allahabad towards Cawnpoor, with a force of 2,000 Europeans.

July 2. Sir Henry Lawrence, wounded in a sortie at Lucknow, dies on the 4th of July. He is succeeded by Major Banks in the command of the European force, which maintains itself in the Residency and fort.

July 5. Sir H. Barnard dies of cholera before Delhi, and is succeeded in the command by General Reid.

July 12. General Nicholson, with the Bombay flying column, routs the mutineers at Sealcote on his road to join the force at Delhi.

July 16. General Havelock defeats the insurgents under Nana Sahib before Cawnpoor.

July 17. Nana Sahib blows up the magazine, and retires to Bithoor. General Havelock enters Cawnpoor.

July 19. General Havelock attacks Nana Sahib at Bithoor, defeats him, takes 20 guns, and sets fire to the place.

July 22. General Reid, obliged to resign from illness, is succeeded in the command of the force before Delhi by General Wilson.

August 2. The Maha-Raja Gholab Sing dies at Cashmere.

August 10. General Nicholson arrives at the camp before Delhi in advance of his column, which arrives in a day or two.

August 16. General Havelock, operating with his small force against the insurgents between Cawnpoor and Lucknow, gains his ninth victory.

September 14 to 20. General Wilson, having received reinforcements and a siege-train, takes Delhi by assault, the fight being maintained in the city from the 14th to the 20th. On the 21st the British forces had entire possession of the city of Delhi. The loss in killed and wounded is stated as 1,178.

September 25. General Havelock, with 2,500 troops, arrives at Lucknow and relieves the Europeans besieged in the Residency. On the following day he took the enemy's entrenchments.

VII.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from
November 1856 to October 1857.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Ann. 1860.	India Stock.	Exchequer Bills.
1856.							
November . {	217	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	227	5 premium.
	213	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	92	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	225	5 discount.
December . {	218	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	227	8 premium.
	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	225	2 discount.
1857.							
January . {	218	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	221	5 premium.
	216	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 discount.
February . {	220	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	222	4 premium.
	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	219	3 discount.
March . {	222	94	93 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{5}{16}$	224	4 premium.
	220	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	93	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	221	2 discount.
April . {	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	224	3 premium.
	213	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	220	7 discount.
May . . {	214	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	94	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{7}{16}$	223	7 premium.
	212	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	220	2 discount.
June . . {	214	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	94	93	21 $\frac{7}{16}$	223	6 premium.
	212	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{3}{16}$	221 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 discount.
July . . {	217	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 „
	213	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	91	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	2 „
August . {	217	91	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	Par.
	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 discount.
September . {	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	shut	213	2 „
	shut	shut	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	91		209	10 „
October . {	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	211	4 „
	210	86 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	207	13 „

Bank of England Rate of Discount in 1857.—Jan. 1, 6 per cent.; April 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; June 18, 6 per cent.; July 16, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Oct. 8, 6 per cent.; Oct. 12, 7 per cent.; Oct. 19, 8 per cent.; Nov. 5, 9 per cent.; Nov. 9, 10 per cent.

VIII.—AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in ENGLAND
and WALES, for one Week in each Month.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
1856.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November 15 .	64 4	46 7	26 2	41 7	47 3	43 2
December 20 .	60 5	43 10	25 6	40 2	42 8	40 9
1857.						
January 17 .	59 4	45 7	23 4	40 2	40 5	39 6
February 14 .	56 5	44 11	23 6	44 4	39 6	39 7
March 14 .	55 6	46 1	24 4	39 10	39 4	39 7
April 18 .	53 0	44 7	23 5	36 3	40 0	39 4
May 16 .	57 5	43 6	24 9	41 6	42 6	40 10
June 13 .	60 0	38 9	26 5	36 0	44 3	42 11
July 20 .	63 1	37 9	27 9	42 7	45 11	44 4
August 15 .	59 2	40 0	27 8	40 5	47 1	40 10
September 12 .	55 8	42 5	26 1	38 9	46 0	41 7
October 17 .	55 10	43 0	25 6	35 4	45 6	44 5

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE AND
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1857.

LEGISLATION OF 1857.

THE Parliament met on the 3rd of February. It was dissolved on the 21st of March. During the sitting of seven weeks, the subject of China, which weightier matters have caused us now to look upon almost with indifference, occupied the Legislature, to the exclusion of many measures of improvement that had been confidently promised for consideration. When the dissolution came, there had been only passed twenty Public Acts. The new Parliament met on the 30th of April, and sat till the 28th of August. The results of its labours, in the form of Statutes, show that the Session was not devoted to debate without business. A House of Commons more resolved to get through the work before it in a satisfactory way was never assembled.

The Abridgments of the more important Public Acts, which we furnish upon our usual plan, require no introductory illustration of their several details. We merely desire here to point out such of these Acts as the future historian may consider as characteristic of our times.

In 'The Act to amend the Winding-up Acts of Joint-Stock Companies' (cap. 78); in 'The Act to make better provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other persons intrusted with Property' (cap. 54); will be seen the legislative evidences of a state of commercial morality which has brought discredit upon the old national character for fair dealing. The frauds of trustees of individual property are more effectually reached by this Act, and such frauds have at all times been common. But there must be something peculiarly rotten in a social condition in which not only is it necessary to provide that a Director or Manager of a public Company shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in falsifying accounts, but which contains this clause:—"If any Director, Manager, or Public Officer of any Body Corporate or Public Company, shall make, circulate, or publish, or concur in making, circulating, or publishing, any written statement or account which he shall know to be false in any material particular, with intent to deceive or defraud any member, shareholder, or creditor of such Body Corporate or Public Company, or with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or partner therein, or to intrust or advance any money or property to such Body Corporate or Public Company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." How many have been tainted with this corruption, and have laid "the flattering unction to their souls" that their family duty, their social position, the example of "respectability" in its carriage, demanded the best exercise of their business talents; that there was a vast difference between a lie

and a little over-colouring; and that there was a wide distinction between the petty frauds which consigned poor rogues to the hulks, and the large operations of "Director, Manager, or Public Officer of any Body Corporate or Public Company." It is well that the *mere* money-getting spirit has had this reproof.

The due punishment of the rich, educated, experienced, fraudulent trustee well contrasts with two statutes for the rescue of the poor, ignorant, youthful offender from utter ruin. 'The Act to promote the establishment and extension of Reformatory Schools in England' (cap. 55) gives power to Justices of the Peace for a County, or for the Council of a Borough, to grant money in aid of Reformatory Schools, for the purchase of a site, or for building, or for other permanent purposes; they may contract with the managers of such schools for the reception of offenders; and they may enforce contributions from the parents of such unhappy children. Under this Act provision is also to be made for the proper care of juvenile offenders when discharged from Reformatory Schools. The other Act (cap. 48) is 'to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children, and for the extension of Industrial Schools.' The particular provisions of this Act will be found in our Abstract. The preamble, noticing that Industrial Schools for the better training of vagrant children have been established, and may be established, says,—“It is expedient that more extensive use should be made of such institutions, and that the responsibility of parents to provide for the proper care of their children should be enforced.” In these two Acts we have the machinery for a great moral reformation. It depends upon individuals to employ the machinery. “The responsibility of parents for the proper care of their children” may be, in some measure, enforced under these statutes. It is for all of us to unite in the careful employment of all the public machinery which we possess for improving the condition of the people; but it is also for each of us to apply his individual energy towards making that machinery doubly and trebly effective, by judicious advice, by timely but not improvident help, by never-failing sympathy.

In the introduction of a great social reform into Scotland, nothing can be more important than 'The Lunatics' Act' (cap. 71). The country is divided into eight districts, under Commissioners, and, whether for the richer class of lunatics, or for paupers, the abominations of the system which lingered in Scotland after it was driven from England, will be effectually swept away. 'The Act to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in Scotland' (cap. 72), promises to be of great utility. The police in Scotland has been regulated by various Acts, from the 11th of George I. to the 13th and 14th of Victoria. Till our own time the supply imperfectly raised was called 'Rogue Money.' One uniform system is now to prevail; and we may hope that 'Rogue Money' will effectually become 'Money for the Prevention of Roguery.'

The last Session of Parliament is remarkable, perhaps more than any Session of our history, for the almost final separation of Civil from Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. The contest with the power of the

Church, in which the sagacious and intrepid Henry II. was conquered—the struggle of High Commission Courts against Common and Statute Law—such vital battles belonged to other states of society. For two centuries the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction has been far less obnoxious, but very inconvenient: it was most troublesome in the matter of Probate and Administration. By the statute of 20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 77, it is enacted, that from a day to be appointed by an Order in Council, but not before the 1st of January, 1858, the Testamentary jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical and other Courts is abolished, and all testamentary jurisdiction is to be exercised by a Court of Probate, under one judge, and that Court is to have throughout all England the same power as the Prerogative Court within the Province of Canterbury. There are to be forty District Registries throughout England and Wales. ‘The Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England’ (cap. 85) constitutes a Court with exclusive jurisdiction in such matters, and provides that all such jurisdiction now vested in Ecclesiastical Courts shall cease, except as to the granting of Marriage Licences. The particular provisions of this Act will be found in our Abstract.

IX.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

COMMONS INCLOSURE.

[20 Victoriae, cap. 5.—March 21, 1857.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

The General Inclosure Act comprises the following twenty-five places, included in the Commissioners’ Report:—

Cornwall—Tresparrett Down. *Cumberland*—Gamblesby Fell and Viol Moor. *Devonshire*—Halham Common. *Dorsetshire*—Ashmore. *Hampshire*—Chilworth Common; North Baddesley; and Petersfield. *Hertfordshire*—Ashwell. *Norfolk*—Cossey; Dursingham; Holme Common; and Hunstanton Common. *Northamptonshire*—Passenham (Passenham with Deanshanger); Passenham (Potters Pury with Yardley Gobion); Passenham (Wicken); Whittlebury; Whittlebury (Alderton); Whittlebury (Grafton Regis); and Whittlebury (Paulers Pury). *Staffordshire*—Burntwood. *Sussex*—Broadbridge; Chiltington Common; and Westbourne. *Yorkshire*—Bowes Moor.

INCOME TAX.

[20 Victoriae, cap. 6.—March 21, 1857.]

An Act to reduce the Rates of Duty on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

By this short Act the rate of the Income Tax is reduced for the year commencing April 5, 1857, from sixteen-pence in the pound to seven-

pence; and on the occupiers of farms heretofore charged at elevenpence-halfpenny in the pound to fivepence; subject to similar deductions and abatements as in the previous Acts.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

[20 *Victoriæ*, cap. 15.—March 21, 1857.]

An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs on Tea, Sugar, and other Articles.

From April 5, 1857, until April 5, 1858, the duty on tea is fixed at 1s. 5d. per pound. On sugar-candy, brown or white refined, 18s. 4d. per cwt.; white clayed, 16s. per cwt.; yellow muscovado and brown clayed, 13s. 10d. per cwt.; brown muscovado, 12s. 8d. per cwt.; and molasses, 5s. per cwt. On dried cherries, preserved ginger, marmalade, and all fruits preserved in sugar, not otherwise enumerated, 2d. per pound. The drawbacks on sugar from May 5, 1857 to May 5, 1858, are fixed—on refined sugar, thoroughly dried in stove, in loaf or crushed, 17s. 2d. per cwt.; refined sugar, unstoved, 16s. 4d. per cwt.; bastard or refined sugar, unstoved, not inferior to standard sample, No. 2, 15s. per cwt.; and bastard sugar below that standard, 12s. 8d. per cwt.

RACE-HORSE DUTY.

[20 *Victoriæ*, cap. 16.—March 21, 1857.]

An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for repealing and reimposing under new regulations, the Duty on Race-Horses.

By the previous Act the duty of 3*l.* 17*s.* on each race-horse was to be collected by the clerk of the course. This is repealed, and a receiver of the race-horse duty is appointed, and the owner of any horse running it in a race without previously paying the duty is subjected to a fine of 50*l.* A receipt is to be given on a printed form supplied by the Inland Revenue Office, such receipt to free the horse until the next 5th of April. The receiver is to find security for the performance of his duties and for the payment of moneys collected, and any neglect subjects him to the penalty of 50*l.*

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACES.

[20 *Victoriæ*, cap. 19.—March 21, 1857.]

An Act to provide for the Relief of the Poor in Extra-parochial Places.

By § 1, after December 31, 1857, "every place entered separately in the Report of the Registrar-General on the last census, which now is or is reputed to be extra-parochial, and wherein no rate is levied for the relief of the poor, shall for all the purposes of the assessment to the poor-rate, the relief of the poor, the county police or borough rate, the burial of the dead, the removal of nuisances, the registration of parliamentary and municipal voters, and the registration of births and deaths, be deemed a parish for such purposes," and the justices of peace within whose jurisdiction such place may be, are empowered to appoint overseers of the poor therein; or (§ 2) one overseer only if two cannot be conveniently appointed from the resident householders, or an overseer from a neighbouring parish either with or without an annual salary for the Inns of Court in London (§ 3); the under-treasurer is to act as over-

seer; and if any such place be added to a union (§ 5), the overseers to act as guardians until there shall be rate-payers qualified to elect a guardian, but no paid overseer is to act in such capacity. Where such extra-parochial place has belonging to it a church or chapel of the Church of England, the bishops may authorise (§§ 9 and 10) the publication of banns and the solemnisation of marriage therein, and all provisions as to keeping the marriage registers are to be applicable to such churches or chapels.

* * * The foregoing are the only Acts of general interest passed in this short session. The others were chiefly continuance Acts, or for temporary financial supplies. We give their titles:—

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. To amend the Act for limiting the time of service in the Royal Marine Forces.
 2. To facilitate the appointment of Chief Constables for adjoining counties, and to confirm appointments of Chief Constables in certain cases.
 3. To confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the districts of Ipswich, Oldbury, Stroud, Llangollen, and Dukinfield; and for altering the constitution of the Local Board for the Main Sewerage district of Wisbech and Walsoken.
 4. To enable the subjects of the Ionian States to hold Military and Naval Commissions under the Crown.
 7. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.
 8. To continue appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
 9. For settling and securing an annuity on the Right Honourable Charles Shaw Lefevre, in consideration of his eminent services. [4000*l.* a-year, to be abated one-half in case of his holding office.]
 10. To continue certain temporary provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England.
 11. To amend the Commissioners of Supply (Scotland) Act, 1856.
 12. To amend an Act of 9 Geo. IV. cap. 82, intituled "An Act to make provision for the Lighting, Cleansing, and Watching of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in Ireland, in certain cases."
 13. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
 14. For the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
 17. For raising the sum of 21,049,700*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1857.
 18. To continue the Act for charging the Maintenance of certain Paupers upon the Union Funds.
 20. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1857, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
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ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ, cap. 3.—June 26, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Act of the 16 and 17 Victoriæ, cap. 96, to substitute in certain Cases other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.

After repealing in § 1 parts of the previous Act, § 2 enacts that from June 21, 1857, no person shall be sentenced to transportation; and power is given, where the sentence by previous Acts would have been transportation, to substitute penal servitude for a term of the same duration; and in cases where previously a sentence of seven years' transportation might have been passed, the Courts may pass a sentence of penal servitude of not less than three years' duration. By § 3 persons under sentence of penal servitude may be removed to places beyond seas, fitted for their reception, the Privy Council having the power (§ 4) to appoint such places. Magistrates (§ 5) may commit convicts whose licences are revoked to penal servitude in any convict prison. All enactments (§ 6) having reference to transportation to have reference to penal servitude; and the Act (§ 7) is to be read as one with the 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 99.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT, 1857.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ, cap. 14.—July 13, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856 (cap. 47).

Many of the amendments of this Act relate to the officials; the more interesting clauses are—§ 3, by which more than twenty persons carrying on trade in partnership, who are not registered under this or the previous Act, or who are not incorporated, or not engaged in working mines subject to the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, are declared severally liable for the total debts of the partnership; but the Registrar (§ 4), on the payment of 5s., is to give a certificate of incorporation if applied for. Under § 11, when a winding-up order has been issued, the official liquidator may obtain a warrant from the Court for the arrest of any shareholder of whom there is probable cause to suspect he is about to abscond, or to remove or conceal his property, and books, papers, moneys, and other property, may be seized; but such shareholder (§ 12) may apply to the Court for his discharge, and on showing cause, the Court may make such order as it shall think just. Calls (§ 13) are made specialty debts. When a Company is being wound up voluntarily (§ 17), and the whole or any portion of its property is about to be sold to another Company registered under this Act, the liquidators, with the sanction of the Company by whom they were appointed, may accept shares of the purchasing Company as payment, for the purpose of distribution among the shareholders of the Company being wound up; but any shareholder objecting may, on giving notice, insist on having the amount of his shares paid in money at such price as may be agreed upon by arbitration before the Company is dissolved. By § 29 "every Company consisting of seven or more shareholders, having a capital of fixed

amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, duly constituted by law prior to the passing of this Act, and not being a Company hereby required to be registered, may at any time hereafter, upon compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, 1857, register itself as a Company under such Acts, with or without limited liability; subject to this proviso, that no company shall be registered as a limited Company unless either the liability of the shareholders is already limited to the amount of the unpaid calls on their shares, or an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose." This Act and the previous one is to be read as one Act under the title of Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, 1857.

COMMONS INCLOSURE.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ, cap. 20.—August 10, 1857.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Commissioners for England and Wales.

The second general Inclosure Act for the year contains the following eighteen places:—

Cambridgeshire—Gruntly Fen. *Cheshire*—Cuddington. *Cornwall*—Callington. *Devonshire*—Parracombe; Yalberton Tor. *Glamorganshire*—Coedpenmain; Hirwain Common; Saint Lythans Down. *Hampshire*—Wolverton. *Hertfordshire*—Little Horstead and Layston. *Oxfordshire*—Bignore Common and Pound Common; Rotherfield Greigs and Rotherfield Peppard; Stokenchurch. *Warwickshire*—Coventry, No. 2. *Westmoreland*—Great Musgrave; Hillbeck. *Yorkshire*—Hartlington Moor; Kirk Hammerton.

BURIAL OF DEAD WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ, cap. 35.—August 10, 1857.]

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15 and 16 Victoriæ (cap. 85), intituled 'An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis,' so far as relates to the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

This Act is to regulate the fees for burials in the new cemetery of the City of London at Little Ilford. It repeals so much of the former Act, so far as relates to the city parishes, as requires the consent of the bishop to the registration of fees; it gives power to the Commissioners of the Burial Board to fix the amount of the various fees for interment or for the liberty to erect monuments, &c., and, subject to the approval of vestries, to fix the fees, if any, payable to the sextons and clerks of the city parishes; and a schedule fixes the fees payable to incumbents for burials from their parishes, and for each burial in consecrated ground, for burial in a catacomb, 15s.; in a brick vault, 10s.; in a brick grave, 7s. 6d.; in a private grave, 5s.; in a common grave, 2s. 6d.; in a pauper grave, 2s. 6d.

1/ SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT.

[20 and 2 Victoria, cap. 37.—August 17, 1857.]

An Act to Repeal the 27th Section of the Superannuation Act, 1834 (cap. 24).

By this Act the deductions for the Superannuation Fund from the salaries of officers in the civil service of Government are to cease from June 20, 1857.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 48.—August 17, 1857.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Care and Education of Vagrant, Destitute, and Disorderly Children, and for the Extension of Industrial Schools.

The short title of this Act, by § 1, is declared to be the 'Industrial Schools Act, 1857.' A definition of terms is given in § 2, among which a 'child' is defined as being any boy or girl who, in the opinion of the justices, is above seven and under fourteen years of age; and 'parent' is any person legally liable to maintain a child. By § 3 the Committee of Privy Council on Education are empowered to certify any industrial school under this Act, but not both under this Act and that for youthful offenders (17 and 18 Vict., cap. 86); an inspector is to examine and report on them annually (§ 4), and the certificate may be withdrawn if not properly conducted. Children taken into custody for vagrancy (§ 5) may be sent by the justice, in case the parent or proper guardian of the child cannot be immediately found, to any certified industrial school willing to receive it, for any period not exceeding a week, while inquiries are made; and after due inquiry (§ 5) may either discharge the child altogether, or, if the parent or guardian be found, deliver it up to them on receiving an assurance in writing that they will be responsible for the good behaviour of the child for any period not exceeding twelve months; and in default of such assurance, and on conviction of the child, may order the child to be sent for such period as they think necessary to any certified industrial school willing to receive it, selecting a school conducted on the principles of the religious persuasion to which the parent of the child, in the opinion of the judge, shall belong, if any such school exists in the county or any adjoining county. If, after such assurance as has been mentioned, the child is again convicted, the person giving such assurance may be fined in any sum not exceeding 40s. if the vagrancy has been occasioned by their neglect. The time passed in any such school (§ 8) is not to be in the computation of time under 'The Poor Removal Act' (9 and 10 Vict., cap. 66). If any parent or guardian (§ 9), on religious or other grounds, wishes to select a school, he may do so by paying any expenses incurred thereby. A book is to be kept in every industrial school (§ 10) in which the religious denomination of each child is to be entered, and certain hours are to be fixed in which a minister of the religious persuasion, upon the representation of the parent or guardians, may visit such school for the purpose of giving religious instruction. The magistrate's order in duplicate (§ 11) to be sufficient warrant for the detention of a child. On application to the justices of any county within which the school is situated of the parent or guardian (§ 12), a child may be discharged before the expiration of the term for which he had been sent, if the justices are satisfied that a suitable employment in

life has been provided for it, or (§ 13) upon good security being given. No child (§ 14) is to be detained in any industrial school against its own consent beyond the age of fifteen years. On application of the manager of any industrial school, the parent may be summoned before the justices, and examined as to his circumstances (§ 15), who at their discretion may order a weekly payment of not more than 3s. until the child attain the age of fifteen years, and in default of payment for fourteen days the same to be recovered by legal process; but on application of either parent or manager, the sum payable (§ 16) may be increased or diminished, or the parent may be wholly released. The manager may (§ 17) allow a child to sleep out of the house in the dwelling of its parent or of any respectable person, and may revoke such permission. Children absconding (§ 18) may be sent back by an order of the justices; and (§ 19) persons harbouring any child that has absconded, or inducing it to abscond, are subjected to a penalty not exceeding 40s., to be recovered by summary proceedings. In serving of notices under this Act (§ 20), delivery at the last known place of abode to be deemed sufficient service. Guardians of Unions (§ 21) may contract with the managers of industrial schools for the maintenance and education of pauper children. The attested copy of the certificate (§ 22) is to be deemed sufficient proof of the constitution of an industrial school, and the justice's order, with a memorandum on it by the manager or matron of the school, sufficient proof of the identity of a child. When the certificate of a school is withdrawn (§ 23), notice is to be given in *The Gazette*. The Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland and a number of forms are added in schedules.

JOINT BANKING COMPANIES.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 49.—August 17, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Banking Companies.

This Act provides that no Banking Company whatever shall be registered under the Limited Liability Act; but where consisting of more than seven persons, must register under this Act if formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857. A neglect to register renders the Companies unable to sue either in law or equity, or to make any dividend payable; and every director or manager becomes liable to a penalty of 5*l.* per day while unregistered, to be recovered by any person, whether a shareholder or not. Existing Banking Companies, who are not hereby required to be registered, are permitted to register themselves with the consent of a majority of the shareholders at a general meeting held for the purpose, and no fees are to be taken for registering any Company under this Act which was in existence previous to its passing. The relations of the shareholders to each other, and their liabilities, are not affected by this Act, and suits and actions may be continued. Several Acts or parts of Acts relating to the formation of Banking Companies are repealed, and it is enacted that any number of persons not exceeding ten may carry on a banking business in partnership in all respects the same as any number of persons not exceeding six could do before the passing of this Act. § 13, on the formation of new Banking Companies, is the most important. It provides that "seven or more persons associated for this purpose may register themselves under this Act as a Company other than a limited Company, subject to this condition, that the shares into which the capital

of the Company is divided shall not be of an amount less than 100*l.* each; but not more than ten persons shall, after the passing of this Act, unless registered as a Company under this Act, form themselves into a partnership for the purpose of banking, or, if so formed, carry on the business of banking." Inspectors are not to be appointed by the Board of Trade to any Company under this Act, unless applied for by one-third of the shareholders in number and value. § 19 of 'The Joint-Stock Companies Act' (19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47) not to apply to Companies in Scotland. Property held in trust for any Banking Company, shall on registration, vest in such Company. Any Banking Company that may have been registered as a limited Company before the passing of this Act is not to be illegal, nor is the registration to be invalid, but any creditor or member of the Company may petition the Court to have it wound up, and the fact of being registered as a limited Company shall be a sufficient cause for the order being issued; and the contributories are liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay all debts and charges. The banks legally carrying on business before the passing of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, and the Bank of England, are exempted from the provisions of this Act.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES, &c.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 54.—August 17, 1857.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other Persons intrusted with Property.

By § 1, any person being a trustee either wholly or in part, either for any private person or any public or charitable purpose, who shall, with intent to defraud, convert or appropriate any part of such trust-fund to his own purposes; or any banker, merchant, attorney, or agent (§ 2) who shall, with intent to defraud, sell, transfer, or pledge any property intrusted to him for safe custody, or in any manner appropriate to his own use any such property; or any person (§ 3) under powers of attorney doing the like, are alike declared guilty of a misdemeanor. And any person (§ 4) being a bailee of any property, although he do not break bulk, so appropriating property, is declared guilty of larceny. Any person (§ 5) being a director, member, or public officer of any public Company, so acting; or any such person (§ 6) keeping fraudulent accounts, or (§ 7) wilfully destroying, altering, or mutilating the books, papers, or securities, or making false entries; or (§ 8) making or publishing fraudulent statements with intent to deceive any creditor or shareholder, or with intent to induce any person to become a shareholder or creditor; and any person (§ 9) knowingly receiving any chattel, money, or security fraudulently acquired or disposed of, are alike declared guilty of a misdemeanor; the punishment for each misdemeanor (§ 10) to be penal servitude for three years, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for not more than two years, or by fine, as the Court shall award. No person (§ 11) to be exempt from answering questions in any Court of law or equity, but such evidence is not to be admissible in any proceedings against them. No proceeding, conviction, or judgment (§ 12) under this Act, is to prevent or lessen any remedy in law or equity that may be otherwise available; but no conviction under this Act is to be received as evidence in any civil suit, nor affect any security given by any such trustee for the repayment of trust property misappropriated. No prosecution under this Act (§ 13) is to

be commenced without the sanction of the Attorney-General, or, if a civil suit has been commenced, without the sanction of the Judge of the court. If, upon the trial of any person under this Act, the offence proved (§ 14) amounts to larceny, he is not upon that account to be acquitted of a misdemeanor. In every prosecution (§ 15) for misdemeanor, the expenses of the prosecution to be allowed as in cases of felony; and (§ 16) no misdemeanor against this Act is to be tried at any court of general or quarter sessions. The word "trustee" is declared (§ 17) to include the heir, or personal representative of the trustee, all executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and assignees in bankruptcy. "Property" includes debts, legacies, and deeds or instruments giving a title to any property, as well as goods, money, &c. The Act (§ 18) is not to extend to Scotland.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 55.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to promote the Establishment and Extension of Reformatory Schools in England.

This Act is chiefly an extension of the 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 86, and the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 109, and the most important clause is § 1, by which the justices in general or quarter sessions, or the council of a borough, may grant money in aid of such schools; but not to be granted, unless the school is certified under the Act of 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 86; and it is limited to England.

MARRIED WOMEN'S REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 57.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to enable Married Women to dispose of Reversionary Interests in Personal Estates.

After December 31, 1857, a married woman (§ 1) is empowered to dispose of any reversionary interest, either vested or contingent, to which she may be entitled under any instrument made after the said date, as fully and effectually as if she were a *feme sole*, and also to release or extinguish her right to a settlement; such disposition or release not to be valid unless the husband concur, nor unless the deed (§ 6) be acknowledged by her in the manner prescribed (§ 2) by the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 74. The powers of this Act (§ 3) are not to interfere with any other powers vested in her independent of this Act, and is not to extend to settlements made upon marriage. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND).

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 60.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland.

This exceedingly long Act of 410 clauses, with a number of schedules, is chiefly a consolidation of previous Acts, with an assimilation of them to the English practice.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 61.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs and Excise.

By this Act, which took effect from the date of its passing, the following duties are imposed in lieu of those previously imposed on the enumerated articles:—

SCHEDULE (A).

Containing the Duties of Customs imposed by this Act; (that is to say,) Sugar; viz.,

	£.	s.	d.
Candy, brown or white refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto . . . cwt.	0	18	4
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined . . . cwt.	0	16	0
Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown clayed and not equal to white clayed . . . cwt.	0	13	10
Brown muscovado, or any other sugar not being equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown clayed sugar. cwt.	0	12	8
Molasses . . . cwt.	0	5	0
Cherries (dried), comfits (dry), confectionery, ginger (preserved), marmalade, plums (preserved in sugar), succades (including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar not otherwise enumerated) . . . lb.	0	0	2
Tea . . . lb.	0	1	5

SCHEDULE (B).

Containing the Duties of Excise imposed by this Act on Sugar made in the United Kingdom, which are the same as those imposed on the importation of foreign sugar.

Drawbacks are allowed on exportation to nearly the amount of the duty.

CUSTOMS.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 62.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for the Alteration and Amendment of the Laws and Duties of Customs.

By § 1 the duty on oxymuriate of tin imported is to cease. By § 2 in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on the articles next hereinafter mentioned, imported into Great Britain and Ireland, the following duties of customs are charged; on

Hats of felt . . . each	£0	0	6
Lucifers, vesta, of wax—the 1,000 matches . . .	0	0	0½
Plums, commonly called French plums, and prunelloes, cwt.	0	7	0
Plums, dried or preserved (except in sugar), not otherwise described . . . cwt.	0	7	0

By § 3 in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on rice imported into Great Britain and Ireland, the following duties of customs are to be levied and collected:—

Rice not rough nor in the husk, and rice dust for feeding cattle . . . cwt.	£0	0	4½
Rice rough and in the husk . . . the quarter	0	0	9
Meal not otherwise enumerated or described . . . cwt.	0	0	4½

By § 4 in lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable in Great Britain and Ireland on ships, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture (except sails), broken up or to be broken up, the following duties are to be charged :—

British-built ships, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture	
—wrecked, broken up or to be broken up	Free.
Foreign-built ships, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture	
—broken up or sold to be broken up, or abandoned by the owners, or sold as wreck, whether afterwards recovered or repaired, or not	for every £100 value £5 0 0

By §§ 5 to 13 new regulations are enacted for the warehousing of tobacco, by which, from the date of the passing of this Act, tobacco legally imported may be deposited in any general warehouse approved of by the Commissioners of Excise, subject in all other respects to the regulations now in force; but tobacco already warehoused may so continue for so long as the Commissioners please, or until the expiration of five years; and tobacco abandoned as not worth the duty may be destroyed at the cost of the importer or proprietor. By § 14 defendants in suits for customs are exempted from the operation of the Acts compelling defendants to give evidence. By § 15 the Customs Acts are declared to extend and apply to British possessions abroad, except where otherwise expressly provided for in the said Acts or by any colonial Acts. By § 15 the owner or consignee of any bullion or coin, within ten days after the landing thereof, must deliver to the proper officer of customs a full account of such bullion or coin, a neglect to do which will incur a penalty of 20*l.*, but this penalty is not to apply to small parcels of bullion or coin imported as part of the baggage of passengers. By §§ 17 and 18 some clauses of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 96, repealed by the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 54, are re-enacted, and § 19 of the 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 96, is repealed. By § 19 no spirits except rum from British possessions are to be imported into or exported from the Channel Islands in any vessel of less than 50 tons burden, or in any cask or other recipient of a less capacity than 20 gallons, under penalty of forfeiture, together with that of the ship; but this is not to extend to spirits imported in glass bottles as part of the cargo, nor to spirits intended for the consumption of the crew or passengers, nor to warehoused goods exported in vessels of not less than 40 tons burthen, nor to any boat of less than 10 tons burthen having a licence from the proper officer of Guernsey or Jersey for the purpose of carrying commodities for the supply of the island of Sark for any quantity of spirits less than 10 gallons, such licence to be granted on application without fee. By § 21 this Act is to be registered in the Royal Courts of Jersey and Guernsey. § 22 is a confirmation of certain purchases for the site of a custom house at Belfast.

BOUNDARIES OF BURGH EXTENSION (SCOTLAND).

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 70.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to provide for the Extension of the Boundaries of Burghs in Scotland, and to remove Doubts as to the Right of certain Persons holding Offices to be registered as Voters for Municipal Purposes.

This Act enables any twelve or more ratepayers, where ground has been built upon without the boundaries of a burgh, to petition the sheriff for the extension of such boundaries so as to include them, but the ground so to be included must be built upon to the extent of two-thirds of the area, and the refusal of assent to such incorporation of the

owners of two-thirds in value of such land, or of the town-council of any other burgh in which such lands may be situated, is to be final. If such refusal is not signified, the sheriff is to call a meeting of the ratepayers to consider of such proposed extension, at which the sheriff is to preside, and if the majority consent, a committee of ratepayers is to be appointed to confer with the council of the burgh; if the council consent, the matter is to be re-considered at a meeting of ratepayers, at which no other question shall be put than 'approval' or 'disapproval.' If the proposal be rejected, it cannot be moved for again within two years, but any three ratepayers may demand a scrutiny. It is also enacted that the holding of offices which would incapacitate persons from voting for members of parliament is not to incapacitate them from voting for municipal officers, provided they are qualified as ratepayers.

LUNATICS (SCOTLAND).

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 71.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

All previous Acts relating to the care of lunatics in Scotland are repealed by the preamble, from and after Jan. 1, 1858, when, by § 1, this Act is to come into force. A Board of three Commissioners is to be appointed by the Queen, one unpaid and two with salaries of 1,200*l.* a-year each. All private lunatic asylums are to be licensed by them, penalties being imposed for the keeping of an unlicensed asylum, and the Commissioners may direct the examination of any asylum for the search of records, &c., or they may be visited by the Commissioners, who may also direct the examination of lunatics in private asylums. District Asylums are to be appointed in Edinburgh, Inverness, Aberdeen, Perth, Dumfries, Glasgow, Stirling, and Renfrew; the expense of erecting Asylums and maintaining them to be defrayed by assessment on the districts assigned in a schedule to each. Registers are to be kept, and annual returns made. The remainder of the Act is devoted to regulations for the reception and care of the lunatics, in a form not varying widely from those of the Lunatic Acts in England.

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 72.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Burghs in Scotland.

On September 29, or some other day not later than October 31, 1857, the Commissioners of Supply in each county in Scotland are to meet, after an advertisement convening the meeting has been published, at which meeting they shall decide upon the necessary number of constables for a police for the county and the rates of payment, and report their proceedings to the Secretary of State. They are also to appoint a committee, to be called "the Police Committee," from their own members, of not more than fifteen nor less than three, to carry the Act into execution. The rules for the government, pay, clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries, are to be made by the Secretary of State, but not so as to increase the number of men to be appointed, and the chief constable may serve for more than one county, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The Police Committee may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, increase or diminish the number

of men, but the chief constable is to have the nomination of them, may dismiss any of them, and is to have the general government of them; additional constables may be appointed at the cost of individuals, subject to the approval of the sheriff or the justices of the county, at quarter-sessions; and the sheriff may also appoint constables on the application of Companies, or others, to keep the peace on public works, the parties applying defraying the expense. The constables are to take an oath provided by the Act, and are to take and bring before the sheriff or justices of the peace all persons found engaged in committing any criminal, riotous, or disorderly act, including offences committed on any turnpike or statute-labour road, or accused or suspected of having committed crimes, delinquencies, or offences. In certain cases bail or deposit may be accepted for the appearance of the person apprehended before the sheriff or justice at some time and place specified. Warrants and deliverances in criminal proceedings are to be executed by the constables, who are to perform all duties connected with the police as the sheriff or justices of the peace may direct, and they are not to receive for their own use any fees for the performance of such duties. Constables while acting, and for six months after having ceased to be constables, are declared incapable of voting for members of parliament, nor shall they endeavour to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting for any person, under a penalty of 20*l.*, a moiety of which is to be paid to the informer; they are, however, to be exempt from serving on juries. The acceptance of the office of constable is not to preclude them from receiving any half-pay or pension to which they may be entitled. The penalty for a constable neglecting his duty is to be a fine not exceeding 10*l.*, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, at the discretion of the sheriff or the justices before whom he is tried. No constable can resign or quit his office without leave, or the giving of one month's notice, and on quitting he must deliver up his clothing, accoutrements, &c., under penalty of imprisonment with or without hard labour for any time not exceeding one month; any person found in the unlawful possession of any part of such clothing or accoutrements, or who shall put on the dress, or assume the name or character of any police constable for the purpose of procuring admission to any house or other place, or doing any act which such person would not be entitled to do of his own authority, or for any other unlawful purpose, is liable, on being convicted, to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* Publicans or other persons keeping any place for the sale of liquors, who shall harbour any constable during the hours of service, are liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* No toll is to be exacted either for carriage, horse, or foot, of any police constable on duty under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* The chief constable is to make reports to the police committee, the sheriff, justices of the peace, and burgh magistrates when required. Necessary expenses are to be paid in addition to salaries, such expenses to be defrayed out of police assessments, which are to be fixed annually from Whitsunday in each year, and levied by the Commissioners of Supply. Then follow several clauses regulating the manner of assessment, and the recovery of the sums assessed. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure are to be made out annually, and published. Clauses follow for the regulation of the police between counties and burghs, for superannuation pensions, &c. Then it is enacted that her Majesty in Council may appoint an inspector of police to examine police stations, lock-ups, &c., and inquire into the general efficiency of the police, and upon a certificate from the Secretary of State that the police of any county or burgh

has been maintained in a state of efficiency as to numbers and discipline, one-fourth of the charge for pay and clothing of the police is to be defrayed by the treasury. The remainder of the Act relates to the applications of penalties, the constitution of the Police Committee, the exemption of burghs maintaining their own police, &c., and also that Shetland and Orkney are not to be within the provisions of this Act unless specially directed by her Majesty in Council.

SMOKE NUISANCE (SCOTLAND) ABATEMENT.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ, cap. 73.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for the Abatement of the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in Scotland.

From and after August 1, 1858, § 1 enacts, that every furnace employed on board of steam-boats, stopping or lying at any harbour, pier, or landing-place, or plying on any river which shall not exceed a quarter of a mile in breadth, or in any mill, factory, distillery, brew-house, sugar-refinery, bakehouse, gas-works, water-works, public bath or washhouse, within the limits of this Act, shall be so constructed or altered as to consume its own smoke; and any owner or occupier, or the foreman, or the person in charge of a steam-vessel, is subjected to a penalty of not more than 5*l.* nor less than 40*s.* for the first offence, of 10*l.* for a second offence, and double the amount of the last-imposed penalty for every subsequent offence, together with all costs, to be obtained by summary conviction before the sheriff, or the justices of peace; who, however (§ 2), have the power to remit the penalty where furnaces have been constructed or altered so as to consume the smoke as far as possible. No complaint (§ 3) is to be brought except by local authorities, or by persons to whom the smoke is an annoyance, and in neither case without the consent of the Lord Advocate. All complaints (§ 4) are to be brought before the magistrate by summary petition, who shall appoint such petition to be answered within three days, and on hearing the case, is to give judgment; but if either party desire it, further time—not more than five days—may be granted for the production of proofs, and if the proofs be not then completed, further delay from time to time of not more than three days on each adjournment may be granted. On the completion of the case, judgment must be given within three days, and the party complained of, if declared in fault, is to be liable for the expenses; a warrant is to be granted for the recovery of the penalties and costs, which, if not paid within eight days, may be recovered by poinding [seizure], or imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen days. No written pleadings (§ 5) other than the petition and answers, when ordered, are to be allowed. Justices and magistrates are not to adjudicate (§ 6) where the expense of altering or amending any furnace shall exceed 25*l.*, but the case, if thought necessary, shall (§ 7) be removed to the sheriff's court, and an appeal to that court is also allowed, if after judgment the expense shall be found to exceed 25*l.* The sheriffs or magistrates may grant expenses against the local authority, or the party complaining (§ 8), in such cases as they may think fit. No appeal (§ 9) nor any suspension of the decree when issued is admitted, except in the cases mentioned above. Notices and petitions (§ 10) are to be served on board the steam-boat, or at the usual place of business of the parties, and may be sent by post. One or more joint-owners or occupiers (§ 11) may be proceeded against alone. The expenses incurred by the local authority (§ 12) not recovered as

provided by this Act, are to be defrayed out of the assessment for the relief of the poor; and all penalties or other sums recovered (§ 13) are to be paid to the use of the poor in the district wherein the premises complained of may have been situated. The word "place" (§ 14) is declared to comprise every city or burgh in Scotland, and to include the whole area contained within the parliamentary or police limits, provided it have a population of 2,000 by the latest census; and the "local authority" is declared to be the procurator-fiscal or the commissioners of police.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 77.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in England.

The preamble of the Act having stated, that it is expedient that "all jurisdiction in relation to the grant and revocation of probates of wills and letters of administration in England" should be exercised by one court, it is enacted by § 1 that the present Act shall come into operation not sooner than January 1, 1858, the time to be fixed by an Order in Council, such order to be published at least a month previous to the date so fixed. By § 2 the word "will" is declared to comprehend all testamentary instruments of which probate is now granted; "administration" is to include all letters of administration, either with or without the will annexed, and whether granted for general or limited purposes; "matters and causes testamentary" are to comprise all matters relating to the grant or revocation of probate of wills or administration; and "common form business" is to mean the business of obtaining probate and administration where there is no contention, and of contentious cases when the contest is terminated, also of non-contentious cases in matters of testacy and intestacy not being proceedings in any suit, and of lodging caveats against the grant of probate or administration. By § 3 the testamentary jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and other courts is abolished; and the jurisdiction (§ 4) to be transferred to a Court of Probate, which is to hold its ordinary sittings, and to have its principal registry, at such place or places in London or Middlesex as her Majesty may appoint; the judge of such court (§ 5) is to be an advocate of ten or a barrister of fifteen years' standing, to be appointed by her Majesty; the tenure of his office (§ 6) is to be during good behaviour, but he may be removed on an address of both Houses of Parliament. The judge (§ 7) is to take an oath, provided by the Act; he is to rank with the puisne judges of the courts of common law (§ 8), to be provided with a secretary and usher to be named by himself and removeable at pleasure; and his salary (§ 9) is to be 4,000*l.* a-year, with 300*l.* for his secretary, and 150*l.* for his usher. On the next vacancy of the office of Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (§ 10) the Queen may appoint the Judge of the Court of Probate to the office, or if the vacancy should first occur in the Court of Probate, the Judge of the Admiralty Court may be appointed; and on the union of the offices (§ 11), the salary is to be increased to 5,000*l.* After a service of fifteen years (except in the case of the present Judge of the Prerogative Court), or on account of some permanent infirmity, a pension of 2,000*l.* is granted if holding the one office, and of 3,500*l.* if holding both.

District registries (§ 13) are to be established in the following places: Newcastle-on-Tyne, Durham, Carlisle, Wakefield, York, Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Bangor, St. Asaph, Derby, Nottingham,

Leicester, Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Peterborough, Norwich, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Northampton, Birmingham, Lichfield, Hereford, Caermarthen, Llandaff, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Oxford, Wells, Taunton, Exeter, Bodmin, Salisbury, Blandford, Winchester, Lewes, Chichester, and Canterbury; and a district is assigned to each, called "The District Registry," under the control of the Court of Probate. Three registrars (§ 14), two record-keepers, and one sealer, are to be appointed for the principal registry, and one district registrar for each of the district registries, with such clerks and other officers of the principal court as the judge, with the sanction of the Treasury, may deem fit; but the number of principal registrars may be reduced to two if the duties can be performed by that number. By §§ 15, 16, and 17, the present officers of the Prerogative Court are transferred to the similar offices in the Court of Probate, and the existing diocesan registrars are to be appointed district registrars. Subject to these appointments (§ 18) the registrars, district registrars, and other officers, are to be appointed by the Judge of the Court of Probate. The salary of the three London registrars is to be 1,500*l.* a-year each, the record-keepers 600*l.* a-year each, and that of the sealer 300*l.* The district registrars are to be paid by fees, such payment to include the services of their clerks. The salaries of the other clerks and officers to be settled by the judge, with the consent of the Treasury. The offices of registrars and district registrars (§ 19) are to be held during good behaviour, subject to removal by the Lord Chancellor, on cause shown; the other officers are removeable by the judge, with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor. Registrars and district registrars (§ 20) must be advocates, barristers, proctors, solicitors, or attorneys, or articulated or paid clerks to some officer acting in the Prerogative or Diocesan Courts, except such as may be at present acting in any such courts; and all must (§ 21) execute this office by person and not by deputy, and no registrar, officer, or clerk, in the principal registry office is to practise as a proctor, advocate, barrister, or attorney, or participate in the fees of any other person so practising, during the time of holding office.

The judge is to cause seals to be made (§ 22), one for the principal registry, and one each for the several district registries, and all probates, letters of administration, and all other instruments or copies thereof, sealed with any seal of the court, is to be received as evidence in all parts of the United Kingdom without farther proof. The Court of Probate (§ 23) is to be a Court of Record, and to have through all England the same powers as the Prerogative Court has now within the province of Canterbury in respect to the personal estate of deceased persons; but suits for legacies or distribution of legacies are not to be entertained. The Court of Probate (§ 24) may require the attendance of any party or person to be examined as a witness, and may order the production of deeds, writings, &c., in the same manner as is done by the superior courts of Westminster, and persons disobeying the writ are to be deemed guilty of contempt of Court, and are liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding 100*l.*; and the Court (§ 25) has the like powers of the Court of Chancery to enforce its orders. The Court (§ 26) may on motion or petition, in a summary way, order the production of any instrument purporting to be testamentary which may be shown to be in the possession or under the control of any person, or if it be not shown, but there be reasonable cause for believing that such person has knowledge of any such paper or instrument, he may be required to attend in open Court, and answer such questions as may be put, or be subject to such penalties as are imposed for contempt of Court according to the

Court's discretion. The registrars and district registrars (§ 27) have power to administer oaths and receive affirmations; and the judge, under seal of the Court, may also appoint commissioners to administer oaths.

By § 28 the forging or counterfeiting the seal or signature of any officer of the Court, or knowingly using any such seal or signature, or tendering any document with a counterfeited seal or signature, is declared to be felony, and renders any person liable on conviction to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour.

§§ 28 to 45 relate to the practice of the Court, and the persons admitted to practise in it. The generally important points are that witnesses, and where necessary the parties (§ 31), are to be examined orally by or before the judge in open court, but parties may verify their cases wholly or in part by affidavit, the opposing party, however, having the right to cross-examine the deponent in open Court. The Court (§ 32) may grant commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad, either upon interrogatories or otherwise. The Court may cause any questions of fact (§ 35) to be tried by a jury before itself, or direct an issue in a Court of law, and such questions shall be so tried by a jury in any case where a heir-at-law makes application to the Court for that purpose; the jury to be struck (§ 36) in the same manner as in the courts at Westminster; and the judge (§ 37) to have the same powers as a judge at nisi prius; or if an issue is directed (§ 38), the Court may direct where it shall be tried. Appeals (§ 39) are to be made to the House of Lords.

Probates and letters of administration (§ 46) may be granted in common form by the district registrars, if it appears by affidavit that the testator or intestate at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode within the district, and such probate shall have effect over the personal estate of the deceased in all parts of England; such affidavit (§ 47) to be conclusive for the purpose of authorising the grant of probate, and not to be impeached or revoked by reason that the deceased had no fixed place of residence within the district at the time of his death; but the district registrars (§ 48) are not to grant probate or administration where there is contention, until such contention is terminated or disposed of by decree or otherwise. Notice of application to a district registrar (§ 49) for probate is to be transmitted by the next post to the principal registry, with the particulars of the affidavit, and probate is not to be granted till he receives a certificate from the principal registry that no other application has been made; and in case of any doubt (§ 50), the district registrars are to transmit the statement to the chief registrars, who are to take the directions of the judge, who may forbid any further proceeding in the matter, leaving the party to make application to the principal registry, or, if the case is within its jurisdiction, to the County Court. The district registrars (§ 51), on the first Thursday of every month, are to transmit lists of the grants of probate and administration issued by them, with a certified copy of every will, up to the preceding Saturday, in the form directed by the Court of Probate. The district registrar (§ 52) is to file and preserve the original wills, subject to such regulations as are made by the Court for their preservation. Caveats against the grant of probate or administration (§ 53) are to be made as at present, and immediately on being lodged with a district registrar, a copy is to be sent to the principal registrar; or if lodged with the principal registrar, a copy is to be sent to the district registrar in whose district the deceased lived at the time of his death, and to any other to whom it may be expedient

to send it. Where the personalty does not exceed 200*l.*, and the real property is under 300*l.* (§ 54), the judge of the County Court in whose district the deceased had a settled residence at the time of his death is to have jurisdiction in contested cases; and on a decree being made by him (§ 55), the registrar of the County Court is to transmit to the district registrar a certificate of the decree for the grant or revocation of the probate or administration, upon which decree the district registrar is to act, the judge of the County Court (§ 56) being empowered to decide causes and enforce his judgments. Affidavits (§ 57), as to the place of abode and amount of property, giving jurisdiction to the County Court, are to be deemed conclusive unless disproved while the matter is pending. Parties dissatisfied with the judgment of the County Court (§ 58) may appeal to the Court of Probate, subject to such orders as the Court may issue, and its judgment is to be final. It is not obligatory to apply to any district registry (§ 59), but parties may in any case apply to the principal registry; but if the case is contested, and the property is below the specified amount, the case is to be transmitted to the County Court of the district. By § 60 power is given to the Court of Probate to make notes and orders for its proceedings. Where a will affecting real property (§ 61) is proved in solemn form, or where it is the subject of a contentious proceeding, the heir-at-law, or persons claiming to be interested in the real estate, are to be cited, and may be permitted to become parties, to intervene for their respective interests in such estates; but when probate is granted after the will is proved in such solemn form (§ 62), or when its validity is otherwise decided on, the decree of the court is to be binding on the persons interested in the real estate; yet when the probate does not affect the real estate (§ 63), such heir-at-law or other persons interested need not be cited. In any action at law or suit in equity (§ 64), the probate or office copy of the will is to be received in evidence concerning real estates, except where the validity of the will is to be questioned, of which previous notice must be given; and where the original will has to be produced (§ 65), the judge is to direct by which party the costs of producing it shall be paid. One building (§ 66) is to be provided at such place in London or Middlesex as her Majesty by Order in Council may direct for all original wills, and to be under the control of the Court of Probate, where they may be inspected subject to the rules of the Court. Calendars (§ 67) are to be made from time to time, and to be printed; such calendars to contain a note of every probate or administration granted, setting forth the dates of the grants, the registry in which they were made, the names of the testators and intestates, the place and time of death, the names and descriptions of the executors and administrators, and the value of the effects; a printed copy of every calendar (§ 68) is to be sent to every district registry, to the Prerogative Office in Dublin, the office of the Commissioners of the county of Midlothian in Edinburgh, and such other offices as the Court of Probate may direct, and may be inspected by any person on payment of a shilling without reference to the number of calendars inspected; and an official copy (§ 69) of the whole or any part of a will, or of the grant of letters of administration, may be obtained on payment of such fees as shall be fixed.

Pending any suit as to the validity of a will (§ 70), the Court of Probate may appoint an administrator, or, in cases of real estate (§ 71), a receiver, who is to be remunerated (§ 72) as the court shall direct out of the estate of the deceased. The Court (§ 72) has also power to appoint an administrator to an intestate estate, or where the executor is

out of the country, or by reason of the insolvency of the estate or from other causes declines to accept the office; the administrator so appointed is to give security, and to be limited as the Court shall direct; the provisions of the 38 Geo. III., cap. 87 (§ 84) are extended to administrators out of the jurisdiction of the Court. After grant of administration (§ 85) no person to have power to be as an executor unless such administration be revoked; the revocation of temporary grants (§ 86) not to prejudice actions or suits, which, if commenced, may be continued by or against the new executor or administrator; and payments (§ 87) under revoked probates or administrations are to be valid. Persons or corporations (§ 88) making payments or permitting transfers upon probates granted for the estate of any deceased person are to be indemnified and protected, notwithstanding any defect in the validity of such probate. An executor (§ 89) renouncing probate of the will is to cease to have any right to act under it as if he had not been named. §§ 80 to 83 provide for the taking of bonds from administrators for the due performance of the duties.

All suits (§ 84) pending at the time when the Act comes into operation, relating to grant of probate or administration, are to be transferred to the Court of Probate, except appeals to her Majesty in Council; but in cases standing for judgment (§ 85) the judge whose jurisdiction is determined may deliver a written judgment within six weeks. Grants of probates and administrations (§ 86) made before the passing of this Act are not to be invalidated on the ground that the Court issuing them had not jurisdiction; but this is not to render valid such grants if they would have been otherwise invalid, nor is it to suspend proceedings respecting the validity of any grant. Probates and administrations (§ 87) granted before the commencement of this Act are to remain in force, subject to such additional stamp-duty, if any, as would have been chargeable in respect of the personal estate not covered by the grant; and where the deceased (§ 88) had personal estate in England, not within the limit of such probate, a limited probate may be granted by the Court for such estate as was not covered by it.

§§ 89 to 102 provide for the present judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts transmitting all wills to the principal registry, with penalty for default; for allowing the wills of living persons to be deposited in safe custody; for the continuance of the stamp-duties on probates, &c.; for the delivery by the registrars of copies of all wills to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; for the repealing of a part of an Act confining the business of procuring probate, &c., to a proctor; for empowering the Court to regulate fees; for the taxing of costs; for fees being paid in stamps only, and that no document be received unless stamped; for punishment of officers for fraud or wilful neglect in relation to stamps, and for the mode of paying salaries; for the compensation for the various officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and of the proctors, who are to receive for their natural lives one-half of the average profits of their business, calculated from the five years preceding the commencement of this Act; for the publication of accounts; for the sale of the buildings of the College of Proctors of Law, and the dissolution of the corporation; for the providing of new buildings for the registries; and for the laying of the rules and orders before Parliament.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 78.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to amend the 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 111, for facilitating the Winding-up of the Affairs of Joint-Stock Companies unable to meet their Pecuniary Engagements, and also 'The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849.'

In all cases in which an order has been or shall be made for the dissolution or winding-up of a Company, the judge or master (§ 1) is empowered to call a meeting, by advertisement, of the creditors, of whom two-thirds in value are to choose some person or persons to represent all the creditors, subject to the approval of the judge; after such advertisement the creditors are to be deemed parties to the winding-up; but if the Company be adjudged bankrupt, the assignees are to be considered the representatives. When the Company has been declared bankrupt, and no winding-up order has been made (§ 2), the assignees are empowered to compromise with the shareholders, so as to bind all the creditors, the Court of Bankruptcy giving to the shareholders a certificate of discharge on the report of the assignees that the sum agreed upon has been paid. Representatives of creditors (§ 3) have a similar power given them; but no such compromise to be valid (§ 4) unless made with leave of the judge or master, who may permit the official manager to be heard thereon. No compromise (§ 5) is to prejudice the right of any creditor against any person other than a member of the company. All orders, directions, &c. (§ 6), may be appealed against according to the provisions of 'The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849,' after a company has been adjudicated bankrupt (§ 7), or if not declared bankrupt, as soon as the judge by advertisement has called upon the creditors to choose a representative. No creditor is to sue any member of the company at law without leave of the judge; such delay to be reckoned no part of the time within the Statute of Limitations. Any creditor (§ 8) applying for leave to commence or continue a suit may be refused if the person proceeded against shall give security for the payment of such moneys, and on such terms, as the judge may require. Creditors (§ 9) are to be at liberty to attend the proceedings and to inspect the books of the Company. The judge (§ 10) may appoint commissioners for receiving evidence in Ireland; and the rights of creditors (§ 11) under judgments obtained in Ireland are not to be affected by this Act. By § 12 petitions for winding-up certain mining companies are to be still presented to the Stannaries Court; but in cases where such petitions (§ 13) are certified by the vice-warden as being beyond his power, they may be filed in Chancery, the proofs of debts, sales of effects, &c., still to be effected through the Court of Stannaries. This Act (§ 14) is to be deemed a part of 'The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849,' and be called 'The Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1857.'

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (IRELAND).

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 79.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in Ireland.

This Act is similar in purport, and very like in the details, to cap. 77, for the same purposes in England. The chief difference is the substitution of the Court of the Assistant-Barrister for the County Court. Salaries and compensations are granted in the same way. District

registries are established at Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh, Ballina, Cavan, Tuam, Mullingar, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, and Cork. The chief office is to be in Dublin. Probates granted in England are to be of force in Ireland on being re-sealed, and the Treasury is to provide a building for the deposit of wills. The salary of the judge, who is also, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to be judge of the Admiralty Court, is to be 3,500*l.* a-year; the salaries of the chief registrars, who are to be two, are to be 1,000*l.* each; of the record keeper 450*l.*; and of the clerk of the seal 300*l.*

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AMENDMENT ACT.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 80.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to amend 'The Joint-Stock Companies Amendment Act,' 1856.

By this Act it is provided that 'The Joint-Stock Companies Amendment Acts, 1856 and 1857,' are not to be taken as repealing the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, so far as relates to Insurance Companies; but if any such companies in the interval shall have acted under the impression that it was repealed, then, as far as relates to the mutual rights and relations of such company, the directors and officers, and late and present shareholders, they are exempted from penalties, and the Act, during the interval, is to be taken as repealed.

BURIAL ACTS' AMENDMENT.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 81.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Burial Acts.

The amendments in this Act are of considerable interest. By § 1 it is provided that acts done by a Burial Board acting for more than two parishes, requiring the sanction or authority of the vestries, may be done with the sanction of a majority of the vestries. Where one or more parishes (§ 2) have agreed to provide one burial ground, such union may be dissolved at any time before the ground is provided. By § 3 any Burial Board may, if they see fit, with the approval of one of the Secretaries of State, provide more than one burial ground, and instead of setting apart a portion as unconsecrated ground, may provide separate grounds to be used as consecrated and unconsecrated. Local Boards of Health (§ 4), or Commissioners of Ratepayers, under any local act for the improvement of any town or borough (where the district is coextensive with the district for which it is desired to form a Burial Board, and if there is no Burial Board within any part of the district), may be constituted a Burial Board by order in council, and no approval or sanction of their acts by any vestry shall be necessary; but this is not to apply to any district consisting wholly or in part of any one corporate borough within the meaning of 'The Public Health Act, 1848.' Any new parish or other district (§ 5) not separately maintaining its own poor, and having had no separate burial ground, may appoint a Burial Board. Where the guardians of any parish or union (§ 6) are possessed of suitable land, the ordinary of the diocese may consecrate the whole or part of it for the burial of the poor, according to the rites of the Church of England, but no person to be buried therein whose relatives have expressly desired the burial to take place elsewhere. § 7 provides for the transfer to a Burial Board of any burial ground provided under the Church Building Act, and § 8 enables the vestry of any parish in which a burial ground has been closed, not

belonging to the parish, to purchase the same, subject to all the conditions affecting burial grounds. Where two or more parishes have been united so as to have one church or one vestry (§ 9), if one has a separate burial ground it is not to be united with the other or others for the purpose of appointing a Burial Board for the whole without the consent of the Secretary of State. Orders in Council (§ 10) may be issued from time to time for the regulation of cemeteries, in order to protect health and maintain public decency in respect to all burials in common graves; the violation of such orders to render the offender liable to a penalty on summary conviction not exceeding 10*l*. By § 11 it is declared "not necessary to erect or maintain any wall or fence between the consecrated and the unconsecrated portion of any burial ground," but where there is no wall or fence boundary, marks of stone or iron are to be placed and maintained, so as to show the respective boundaries. When a Burial Board (§ 12) have announced in writing to the bishop of the diocese that a burial ground is in a fit condition for interment according to the rites of the Church of England, if the bishop refuses to consecrate it, the Burial Board may appeal to the archbishop; if the archbishop decide in favour of the Board, he is to communicate his decision to the bishop, and if he do not consecrate it within one month, the archbishop is to grant a license for the interment of bodies, which shall operate to make lawful the use of the same as if it had been consecrated; and any incumbent or curate (§ 13) is empowered to bury in ground certified by the Secretary of State prior to consecration. By § 14, from and after July 1, 1858, or from and after the earlier termination of any lease of tolls, funerals are exempted from tolls in burial grounds provided by the parish, though the burial ground may not be within its limits. Persons wilfully destroying, injuring, falsifying, or forging copies of the registry of burials (§ 15) are declared guilty of felony. By § 16 so much of a former Act is repealed as made it necessary for any minister other than the incumbent of a parish performing the burial ceremony to transmit a certificate to the incumbent. No fees (§ 17) for service done in the unconsecrated ground are to be charged except such as are identical in amount with those charged in the consecrated portion, less the portion of such corresponding fees as may be received on account of any incumbent, churchwarden, clerk, or sexton. §§ 18 to 21 relate to the borrowing of money, paying off mortgages, &c. By § 22 power is given to councils of boroughs to make a separate rate for burial purposes and expenses. Orders in Council (§ 23) may be issued to prevent vaults or places of burial from becoming dangerous to the public health, the expense of executing such orders to be defrayed out of the poor-rate. The trustees of closed cemeteries (§ 24) are empowered, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to let or sell such portions as have not received interments. Bodies (§ 25) are not to be removed from burial-grounds, except under faculty granted by the ordinary, without the licence of the Secretary of State, and with such precautions as may be prescribed; a removal without permission, or neglect of the precautions, subjects the offender to a penalty not exceeding 10*l*. Where the land of a closed cemetery (§ 26) may be desirable for the buildings or approaches to a new burial-ground, the Burial Board, with the approval of the vestry, may purchase it. The remaining clauses provide that resolutions of vestries are not to be void by reason of irregularities of notices, &c.; define the terms; and declare that this Act is to be construed with the previous Burial Acts.

MILITIA.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 82.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act to authorise the Embodiment of the Militia.

This short Act empowers her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the passing of this Act till March 25, 1858, to call out and embody all or any part of the Militias in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the provisions of the Acts relating to the Militia are extended to this Act.

PREVENTION OF THE SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS, ETC.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 83.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for more effectually preventing the Sale of Obscene Books, Pictures, Prints, and other Articles.

By § 1 power is given to any metropolitan police magistrate, or other stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of peace, upon complaint made upon oath that obscene books, writings, prints, pictures, or other representations, are kept for sale, or distribution, or loan, or exhibition for gain, in any shop or place within the jurisdiction of the magistrate, to issue a warrant for such premises to be searched by constables or police officers, who are empowered to enter in the daytime, to use force if necessary, to break open doors, &c., and to seize and take before the magistrate all such articles. The magistrate is thereupon to issue a summons to the occupier of the premises so entered to appear within seven days before him, to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear, and the magistrate is satisfied that the articles are of the character stated in the warrant, he may order them to be destroyed at the end of the period allowed for lodging an appeal, except such as he may consider necessary to preserve for some further proceeding; and if the magistrate decide that the articles are not of an obscene character, they are to be returned forthwith to the owner. No plaintiff (§ 2) is to recover damage for trespass, irregularity, &c., if tender of sufficient amends have been made before an action is brought, and after the action is commenced the defendant may pay into court such sum of money as he think fit, whereupon adjudication is to be made as in other actions where defendants are allowed to pay money into court. No action (§ 3) is to be brought unless commenced within three months after the cause of action, nor without one month's notice to the defendant. Parties convicted before a magistrate are allowed to appeal to the next general or quarter sessions (§ 4), but notice of appeal must be lodged within seven days of the conviction, and security must be given for the appearance of the defendant to prosecute the appeal. By § 5 the Act is declared not to extend to Scotland.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

[20 and 21 Victoria, cap. 84.—August 25, 1857.]

An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the College of God's Gift, in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, with certain Alterations.

The Act itself consists of only one clause, declaring that the scheme in the schedule shall take effect. The schedule consists of 115 clauses, and is divided into four heads:—General Provisions, the Educational

Branch, the Eleemosynary Branch, and the Picture Gallery. In the first division it abolishes the existing corporation from and after December 31, 1857, but during their lives the present master is to receive 1,015*l.* a-year, the warden 855*l.*, the first and second fellows each 500*l.*, the third and fourth each 465*l.*, and to each of the poor brothers and sisters 150*l.* It establishes in its place a board of unpaid governors, nineteen in number. Of this number, eight are to be elected by the four parishes to which the founder confined the benefits of his bounty—viz., St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles, Camberwell—each parish to elect two governors, to hold office for seven years. The remaining eleven governors are to be appointed by the Court of Chancery, without any reservation or restriction, except that one must be a resident in Dulwich; bankruptcy, insolvency, or non-attendance at the meetings for a year to create a vacancy. The Act provides for a large increase in the number of the recipients of the charity, though they are still limited to the same districts as heretofore. After due provision for expenses of management; the providing of a resident chaplain, who is to have a salary of not less than 250*l.* a-year, with a residence; and an organist for the chapel, which is to be used as heretofore as a place of worship for the inhabitants of Dulwich; the net income of the college is ordered to be divided into four equal parts; three to be devoted to the purposes of education, and the remaining one to the support of aged men and women—not, in the first instance, to exceed the number of twenty-four.

The Educational Branch, in which direction the charity is most largely extended, is to consist of an Upper School and a Lower School, which may be held in the present buildings, or in new ones to be erected, but they must be in Dulwich, and be approved of by the Charity Commissioners. Of the Upper School there is to be a paid master and under-master, who must be graduates of some university in the United Kingdom, and members of the Church of England; and assistant masters, professors, and lecturers may be provided by the master and governors. All boys between eight and fifteen, whose parents or next friends reside in one of the four above-named parishes, who are of good character and can read and write, are eligible to become day-scholars to the extent of the accommodation of the school; and boys from other parishes may be admitted, if the accommodation is sufficient; but an annual fee is to be paid of 6*l.* for every boy under fourteen, and 8*l.* if above fourteen, while the fees of the boys from other parishes are to be 8*l.* and 10*l.* They are to be taught the principles of the Christian religion, English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, and modern languages, history and geography, writing and vocal music, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic and book-keeping, drawing and designing, practical geometry and mensuration, and the principles of civil engineering, physics, mechanics, chemistry, and the natural sciences, especially with their application to the industrial and practical arts. In the Lower School, all boys of the four mentioned parishes are to be admitted as day-scholars on payment of 5*s.* a-quarter for each boy under fourteen, and 10*s.* a-quarter if above that age. In the Upper School no boy can remain after he has attained the age of eighteen, nor in the Lower School after attaining sixteen. All the boys between twelve and fifteen, both of the Upper and Lower Schools, may offer themselves as candidates annually for election to be foundation scholars, the number of whom are not to exceed twenty-four, and not less than one-third are to be chosen from the Lower School. The boys on the foundation are to be clothed, maintained, and educated at the expense of

the charity, and as funds are accumulated, exhibitions of 100*l.* each, not exceeding eight in number, are to be established for boys in the Upper School, tenable for five years while resident at an English university or studying a profession, and not exceeding twelve scholarships of 40*l.* each for boys of the Lower School, tenable for four years.

For the Eleemosynary Branch, it is provided that suitable residences with gardens shall be provided for such a number of alms-people, not exceeding twenty-four, as may be decided on by the governors; the present poor brothers and sisters to be entitled to be first placed in them, and if not ready for them on their removal from the College in December, the governors are to make other provision for them. In future, the right of appointing alms-people is to rest with the governors, in equal proportions from each of the four parishes, and a like number of brothers and sisters, but in Camberwell a preference is to be given to poor residents of Dulwich. The residence, with fittings and furniture, to be free, and the allowance to be not more than 20*s.* per week for each person; married and single are admitted alike, and when the income is more than sufficient for the twenty-four alms-people, the surplus may be distributed to out-pensioners.

For the Picture Gallery provision is to be made for the preservation and custody of the pictures by the governors, with the sanction of the President and Council of the Royal Academy, either in the present gallery, or in a new one to be provided at the College. The surplus income of the Picture Gallery endowment, if any, is to be applied by the governors towards providing for the instruction in drawing and designing of the boys in the two schools established under this scheme.

By the last two clauses the distribution of the proceeds of Whitwell's Charity, for bread and other necessities to twenty poor widows of the hamlet of Dulwich, is intrusted to the president of the governors, the master, and the chaplain of the College; and Allen's endowment for the benefit of poor children of Dulwich and its immediate neighbourhood, is to be employed in the establishment of a school for the education of poor girls, and for the instruction of a select number in vocal music.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

[20 and 21 Victoriae, cap. 85.—August 28, 1857.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

This Act (§ 1) is to come into operation after a month's notice has been given, at a time to be fixed by order in council not earlier than January 1, 1858; whereupon (§ 2) all jurisdiction now exercised by any ecclesiastical court in England in matters matrimonial is to cease, except so far as relates to the granting of marriage licences; but orders and decrees made (§ 3) in any existing suit are to be carried into effect by the new Court established by this Act, to which (§ 4) all suits pending are to be transferred; except (§ 5) causes or matters standing for judgment, as to which the judge before whom the cause has been heard may deliver a judgment in writing at any time within six weeks from the termination of his jurisdiction. As soon as this Act comes into operation (§ 6) all jurisdiction in respect of divorces *à mensâ et thoro*, suits of nullity of marriage, suits for restitution of conjugal rights, and in all causes and matters matrimonial, shall be exercised by a court of record to be called "The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes." Hereafter (§ 7) no divorce is to be made *à mensâ et thoro*, but a decree of judicial separation is to be pronounced, having the like effect. The

judges of the new court are to be the lord chancellor, the chief judges, and the senior puisne judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and the judge of the Court of Probate, who (§ 9) is to be called judge ordinary, and to have authority and power to sit alone, or with one or more of the before-named judges, and to hear and determine on all causes matrimonial, except petitions for annulling or dissolving marriages, applications for new trials before a jury, &c., which (§ 10) are to be heard and determined by three or more of the judges of the Court, the judge of the Court of Probate being one. During the temporary absence of the judge ordinary (§ 11), the Lord Chancellor may authorise some other judge to act for him. The sittings of the Court (§ 12) are to be held in such places in London or Middlesex as may be appointed by order in council; a seal (§ 13) is to be provided for it; and the registrar and other officers of the principal registry of the Court of Probate (§ 14) are to attend its sittings. All advocates and proctors (§ 15), barristers, attorneys, and solicitors are to be allowed to practise in this Court.

Sentence of judicial separation (§ 16) may be obtained, either by the husband or wife, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause, for two years and upwards. Application for restitution of conjugal rights (§ 17), or for judicial separation, may be made by either husband or wife, by petition to the Court, or to any judge of assize in the county in which husband and wife last resided together, such judge being empowered to hear and determine on the petition, and if satisfied of the truth of the allegations in the petition, may decree restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation, and where the petition is from the wife, may make an order for alimony; or he may refer the petition to any counsel or serjeant named in the commission of assize, who is to have the like powers with the judge; the judge of assize (§ 18) is to have the assistance of all officers of his court in carrying his decisions into effect; the fees are to be regulated by the Court (§ 19), which are to be paid in money, for the benefit of the persons to whom they are directed to be paid. Any order (§ 20) issued by a judge of assize may be appealed against to the judge ordinary, such appeal not to stay the intermediate execution of the order, and if the appeal be dismissed or abandoned, full costs are to be awarded against the appellant. A wife deserted by her husband (§ 21) may apply to a police magistrate, to the justices in petty session, or to the Court itself, for an order to protect any money or property she may have acquired since the desertion, against her husband, his creditors, or any person claiming under him; the order, if granted, will vest the property in the wife as if she were a *feme sole*; but such order must be entered with the registrar of the county court within ten days, and the husband or any creditor may apply for a discharge of the order; if the husband or any one claiming under him, after notice of such order, seize any of the wife's property, she may recover by suit the specific property and also double its value. The Court (§ 22) is to act in all its proceedings on the principles of the Ecclesiastical Courts. A decree of separation (§ 23) obtained during the absence of the husband or the wife may be reversed, on cause shown, but such reversal not to prejudice the rights of other persons in respect of debts, contracts, &c., entered into by the wife during separation. In all cases where the Court directs alimony (§ 24) it may impose terms on its payment, or direct it to be paid to a trustee. In case of judicial separation (§ 25), the wife is to be considered as a *feme sole* with respect to the property she may acquire, such property to be disposed of by her, or if she die intestate, it is to go as if her husband

had been dead; and if after separation cohabitation again take place, the property acquired by the wife during separation is to be held to her own separate use, unless by agreement in writing made before the cohabitation. During separation (§ 26), the wife is to have the power of suing and being sued in all matters, and the husband to be no longer liable for any contract or wrongful act; but where alimony has been ordered and not paid, he is liable for necessities supplied for her use.

By § 27 the husband is allowed to petition for a dissolution of marriage by reason of the wife's adultery; and the wife may petition on the ground of incestuous adultery, rape, bigamy, or bestiality, or adultery coupled with cruelty. On any petition on the ground of adultery, the person, male or female, with whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed, is to be made a co-respondent (§ 28), and either party may require the facts to be tried by a jury. The Court (§ 29) is to satisfy itself of the absence of connivance on the part of the petitioner in the alleged adultery; and if the Court be of opinion that there has been connivance (§ 30), or that the adultery is not proved, the petition is to be dismissed. If the Court (§ 31) be satisfied on the evidence, it may decree the dissolution of the marriage; but it is not bound to pronounce it if the petitioner be also proved guilty of adultery, or if there have been unreasonable delay in petitioning, or if cruelty or wilful desertion have taken place before the adultery. Alimony (§ 32) may be awarded, either in a gross sum or by annual payments, in such proportion and in such manner as the Court deem proper. By § 33 the husband may claim damages from an adulterer, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage or for judicial separation, the damages, if recovered, to be settled for the benefit of the children of the marriage, if any, or for the maintenance of the wife; and the Court is empowered (§ 34) to order the adulterer, when made a co-respondent, to pay any part or the whole of the costs; the Court is also empowered (§ 35) to make orders for the custody of the children.

§§ 36 to 68 relate to the legal forms of proceedings, to compensations to practitioners in the Ecclesiastical Courts, to salaries of officers, to the custody of documents, penalties for contraventions of the Act, &c., except § 45, by which the separate property of a wife may, on sentence of judicial separation or dissolution of marriage, be settled by order of the Court for the benefit of the innocent party, or for the children; § 46 which enacts that witnesses are to be examined in open court: § 57, by which parties having had a decree of dissolution of marriage passed, and no appeal lodged within three months, are declared at liberty to marry again; but no clergyman is to be liable to any penalty for refusing to marry a person whose previous marriage has been dissolved for adultery; and § 58, by which a clergyman so refusing must allow any other clergyman (who may be willing) to perform the ceremony within his church or chapel.

PRIVATE ACT.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY ACT, 1857.

20 and 21 Victoria, cap. xlvii.—August 17, 1857.]

An Act to provide for the Conservation of the River Thames, and for the Regulation, Management, and Improvement thereof.

This, though a private Act, has sufficient general importance to induce us to give a notice of it. Under previous Acts, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London claimed a right to the soil of the river be-

tween high-water and low-water marks. This had been contested by the Government, and an action had been brought against the Corporation. The Act embodies an agreement, by which the Corporation withdraws its claims, agrees to pay 5,000*l.*, and the suit is to be discontinued. The Act then proceeds to vest the said soil in the Corporation, subject to the condition that an account shall be kept in respect of all leases, rents, &c., derived in any shape from appropriations of any sort of the aforesaid soil, the account to be made up annually to the end of December, and to be presented on or before the succeeding 1st of March. Of the sums so received, one-third is to be paid over to the use of her Majesty, and the remaining two-thirds to be strictly applied to the improvement of the river. Twelve conservators are to be appointed to carry this Act into effect; the Lord Mayor is to be one of the conservators, two other of such conservators to be aldermen of the said city, four others to be members of the common council, one other to be the deputy master of the Trinity House for the time being, three to be appointed by Government, and one by the Trinity House Corporation. The office of conservator is to be held for five years only, but each one is eligible for re-election or re-appointment, if otherwise duly qualified. Five are to be a quorum. They are empowered to erect jetties, piers, docks, or wharves; and may give license, on payment, for the erection of such by individuals; they may regulate tolls, but that for steam-boats using piers is to be 6*d.* for each time of using any such; and they are also empowered to borrow a sum or sums, never exceeding 100,000*l.*, for the purposes of the Act, to be charged on the two-thirds of the receipts vested in the Corporation. The total number of clauses is 181, and the Act came into operation on September 29, 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. For the amendment of the Cinque Ports Act.
2. To settle an Annuity on her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.
4. To apply the sum of 8,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1857.
5. To continue the Act for extending for a limited time the provision for Abatement of Income Tax in respect of Insurance on Lives.
6. To alter the Constitution and amend the Procedure of the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.
7. To revive and amend certain Acts relating to the Collection of County Cess in Ireland; and also to provide for the appointment, in certain cases, of Collectors to levy the Charges and Expenses of additional Constabulary appointed under the Act 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 36.
8. To amend the Act 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 11, with a view to the Abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland.
9. To confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of 15 Vict. to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.
10. To amend the Charter of Incorporation granted to the borough of Hanley, in the county of Stafford.
11. To amend The Militia (Ireland) Act, 1854.
12. To carry into effect a Convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark [for abolishing the Sound Dues].
13. To facilitate the procuring of Sites for Workhouses.

15. To amend the Act of the 6 and 7 Wm. IV. cap. 116, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland.

16. To discontinue the Toll on the Turnpike Roads now existing in Ireland, and to provide for the Maintenance of such Roads as public Roads, and for the Discharge of the Debts due thereon, and for other purposes relating thereto.

17. To amend the Act of the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 72, so far as relates to the distribution of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

18. To regulate Procedure in the Bill Chamber in Scotland.

19. To remove Doubts as to the Law of Bankruptcy and Real Securities in Scotland.

21. To suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia.

22. To apply the Public Health Act, 1848, to the parish of Aldershot, and to constitute a Local Board of Health therein.

23. To authorise the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to sell Mill Sites and Water Power, notwithstanding Final Award, in any Drainage or Navigation District.

24. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain.

25. To continue the powers of the Commissioners under an Act of the 17 and 18 Vict., concerning the University of Oxford and the College of St. Mary, Winchester, and further to amend the said Act.

26. To provide for the Registration of Long Leases in Scotland, and Assignations thereof.

27. To amend the Acts relating to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals, and to make further Provision for the Accommodation of the Traffic.

28. To amend the Laws relating to the Payment of the Land and Assessed Taxes and Property and Income Tax in Scotland.

29. To render valid certain Marriages in Christchurch, West Hartlepool, in the parish of Stranton, in the county of Durham.

30. For enabling the Commissioners of the Admiralty to purchase certain Lands in Chatham, and to stop up, divert, or alter certain Ways in the said Parish; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

31. To amend and explain the Inclosure Acts.

32. For the better Supply of Water for the Use of Vessels resorting to the Harbour of Refuge at Portland, and for enabling the Commissioners of the Admiralty to supply such Water; for vesting in the said Commissioners certain Lands belonging to her Majesty; and for other purposes relating thereto.

33. To regulate certain proceedings in relation to the Election of Representative Peers for Ireland.

34. To explain an Act for the Settlement of the Boundaries between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.

36. To supply an omission in a Schedule to the Act to amend the Acts relating to County Courts.

38. To continue the General Board of Health.

39. To regulate the admission of Attorneys and Solicitors of Colonial Courts in her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England, in certain cases.

40. To continue and amend an Act of the 17 and 18 Vict. cap. 89, and also the Laws for the suppression and prevention of Illicit Distillation in Ireland; and to constitute the Constabulary Force officers of customs for certain purposes.

41. To revive and continue an Act to amend the laws relating to Loan Societies.

42. To amend the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855.

43. To improve the administration of the Law so far as respects summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
 44. To regulate the institution of Suits at the instance of the Crown and the Public Departments in the Courts of Scotland.
 45. To make further provision for defining the Boundaries of certain denominations of Land in Ireland for public purposes.
 46. To appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.
 47. To enable Ecclesiastical Persons in Ireland to grant building leases of glebe lands in certain cases.
 50. To amend the Acts concerning Municipal Corporations in England.
 51. To guarantee a Loan for the service of New Zealand.
 52. For discharging claims of the New Zealand Company on the proceeds of sales of Waste Lands in New Zealand.
 53. To amend the Act for granting a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand.
 56. To regulate the distribution of business in the Court of Session in Scotland.
 58. To amend the Act 17 and 18 Vict. for the valuation of lands in Scotland.
 59. Concerning the Parochial Schoolmasters in Scotland.
 63. To authorise the advance of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Magistrates and Town Council of Dunbar, for the purpose of improving the Victoria Harbour of Dunbar.
 64. For raising a sum of money for building and improving Stations of the Metropolitan Police, and to amend the Acts concerning the Metropolitan Police.
 65. To defray the charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the Non-Commissioned Officers.
 66. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such service the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.
 67. To extend the time for enabling the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works to complete improvements in Pimlico and in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace.
 68. To enable the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Revising Barristers for the revision of Lists and Registry of Voters for the City of Dublin. —[This Act merely gives power to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint two revising barristers instead of one.]
 69. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of the Year 1857, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
 74. To continue the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England.
 75. To confirm an Order in Council concerning the exercise of jurisdiction in matters arising within the Kingdom of Siam.
 76. Further to continue for a limited time the exemption of certain Charities from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts.
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X.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1856, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		23,618,374	18	3
Excise		18,073,777	13	2
Stamps		7,268,271	18	4
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,105,026	0	11
Property Tax		16,028,421	10	2
Post Office		2,869,152	5	10
Crown Lands (net)		284,857	1	6
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		510,154	13	5
Money received from the East India Company		60,000	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys		318,006	6	6
Unclaimed Dividends received		82,945	13	10
Total Income		72,218,988	1	11
Excess of Expenditure over Income		10,104,412	13	0
		£82,323,400	14	11

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.		£.	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt		23,524,477	12	5
Unclaimed Dividends paid		89,021	15	5
Terminable Annuities		3,979,690	15	11
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855		245,000	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply and Deficiency		818,403	12	4
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.				
Civil List		400,937	10	0
Annuities and Pensions		336,315	13	8
Salaries and Allowances		159,945	9	3
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions		150,605	15	3
Courts of Justice		508,353	4	4
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund		184,321	4	10
SUPPLY SERVICES.				
Army, including Ordnance		24,749,824	19	8
Navy		16,013,995	1	5
Vote of Credit (additional Expenses, War with Russia)		300,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Civil Services		6,652,143	3	8
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments		4,210,364	16	9
Total Expenditure		£ 82,323,400	14	11

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the undermentioned periods, ended September 30, 1857, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding Year.

	Quarters ended				Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1857.	
	1856.		1857.		1856.		1857.		1857.	
	Dec. 31, 1855.	March 31, 1856.	June 30, 1856.	Sept. 30, 1856.	Dec. 31, 1856.	March 31, 1857.	June 30, 1857.	Sept. 30, 1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS	£. 5,707,101	5,540,132	5,964,724	5,081,344	23,093,301	6,232,175	5,243,000	5,451,365	409,959	£. 13,208
EXCISE	4,004,000	2,806,778	5,005,000	5,446,000	17,861,778	4,816,000	2,658,000	5,213,000	143,000	.. 242,778
STAMPS	1,749,769	1,901,540	1,058,093	1,770,649	7,180,041	1,836,000	1,965,477	1,752,255	.. 13,394	.. 166,182
TAXES	1,351,000	241,000	1,343,026	157,010	3,110,026	1,356,000	260,026	159,000	2,000	.. 1,006
PROPERTY TAX	1,335,373	6,990,971	2,376,751	5,347,236	15,640,331	1,423,464	6,642,483	4,731,537	.. 415,659	.. 137,367
POST-OFFICE	647,000	760,152	716,000	645,000	2,763,152	777,000	730,000	85,000	.. 161,848	.. 6,203
CROWN LANDS	85,000	67,000	64,000	67,857	23,857	66,000	64,000	7,203	.. 26,850	.. ..
MISCELLANEOUS	345,317	201,502	320,419	156,343	1,120,301	195,642	256,392	113,005	.. ..	.. ..
Totals	15,024,560	10,404,075	17,548,003	19,571,429	71,346,067	16,695,461	18,519,140	17,281,762	1,080,255	537,264
									£989,160	£169,406

AN ACCOUNT showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£.	Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended June 30, 1857.	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1857, viz. :—Ireland, ...	401,572		997,538
Income Received to the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857, as shown above	18,682,269		9,018,133
Received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857, in repayment of Advances	401,913		£1,041,975
	£19,485,754		£63,186
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857		Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857	568,010
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1857, viz. :—Great Britain, ...			£19,408,714

REVENUE, IRELAND.—The net produce of the Revenue in Ireland for 1856 was 7,028,857*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; of which 2,253,374*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* was derived from customs, 2,801,000*l.* from excise, 435,271*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* from stamps, 1,216,421*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* from property and income tax, 10,000*l.* from post-office, 300*l.* from branches of hereditary revenue, and 312,489*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* from miscellaneous sources, including repayment of advances.

INDIA.—The gross total revenue of the Government of India for the year ending April 30, 1855, was 27,312,235*l.*; the total expenditure for the same period was 29,019,599*l.*; showing an excess of 1,707,364*l.* of expenditure over income. The expenditure during the year on roads and other public works, exclusive of military works, was 1,328,118*l.*

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The total receipts, almost entirely arising from fee-farm rents and the renewal of leases, for the year 1856, amounted to 41,048*l.*; of this total 20,000*l.* were paid to the account of the Queen's Privy Purse, 7,993*l.* remained on balance of revenue account, and the remainder is expended in salaries for management, law expenses, payments of an eleemosynary nature (1,602*l.*), surveys, repairs, &c.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—The total receipts for the Duchy of Cornwall for 1856 were 66,846*l.*, produced from royalties on minerals, rents, and profits of courts; of this 43,340*l.* were paid to the trustees for the Prince of Wales, 8,150*l.* in salaries for management, and the remainder in law-charges, surveys, repairs, and income-tax.

AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES received upon the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year 1856.

	£.
Butter	124,458
Cheese	49,492
Clocks	8,036
Cocoa	15,678
Coffee:—From British Possessions	479,065
From other Parts	107,699
Total of Coffee	586,764
Corn:—Wheat	205,401
Barley	36,796
Oats	57,841
Rye	1,401
Peas	4,345
Beans	17,755
Indian Corn or Maize	89,412
Buckwheat	4
Beer or Bigg	49
Wheat Meal or Flour	75,319
Barley Meal	3
Oat Meal	101
Rye Meal	147

		£.
Corn—continued.		
Pea Meal		1
Indian Corn Meal		147
Buckwheat Meal		2
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up		1,587
Eggs		19,566
Embroidery and Needlework		12,324
Fruits:—Currants		178,113
Figs		28,240
Lemons and Oranges		23,968
Raisins		134,104
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders		2,085
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass		4,828
Lace, and Articles thereof		4,949
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes—		
Women's Boots and Calashes		798
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs		157
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather		1,984
Men's Boots and Shoes		1,373
Children's Boots and Shoes		13
Boot Fronts		5,826
Gloves		56,810
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated		254
Linen Manufactures, wholly or in part made up		810
Opium.		2,121
Rice		26,903
In the Husk		1,079
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad Stuffs of all kinds		74,233
Ribbons of all kinds		175,940
Plush for making Hats		8,541
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs		3,708
Spices:—Cassia Lignea		575
Cinnamon		367
Cloves		1,789
Mace		1,366
Nutmegs		10,655
Pepper		98,889
Pimento		1,003
Spirits:—Rum		1,389,019
Brandy		1,150,957
Geneva		20,483
Sugar, Unrefined, from the British Possessions in America:—		
Equal to White Clayed		2,826
Not equal to White Clayed		1,024,779
Not equal to Brown Clayed		1,233,251
Of or from the Mauritius:—equal to White Clayed		2,102
Not equal to White Clayed		472,740
Not equal to Brown Clayed		556,115
Of or from the British Possessions in the East Indies:—		
Equal to White Clayed		8,009
Not equal to White Clayed		399,818
Not equal to Brown Clayed		236,457

Sugar—continued.

	£.
Foreign:—equal to White Clayed	6,251
Not equal to White Clayed	518,686
Not equal to Brown Clayed	722,643
Total of Sugar, Unrefined	5,183,677
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of or from British Possessions	
out of Europe	1,382
Other Parts	257,466
Melasses, of or from British Possessions out of Europe	77,040
Other Parts	136,067
Tallow	68,457
Tea	5,538,241
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber	
or Wood, sawn or split—Of British Possessions	67,991
Foreign	284,328
Staves	113
Timber or Wood, not being Articles sawn or split, or other-	
wise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged	
with duty—Of British Possessions	29,432
Foreign	183,004
Tobacco:—Stemmed	2,459,910
Unstemmed	2,632,025
Manufactured, and Snuff	117,689
Watches	15,422
Wine	2,073,694
Woollen Manufactures wholly or in part made up	2,234
Other Articles	360,103
Total	£24,206,844

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—In 1856 there were 139 articles charged with customs duties, no one of which amounted to 10,000*l.* in the year, and some producing the most insignificant sums; such as almond paste, 2*l.*; barley, pearled, 4*l.*; essence of spruce, 1*l.*; nux vomica and oil of almonds, 3*l.* each. The whole yearly produce of the 139 enumerated articles was 151,596*l.*

STAMPS.—In the year ending March 31, 1856, the amount of Stamp-Duties collected was 7,292,252*l.*, from the following items:—

	£.
Deeds and other instruments	1,232,532
Bills of Exchange	448,643
Bankers' Notes and Composition-Duty	68,874
Receipts and Drafts	811,847
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,245,074
Legacies and Successions	1,712,785
Fire Insurances	1,344,158
Marine Insurances	324,392
Medicines	40,017
Cards and Dice	12,328
Licences and Certificates	202,402
Gold and Silver Plate	74,034
Newspapers	263,034
Law, Equity, and Exchequer Fund, Ireland	38,775
Stamps, in lieu of fees in Court of Admiralty	8,355

EXCISE.—QUANTITIES of the several ARTICLES charged with DUTIES of EXCISE, the Quantities Exported, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Year ended 31st December, 1856.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.	Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.	Quantities Retained for Consumption.
ENGLAND.			
Hops . . . Lbs.	55,868,624	1,562,834	54,305,790
Malt . . . Bushels	34,439,474	205,187	*34,429,860
Paper . . . Lbs.	139,752,062	12,812,475	126,939,587
Spirits . . . Gallons	9,900,738	2,348,152	9,343,549
Beer exported . Barrels	..	372,720	..
SCOTLAND.			
Hops . . . Lbs.	..	2,415	..
Malt . . . Bushels	1,062,462	7,187	*1,062,462
Paper . . . Lbs.	40,100,234	1,973,405	38,126,829
Spirits . . . Gallons	7,233,954	2,259,063	7,175,939
Beer exported . Barrels	..	36,647	..
IRELAND.			
Malt . . . Bushels	1,478,105	..	*1,478,105
Paper . . . Lbs.	7,864,279	13,099	7,851,180
Spirits . . . Gallons	6,787,761	348,935	6,781,068
Sugar (Home made) Cwts.	750	..	750
Beer exported . Barrels	..	2,730	..
UNITED KINGDOM.			
Hops . . . Lbs.	55,868,624	1,565,249	54,303,375
Malt . . . Bushels	36,980,041	212,374	*36,970,427
Paper . . . Lbs.	187,716,575	14,798,979	172,917,596
Spirits . . . Gallons	23,922,453	4,956,150	23,300,556
Sugar (Home made) Cwts.	750	..	750
Beer exported. . Barrels	..	412,097	..

* Since the 14th August, 1855, Malt has been made Duty Free for Distillery purposes, under the provisions of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 94. The greater portion of the Malt made in Scotland is so used.

LOANS TO PUBLIC WORKS.—The total amount of loans advanced by the Government Commissioners in aid of Public Works, under the Act 57 Geo. III., cap. 34, and subsequent Acts, has been 13,034,429*l.* Of this there have been repaid 7,808,213*l.*, and 3,195,650*l.* in addition for interest. The amount outstanding at the above date was 3,855,680*l.* for principal and 270,068*l.* for interest. The sum of 1,370,534*l.* advanced for the building of workhouses in Ireland was remitted.

PROBATE, LEGACY, AND SUCCESSION DUTY.—The amount received from these three duties in the year 1856 was 3,097,750*l.*; that on successions, which is not separated from legacies in the returns, is estimated at about 500,000*l.*

INCOME-TAX.—The total net amount of the Property and Income Tax for the year ending April 5, 1856, in the United Kingdom, was 16,545,508*l.*; of which 13,942,795*l.* were raised in England and Wales, 1,318,727*l.* in Scotland, and 1,283,986*l.* in Ireland. The total number of persons charged under Schedules D. and E. was 362,053, of whom

39,620 were assessed under 100*l.* a-year; 160,372 (the most numerous class) between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a-year; 54,355 between 150*l.* and 200*l.* a-year; 46,807 between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a-year; 20,896 between 300*l.* and 400*l.* a-year; 10,079 between 400*l.* and 500*l.* a-year; 7,051 between 500*l.* and 600*l.* a-year; 6,473 between 600*l.* and 700*l.* a-year; 2,656 between 700*l.* and 800*l.* a-year; 2,147 between 800*l.* and 900*l.* a-year; 1,061 between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.* a-year; 7,134 between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* a-year; 1,169 between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a-year; 836 between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* a-year; 454 between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* a-year; 830. between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* a-year; 472 between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* a-year; and 40 above 50,000*l.* a-year. The amount under these two schedules was 6,149,994*l.*; under Schedule A. the amount was 7,755,081*l.*; under Schedule B. 921,873*l.*; and under Schedule C. 1,718,560*l.*

II.—Currency.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK OF ENGLAND, from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1856 and 1857.

	Nov. 22, '56.	Feb. 14, '57.	May 9.	July 4.	Sept. 26.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DR.—Notes Issued	23,761,025	24,054,270	23,567,945	25,341,280	25,156,280
CR.—Government Debt . . .	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion . . .	9,286,025	9,579,270	9,092,945	10,866,280	10,681,280
Total	23,761,025	24,054,270	23,567,945	25,341,280	25,156,280
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital . .	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,263,571	3,525,742	3,328,676	3,410,811	3,924,524
Public Deposits	5,106,831	7,087,607	5,163,146	7,863,550	3,464,993
Other Deposits	9,735,455	9,774,058	10,081,864	9,658,616	9,190,690
Seven Days' and other Bills	858,122	790,641	749,046	678,610	789,114
Total	33,516,979	35,731,048	33,875,732	36,164,587	36,922,321
CR.—Government Securities.	10,454,867	11,545,009	10,303,838	10,326,065	10,593,653
Other Securities	18,232,446	18,247,794	18,630,357	19,315,201	19,719,700
Notes	4,218,055	5,257,855	4,226,355	5,872,745	6,014,160
Gold and Silver Coin . . .	611,611	680,390	715,182	650,576	594,808
Total	33,516,979	35,731,048	33,875,732	36,164,587	36,922,321

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1856 and 1857.

	Nov. 22, '56.	Feb. 14, '57.	May 9.	July 4.	Sept. 26.
Bank of England	20,062,041	18,983,205	19,660,305	19,048,811	19,040,750
Private Banks .	3,855,971	3,693,025	3,831,402	3,617,241	3,590,347
Joint Stock Banks	3,113,886	3,037,124	3,172,715	3,008,534	3,035,481
Scotland	4,444,702	3,957,810	3,932,834	4,101,000	4,051,239
Ireland	7,425,740	7,253,905	7,155,184	6,581,343	6,496,794
Total	38,902,340	36,925,069	37,752,440	36,354,929	36,214,611

COINAGE.—In the year 1856 there were coined—

	No.	Value.		
		£.	s.	d.
Sovereigns . . .	4,806,160	4,806,159	19	9
Half-sovereigns . . .	2,391,909	1,194,954	19	9
Florins . . .	2,201,760	220,176	0	0
Shillings . . .	3,168,000	158,400	0	0
Sixpences . . .	2,779,920	69,498	0	0
Groats . . .	95,040	1,584	0	0
Fourpences . . .	4,158	69	6	0
Threepences . . .	1,018,248	12,728	2	0
Twopences . . .	4,752	39	12	0
Pence . . .	7,920	33	0	0
Pence, copper . . .	1,212,288	5,051	4	0
Halfpence, do. . .	1,942,080	4,046	0	0
Farthings, do. . .	1,771,392	1,845	4	0
Half-farthings, do .	913,920	476	0	0

The total value of the Gold coined was 3*d.* more than its cost. The current value of the Silver coined was 462,528*l.*, and the cost was 434,609*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; a gain of 27,918*l.* 9*s.* The cost of the Copper coinage was 6,422*l.* 17*s.*; the current value, 11,418*l.* 8*s.*; a gain of 4,995*l.* 11*s.*

GOLD.—In the year 1856 there were exported from New South Wales 42,463 ozs., of the value of 138,007*l.*; of which 32,883 ozs. came to England, and the remainder went to our East India possessions. In the same year there were exported from Victoria 3,003,806 ozs., of the value of 12,015,224*l.*; of which 2,702,413 ozs. came to England, 193,624 ozs. went to India and China, 340 ozs. to America, and the remainder were distributed among the Australian colonies.

SILVER COINAGE, EAST INDIES.—At the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, silver was coined in the year 1853-4 to the amount of 5 crores 2 lacs 34,365 rupees, and in 1854-5 to the amount of 1 crore 36 lacs 59,015 rupees, or 5,253,436*l.* in the first twelvemonth, and 1,365,901*l.* in the last.

III.—Trade.

IMPORTS of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31st December, 1856.

	Imported.	Entered for
		Home Consumption.
Animals, Living:—Oxen and Bulls . number	52,019	Free.
Cows	9,843	„
Calves	21,444	„
Sheep	135,588	„
Lambs	9,471	„
Swine and Hogs	9,916	„
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwt.	105,941	„
Barilla and Alkali tons	1,060	„
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use . . cwt.	354,168	„
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal . . tons	70,949	„

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Brimstone	cwts.	1,417,807	Free.
Caoutchouc	"	28,726	"
Clocks	number	244,719	241,980
Cocoa	lbs.	7,343,458	3,762,594
Coffee:—From British Possessions			
out of Europe	"	41,960,010	28,701,767
From other Parts	"	14,674,305	6,437,964
Total of Coffee	"	56,634,315	35,139,731
Corn:—Wheat			
Barley	"	4,072,833	4,107,941
Oats	"	731,412	735,892
Rye	"	1,146,848	1,156,790
Peas	"	27,981	28,024
Beans	"	86,082	86,890
Indian Corn, or Maize	"	353,218	355,089
Buckwheat	"	1,777,813	1,788,212
Beer or Bigg	"	91	92
Wheatmeal or Flour	"	975	983
Barley Meal	cwts.	3,970,100	4,016,853
Oatmeal	"	139	139
Rye Meal	"	5,412	5,421
Pea Meal	"	7,693	7,801
Indian Corn Meal	"	37	37
Buckwheat Meal	"	7,880	7,885
	"	106	106
Cotton, Raw:—From United States.			
Brazil	"	6,964,639	Free.
Egypt	"	194,917	"
British India	"	307,134	"
Other Parts	"	1,611,577	"
	"	63,577	"
Total of Cotton, Raw	"	9,141,844	"
Cotton Yarn {	lbs.	1,116,226	"
{ declared value thereof £.		112,100	"
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—			
East India Piece Goods {	pieces	257,720	"
{ decl. val. thereof £.		102,048	"
Other Articles	value £.	408,934	"
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in			
part made up:—Fringe	lbs.	48,557	35,013
Gloves	pairs	169,847	159,661
Stockings and Socks	"	452,133	338,139
Other Articles	value £.	17,511	9,900
Cubic Nitre	cwts.	309,706	Free.
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal			
Indigo	"	18,123	"
Lac dye	"	81,314	"
Logwood	"	10,975	"
Madder	tons	38,880	"
	cwts.	121,666	"

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs— <i>continued</i> .		—	Free.
Madder Root	cwts.	199,750	
Shumac	tons	18,658	,,
Terra Japonica	,,	6,847	,,
Cutch	,,	1,689	,,
Valonia	,,	22,733	,,
Embroidery and Needlework:—			
By Weight	lbs.	69,423	68,367
By Value	£.	80,161	70,371
Flax:—Dressed		12,989	Free.
Undressed	,,	1,454,344	,,
Tow or Codilla of Flax	,,	219,708	,,
Fruits:—Currants		351,795	226,171
Figs	,,	43,975	35,859
Lemons and Oranges	bushels	700,677	719,027
Raisins	cwts.	267,231	268,201
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders		30,762	27,787
Plate Glass	lbs.	1,059,002	Free.
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented	,,	471,311	,,
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Co- loured Glass, and Fancy Or- namental Glass	cwts.	10,161	9,657
Guano	tons	191,501	Free.
Hemp:—Dressed		25,100	,,
Undressed	,,	752,898	,,
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp	,,	15,233	,,
Jute	,,	731,693	,,
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp		5,502	,,
Hides, Untanned:—Dry		218,872	,,
Wet	,,	439,228	,,
Hides, Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides)		3,196,451	,,
Lace, and Articles thereof:—			
By Weight	,,	5,082	4,648
By Value	£.	3,701	3,381
Leather Manufactures; Boots, Shoes, and Calashes; viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes		35,381	31,603
Women's Shoes, with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	,,	6,503	6,503
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	,,	108,038	104,402
Men's Boots and Shoes	,,	38,214	31,535
Children's Boots and Shoes	,,	1,829	909
Boot Fronts	,,	670,597	663,757
Boot Backs	,,	2,466	2,466
Cut into Shapes	cwts.	113	109
Gloves	pairs	3,990,218	3,709,779
Unenumerated	value £.	3,243	1,857

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not		
French value £.	1,440	Free.
Cambrics and French Lawns . sq. yds.	189,940	,,
Damasks and Damask Diaper . ,,	12,281	,,
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up value £.	43,905	,,
Sails ,,	2,059	,,
Articles wholly or in part made up:—		
Cambric Handkerchiefs number	42,777	42,489
Unenumerated value £.	8,629	7,293
Mahogany tons	39,761	Free.
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus . ,,	82,804	,,
Copper, unwrought, and part wrought cwts.	76,256	,,
Iron, in Bars, unwrought tons	51,935	,,
Steel, unwrought ,,	1,598	,,
Lead, Pig and Sheet ,,	10,254	,,
Spelter ,,	18,213	,,
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs cwts.	69,282	,,
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti . tuns	18,288	,,
Palm cwts.	786,701	,,
Cocoa Nut ,,	130,690	,,
Olive tuns	21,415	,,
Rapeseed ,,	5,852	,,
Oil Seed Cakes tons	83,256	,,
Opium lbs.	81,552	42,442
Potatoes cwts.	109,838	Free.
Provisions:—Bacon ,,	350,531	,,
Hams ,,	22,264	,,
Beef, Salted, not Corned . . ,,	187,716	,,
,, Fresh, or slightly Salted . ,,	121	,,
Pork, Salted ,,	156,266	,,
Poultry, Alive or Dead . . . value £.	48,230	,,
Butter cwts.	514,764	498,378
Cheese ,,	407,076	395,964
Eggs number	117,419,800	117,395,000
Lard cwts.	136,650	Free.
Quicksilver lbs.	576,824	,,
Rice cwts.	3,689,969	1,439,726
,, in the Husk qrs.	32,941	28,748
Saltpetre cwts.	387,555	Free.
Seeds:—Clover ,,	169,449	,,
Flaxseed and Linsced qrs.	1,180,179	,,
Rape ,,	264,919	,,
Tares ,,	18,874	,,
Silk:—Raw lbs.	7,383,672	,,
Waste, Knubs and Husks . . . cwts.	17,994	,,
Thrown lbs.	853,015	,,
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—		
Silk or Satin, Broad Stuffs . . ,,	230,664	229,287
,, Ribbons ,,	231,574	218,363
Gauze or Crape, Broad Stuffs . ,,	9,586	9,554
,, Ribbons ,,	21,826	21,494

Silk Manufactures of Europe—*continued.*

Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other Materials, in less proportion than one-half of the Fabric:—Broad Stuffs . lbs.	Imported. —	Entered for Home Consumption.
Ribbons „	8,594	8,709
Velvet Broad Stuffs, the found- ation being of Silk . . . „	28,810	27,566
Ditto, the foundation being of other Materials than Silk . „	1,145	1,174
Ribbons of Velvet or Plush. . „	201,810	192,754
Plush for making Hats . . „	171,004	170,818

Silk Manufactures of India:—Band-
dannoos, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore

Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties . pieces	597,752	108,193
Spices:—Cassia Lignea . . . lbs.	1,408,172	137,957
Cinnamon „	782,231	44,032
Cloves „	1,505,674	214,708
Mace „	118,110	27,299
Nutmegs „	462,605	232,344
Pepper „	10,732,261	3,767,118
Pimento cwts.	14,683	4,011
Spirits:—Rum proof gall.	7,169,163	3,424,077
Brandy „	2,540,807	1,534,693
Geneva „	195,925	27,308

Sugar, Unrefined:—Of or from the
British Possessions in America:—

Equal to White Clayed . . cwts.	3,399	3,230
Not equal to White Clayed . „	1,253,289	1,366,357
Not equal to Brown Clayed . „	1,561,005	1,793,799

Of or from the Mauritius:—

Equal to White Clayed . . „	9,829	2,402
Not equal to White Clayed . „	834,931	630,297
Not equal to Brown Clayed . „	793,483	808,618

Of or from British Possessions in
the East Indies:—

Equal to White Clayed . . „	54,931	9,041
Not equal to White Clayed . „	665,168	533,058
Not equal to Brown Clayed . „	510,340	343,892

Of or from other parts:—

Equal to White Clayed . . „	24,128	7,146
Not equal to White Clayed . „	804,686	691,573
Not equal to Brown Clayed . „	1,246,425	1,051,213

Total of Sugar, Unrefined . „

7,761,614	7,240,626
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Sugar, Refined, and Candy:—Of or
from British Possessions out of
Europe „

5,182	1,457
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182,169	257,472
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Molasses:—Of or from British

Possessions out of Europe . „	313,977	*296,026
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Of or from other parts . . „	629,309	*646,197
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* Including delivered duty-free for use in Distilleries, under 18 and 19 Vict. c. 94:—

From British Possessions	7,129 cwts.
From other parts	127,553 „

				Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Tallow	ewts.	1,124,843			1,016,309
Tar	lasts	16,095			Free.
Tea	lbs.	86,159,517			63,295,727
Timber and Wood :—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split:—					
Of British Possessions	loads	649,638			648,234
Foreign	,,	707,738			570,919
Staves	,,	82,181			Free.
Timber or Wood, not being Articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—					
Of British Possessions	,,	574,110			566,371
Foreign	,,	509,777			496,320
Tobacco:—Stemmed	lbs.	13,279,122			15,618,478
Unstemmed	,,	31,509,008			16,711,253
Manufactured, and Snuff	,,	1,855,104			249,256
Turpentine, Common	ewts.	215,872			Free.
Watches:—Exceeding the value of £10 each					
Not exceeding the value of £10 each	number	352			195
each	,,	89,723			82,969
Whale Fins	ewts.	8,154			Free.
Wine :—Of British Possessions in South Africa					
Of other British Possessions	gallons	223,183			191,732
sessions	{ Red	268,904			161,598
sessions	{ White	465			469
sessions	{ Red	1,681			1,196
sessions	{ White				
Foreign :—					
From Holland	{ Red	4,258			5,407
From Holland	{ White	106,955			84,662
„ France	{ Red	435,945			382,278
„ France	{ White	274,963			231,142
„ Portugal	{ Red	3,204,841			2,495,910
„ Portugal	{ White	79,219			62,197
„ Madeira	{ Red	111			819
„ Madeira	{ White	85,389			40,807
„ Spain	{ Red	74,766			28,346
„ Spain	{ White	3,966,124			2,904,054
„ Canaries	{ Red	11			35
„ Canaries	{ White	24,220			6,890
„ Naples and Sicily	{ Red	509			1,025
„ Naples and Sicily	{ White	262,250			289,413
„ Other Countries	{ Red	213,883			101,061
„ Other Countries	{ White	247,011			121,777
From various Countries, mixed in Bond	{ Red	..			158,164
From various Countries, mixed in Bond	{ White	..			96,518
Total	{ Red	4,157,972			3,365,246
Total	{ White	5,316,722			4,000,254
Total of Wine	,,	9,474,694			7,365,500

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Wool, Sheep and Lambs':—From			Free.
British Possessions out of Europe .	lbs.	81,893,148	
From other parts	,,	31,343,751	,,
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	,,	113,236,899	,,
„ Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.	,,	2,974,493	,,
Woollen Manufactures:—Manufactures not made up	value £.	1,298,072	,,
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up:—			
Carpets and Rngs	sq. yds.	48,648	48,371
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	lbs.	20,973	20,537
Gloves	pairs	5,586	5,483
Other Articles	value £.	14,891	10,412

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended 31st December, 1856.

		Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Alkali—Soda	ewts.	1,402,717	606,323
Beer and Ale	barrels	409,059	1,457,425
Butter	ewts.	136,817	693,762
Candles	lbs.	7,249,340	357,749
Cheese	ewts.	39,456	160,325
Coals and Culm	tons	5,869,838	2,820,860
Cordage and Cables	ewts.	129,986	278,000
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	yards	2,036,491,291	28,527,789
Lace and Patent Net	,,	82,582,605	425,783
Thread for Sewing	lbs.	5,442,359	586,386
Stockings	doz. pairs	1,009,519	308,656
Of all other descriptions.	value £.	..	370,485
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	182,051,837	8,065,671
Earthenware	pieces	94,551,260	1,330,106
Fish:—Herrings	barrels	315,255	380,194
Of other sorts	value £.	..	141,767
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .	ewts.	59,678	194,543
Window Glass	,,	28,522	35,324
Bottles, Green or Common	,,	535,443	291,329
Plate Glass	value £.	..	61,287
Haberdashery and Millinery	,,	..	3,636,872
Hardwares and Cutlery	,,	..	3,751,679
Leather, Unwrought	ewts.	33,215	292,912
Wrought:—Gloves	lbs.	61,960	45,063
Of other sorts	,,	6,200,061	1,155,137
Saddlery and Harness	value £.	..	263,951
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	yards	146,414,981	4,466,759
Lace of Thread	,,	151,075	3,237

	Quantities.	Declared Value.
	—	£.
Linen Manufactures— <i>continued</i> .		
Thread for Sewing . . . lbs.	4,163,036	389,050
Of all other descriptions . . value £.	..	37,786
Linen Yarn . . . lbs.	24,952,810	1,365,656
Machinery and Mill Work:—Steam		
Engines and parts of Steam Engines value £.	..	796,540
Of all other sorts . . . ,,	..	1,921,032
Metals:—Iron, Pig . . . tons		
Bar, Bolt, and Rod . . . ,,	358,494	1,385,695
Wire . . . ,,	703,422	6,237,956
Cast . . . ,,	9,332	197,354
Wrought, of all sorts . . . ,,	72,249	720,126
Steel, Unwrought . . . ,,	274,638	3,710,013
Copper, in Bricks and Pigs . . cwts.	21,893	735,530
Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing) . . . ,,	120,540	665,394
Wrought, of other sorts . . . ,,	288,770	1,671,346
Brass of all sorts . . . ,,	28,904	191,894
Lead . . . tons	19,236	121,190
Tin, Unwrought . . . cwts.	23,116	582,965
Tin Plates . . . value £.	36,913	234,378
Oil:—Linseed, Hempseed, and Rape-seed . . . gallons	..	1,407,928
Painters' Colours and Materials . . value £.	7,027,826	1,070,547
Salt . . . bushels	..	436,080
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only:—		
Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons . . . lbs.	29,820,481	401,240
Stockings . . . doz. pairs	655,054	772,237
Of all other descriptions . . value £.	9,295	12,905
Of Silk mixed with other Materials:—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons . . . lbs.	..	552,141
Stockings . . . doz. pairs	508,421	254,310
Of all other descriptions . . value £.	9,722	6,934
Silk, Thrown . . . lbs.	..	166,012
Silk Twist and Yarn . . . ,,	842,342	908,227
Soap . . . cwts.	601,220	294,172
Stationery . . . value £.	207,925	277,346
Sugar, Refined . . . cwts.	..	722,431
Wool, Sheep or Lambs' . . . lbs.	301,721	785,169
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:	14,378,774	950,093
Woollens entered by the Piece. pieces	652,190	2,763,949
Woollens entered by the Yard. yards	66,964,393	3,221,795
Worsted Stuffs . . . pieces	2,238,248	2,841,810
Stockings . . . doz. pairs	190,211	133,353
Articles entered at value . . value £.	..	551,984
Woollen and Worsted Yarn . . cwts.	238,447	2,745,658
Yarn of Wool or Worsted mixed with other Materials. . . ,,	5,732	142,764
Total Declared Value . . . {		
Of Enumerated Articles . . £.	..	103,092,364
Unenumerated Articles . . £.	..	12,798,493
All Articles . . £.	..	115,890,857

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1856, the number of Sailing Vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6,479 under 50 tons, the tonnage of which was 196,275; and 12,027 above 50 tons, the tonnage 2,989,121. In Scotland the number was 1,097 under 50 tons, the tonnage 32,753; and 1,987 above 50 tons, the tonnage 486,687. In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,010, the tonnage 28,949; and those above 50 tons 1,048, the tonnage 185,637. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, there were 489 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,092, and 343 above 50 tons, tonnage 48,980. Total of Sailing Vessels, 24,480; total amount of tonnage, 3,981,494,—a small increase over the preceding year. The Steam Vessels were,—in England, 529 under 50 tons, tonnage 12,884; and 743 above 50 tons, tonnage 262,751. In Scotland, 51 under 50 tons, tonnage 1,188; above 50 tons, 219, tonnage 72,346. In Ireland, 25 under 50 tons, tonnage 726; above 50 tons, 120, tonnage 35,143. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the number of steam vessels was 10, all above 50 tons but one, tonnage, 1,424. Total of Steam Vessels 1697, tonnage 386,462, likewise a small increase above that of 1855, but the port of London shows a decrease in number of steam vessels of 57, with a decrease in tonnage of 19,770. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British colonies, was,—in Africa, 264 sailing vessels, tonnage 19,146, and one steamer of 89 tons; in Australia, 1,374 sailing vessels, and 80 steamers, of which all but 9 belong to Sydney and Melbourne, the tonnage of the whole 154,049; in the North American colonies, 6,288 sailing vessels, and 158 steam vessels, tonnage 602,709. In the British West Indies there were 689 sailing vessels, tonnage 23,358.

COASTING TRADE.—The number and tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared Coastwise, during the year 1856, was, to various ports in England, *Inwards*, British, 93,328 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,253,608; steam vessels, 13,143, tonnage 3,045,612; foreign, sailing vessels, 262, tonnage 45,901; steam vessels, 19, tonnage 4,025. In Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 15,329, tonnage 919,769; steam vessels, 5,442, tonnage 1,126,984; foreign, sailing vessels, 23, tonnage 2,637. In Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 17,467, tonnage 1,258,130; steam vessels, 5,889, tonnage 1,559,652; foreign, sailing vessels, 3, tonnage 926. In the Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 1,525, tonnage 53,850; steam vessels, 259, tonnage 53,214. There were no foreign steam vessels, either inwards or outwards to or from Scotland, Ireland, or the Isle of Man. *Outwards*, from various ports in England, British, sailing vessels, 106,896, tonnage 8,170,971; steam vessels, 12,904, tonnage 2,938,239; foreign, sailing vessels, 85, tonnage 14,632; steam vessels, 29, tonnage 5,539. From Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 16,137, tonnage 927,690; steam vessels, 5,458, tonnage 1,126,376; foreign, sailing vessels, 22, tonnage 2,024. From Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 7,698, tonnage 467,750; steam vessels, 5,996, tonnage 1,642,346; foreign, sailing vessels, 91, tonnage 18,117. Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 775, tonnage 23,042; steam vessels, 288, tonnage 60,233. Total *Inwards*, British, 152,382 vessels, tonnage 15,278,819; foreign, 307 vessels, tonnage 53,489. *Outwards*, British, 156,212 vessels, tonnage 15,356,647; foreign, 227, tonnage 40,312; showing an increase over 1855 of 5851 British vessels, and of tonnage an increase of 43,791, and an increase of 20 foreign vessels and of 3,330 tons *inwards*. *Outwards* an increase of 4,955 British vessels, and of tonnage an increase of 479,088; and a decrease of 104 foreign vessels, tonnage 11,999.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The number and tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1856, from and to the British colonies, were *Inwards*, in England, British, 4,503 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,558,198; steam vessels 389, tonnage 92,322; foreign, 568 sailing vessels, tonnage 327,209. In Scotland, British, 458 sailing vessels, tonnage 191,294; steam vessels 4, tonnage 636; foreign, 5 sailing vessels, tonnage 2,478. In Ireland, British, 377 sailing vessels, tonnage 114,473; foreign, sailing vessels, 30, tonnage 10,336. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, 29 sailing vessels, tonnage 4,392. *Outwards*, from England, 4,218 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,604,397; steam vessels 413, tonnage 117,018; foreign, sailing vessels 525, tonnage 288,652. From Scotland, British, 536 sailing vessels, tonnage 244,330; steam vessels 18, tonnage 5,891; foreign, sailing vessels 11, tonnage 2,533. From Ireland, British, 209 sailing vessels, tonnage 60,604, steam vessel 1, tonnage 998; foreign, 17 sailing vessels, tonnage 5,074. Isle of Man and Channel Islands, British, 50 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,279. The total number of British ships entered inwards was 5,760, tonnage 1,961,315; of foreign there were 605 vessels, tonnage 340,650,—an increase over 1855 of 578 British vessels, with a tonnage 319,415; of foreign 40 vessels, tonnage 57,363. Of British ships cleared outwards, there were 5,445, tonnage 2,140,427; of foreign, 553 vessels, tonnage 296,295,—an increase of 234 vessels and 364,594 tons; of foreign there was a decrease of 8 vessels, and an increase of 4,778 tons.

VESSELS BUILT, &c.—In 1856 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 888 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 175,359, and 33 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 11,646; 54 timber steam vessels, tonnage 2,753, and 175 iron steam vessels, tonnage 66,466; total 1,150 vessels, tonnage 244,578, an increase of 52 vessels, and a decrease of 88,622 tons from last year. The number of Colonial-built vessels, registered in British ports was 26, tonnage 11,198, all from North American colonies. Of Foreign-built vessels the number was 57, tonnage 11,650, both showing a considerable decrease from 1855. There were 719 sailing vessels and 35 steam vessels, belonging to the United Kingdom, tonnage 195,725, wrecked in the year 1856, a large increase on the previous year; and 110 vessels were broken up, tonnage 9,499.

WRECKS.—The number of English vessels wrecked in 1856 on or near our own coasts was 1,153, of which the tonnage was 229,936. Of these wrecks 506 took place on the east coast between Dungeness and Pentland Frith, 307 on the west coast between the Land's End and Greenock, 119 on the south coast between the Land's End and Dungeness, 155 on the Irish coast, 12 off or on the Scilly Islands, 11 at Lundy Island, 5 at the Isle of Man, and 38 at the Northern Islands, Orkney, &c. The greatest sufferers were the colliers, of which there were 314 coal laden, and 79 in ballast. The crews of the whole numbered 10,014. Of this number the lives of 2,764 were imperilled, and 521 perished; 362 were saved by life-boats, 1,184 by luggers, coast-guard boats, &c.; 407 by ships and steam-boats, 262 from shore by ropes, rockets, &c., and 28 by individual exertion.—From "*The Life-Boat*."

FOREIGN TRADE.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1856. [*Sa.* is for Sailing Vessels; *St.* for Steam Vessels.]

		INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia	St.	166	69,461	5	901	229	108,065	11	2,169
	Sa.	1,473	320,849	1,679	291,295	1,690	250,005	855	138,204
Sweden	St.	51	18,854	21	7,459	42	14,505	24	7,983
	Sa.	286	44,666	985	202,043	244	41,948	764	136,117
Norway	St.	18	5,743	15	7,343	27	9,623	19	8,077
	Sa.	52	4,768	1,549	273,559	52	8,489	1,823	329,747
Denmark	St.	189	75,916	4	1,173	115	49,121	3	180
	Sa.	165	19,859	1,672	137,615	661	102,552	3,968	453,663
Prussia	St.	44	15,959	15	3,538	47	16,605	21	4,604
	Sa.	730	116,105	1,464	272,852	821	134,240	1,359	277,119
Germany	St.	692	238,829	282	92,768	711	247,762	275	82,400
	Sa.	1,624	303,137	1,893	208,045	1,531	281,589	1,920	193,119
Heligoland	St.			2	657	1	1,130		
	Sa.	863	259,565	309	74,831	752	214,739	308	73,008
Holland	St.	1,506	213,022	1,133	151,945	1,479	193,726	556	48,502
	Sa.	312	95,345	130	39,757	315	96,011	132	41,917
Belgium	St.	635	77,249	499	95,636	524	47,196	145	21,202
	Sa.	324	50,758			323	50,508		
Channel Islands	St.	1,533	124,068	93	8,299	1,114	73,077	1	36
	Sa.	1,925	394,039	50	9,192	1,910	391,041	66	18,005
France	St.	4,270	526,536	4,390	509,799	4,651	570,084	3,763	324,795
	Sa.	99	28,341	1	285	106	31,487	2	511
Portugal	St.	585	64,733	146	25,031	592	73,283	340	57,208
	Sa.	18	7,497	34	11,634	25	9,412	29	9,974
Spain	St.	808	102,355	265	41,506	1,177	215,586	531	99,260
	Sa.	44	21,442			55	24,999		
Gibraltar	St.	128	25,248	5	1,940	347	64,093	43	12,941
	Sa.	59	35,756			73	44,810	8	5,460
Italian States	St.	618	105,946	226	53,485	720	134,623	552	146,997
	Sa.	8	3,493			8	4,664		
Malta	St.	88	29,706	19	8,333	293	77,388	176	71,228
	Sa.	49	6,457	4	695	54	13,812	15	6,927
Ionian Islands	St.	7	3,662			1	407	4	925
Greece	St.	219	42,500	66	14,578	77	18,718	39	11,338
	Sa.	96	58,593	1	306	119	97,571	3	1,840
Turkey	St.	326	87,444	62	15,971	498	142,288	297	84,766
	Sa.	40	7,951	251	41,819	31	5,214	19	2,784
Wallachia&Moldavia	St.	1	333			2	1,610		
Syria	St.	32	6,904	1	146	38	9,811	3	442
	Sa.	70	50,016			67	50,843	1	90
Africa	St.	933	259,260	166	48,752	682	196,381	280	63,395
	Sa.	3	2,595			21	18,893		
Asia	St.	930	647,536	152	127,811	1,222	912,468	270	193,005
America:—									
British North-	St.	14	14,670			15	18,281		
ern Colonies	Sa.	1,794	820,639	319	205,667	1,157	550,609	35	16,478
British West	St.					2	423		
Indies	Sa.	662	195,466	28	8,710	617	184,506	34	12,140
Foreign West	St.	28	48,581	1	1,500	29	51,279		
Indies	Sa.	210	67,524	192	50,183	229	66,812	373	100,459
United States	St.	75	93,457	28	39,321	84	107,026	39	55,319
	Sa.	402	279,031	1,034	1,020,028	343	235,490	1,300	1,225,386
Central and	St.	14	17,677			17	18,873	3	2,489
Southern States	Sa.	720	264,029	179	55,695	719	255,971	335	138,710
The Whale	St.	1	349						
Fisheries	Sa.	60	16,796	1	316	56	15,979		
Total		26,029	6,390,715	19,371	4,162,419	26,115	6,555,056	20,741	4,480,859

BRITISH FISHERIES.—The Report of the Commissioners states, that in 1856, the total quantity of herrings cured was 609,988 barrels, the total quantity branded was 223,281 barrels, the total quantity exported 347,611 barrels; showing in each item a very large decrease from the Returns of 1855, owing, it is stated, to bad weather having interrupted the fishing. The Report, however, states, that the fishermen are having boats built of a superior construction to those at present in use, which will add alike to their safety, their comfort, and their probable success in fishing. Of cod and ling, the Returns show that in 1856 there were 110,504 cwt. cured dry, 6,642 barrels cured in pickle; caught, but not cured 59,987 cwt.; and that the total quantity exported was 29,629 cwt. There was decrease in this fishery, also, as compared with 1855, but not so great as with the herrings. In the two branches there were employed 12,072 boats, manned by 42,433 fishermen and boys; the total number engaged in the fisheries and curing was 93,019. The total value of boats, nets, and lines employed was 666,365*l.*, showing an increase over the previous year of 47,881*l.* There were also connected with the commerce 9,350 men, and 114,775 tons of shipping; of which 16,300 tons were employed in importing stave-wood or hoops; 36,953 tons in importing salt; 20,212 tons in carrying the fish coastwise to market; and 41,637 tons in exporting herrings or cod-fish.

CORN AND MEAL IMPORTS.—In the year 1856 there were imported from foreign countries, including British North America and the East Indies, 4,072,833 qrs. of wheat, 731,412 of barley, 1,146,848 of oats, 27,981 of rye, 86,082 of pease, 353,218 of beans, 1,777,813 of Indian corn, 91 of buck-wheat, and 975 of beer or bigg. There were also imported 3,970,100 cwt. of wheat-flour, 139 of barleymeal, 5,412 of oatmeal, 7,693 of ryemeal, 37 of peameal, 7,880 of Indian cornmeal, and 105 of buckwheatmeal. The United States of America, Russia, Egypt, and Prussia, supplying the largest proportions.

CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—In the year 1856, there were imported 52,019 oxen and bulls, 9,843 cows, 21,444 calves, 135,588 sheep, 9,471 lambs, and 9,916 swine and hogs. Holland supplies the greater number of each sort; Denmark is next in the supply of cattle, but the Hanse Towns exceed her in the number of sheep, and Belgium furnishes a considerable number of calves.

GRAIN, IRELAND.—In the year 1856 there were imported into Ireland, 1,269,958 quarters of various species of grain and flour, of which 589,944 were of wheat and flour and 646,785 were of Indian corn and meal; from Great Britain there were imported 565,588 quarters, of which 196,699 quarters were of wheat and flour, and 264,100 quarters of Indian corn and meal. In the same period there were exported from Ireland 2,212,061 quarters of all sorts of grain, of which 1,904,855 quarters were of oats and oatmeal.

MALT.—The total number of quarters of malt made in the year ending September 30, 1856, was 4,761,220, including the quantity made free of duty for purposes of distillation; the quantity used in the same period was 4,243,201 quarters; exclusive of that used in distillation, of which 3,516,868 quarters were used by brewers and victuallers, and 399,488 quarters by retail brewers in England; 524,009 quarters in

Scotland, and 276,703 quarters in Ireland, by brewers and victuallers. In the year ending March 31, 1857, the number of bushels of malt brought to charge was 4,765,922 quarters.

HOPS.—In 1856 there were imported 15,987 cwts. of foreign hops; and there were exported, 12,970 cwts. of foreign and 2,305 cwts. of British hops. In the same year, the declared value of beer and ale exported was 1,455,043*l.* On the 1st of April, 1857, the number of acres used in the cultivation was 54,527, and the amount of duty charged was 488,850*l.*; an average duty of 8*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per acre for the year. On Nov. 3, the duty for 1857 was assessed at 416,883*l.*

EXPORTS, IRELAND.—In the year 1856 there were exported to foreign parts 387,902 yards of linen, 470,375 yards of manufactured cotton, 348,935 gallons of Irish spirits, a few oxen and sheep, and small quantities of provisions. To England there were exported 273,821 oxen and cows, 18,704 calves, 602,217 sheep, 299,638 swine, 193,763 quarters of wheat and wheat flour, 1,904,855 quarters of oats and oatmeal, and 2,114,464 gallons of spirits. The number of live-stock are not officially returned, but are merely collected by the Custom-house officers at the ports of shipment, and are to some extent defective.

CHEESE.—In the year 1856 there were imported into Great Britain 406,323 cwts. of cheese; of which 340,005 cwts. came from various parts of Europe, 66,227 cwts. from the United States of America, and 91 cwts. from British Possessions. In the same period there were exported 7,105 cwts. of foreign cheese.

COAL.—The total quantity of coal shipped coastways in the year 1856 was 8,882,937 tons; together with 37,296 tons of cinders, 189,843 tons of culm, and 86,335 tons of patent fuel. The total quantity exported in the same year was 5,637,587 tons of coal, 240,578 tons of cinders, 1,614 tons of culm, and 69,462 tons of patent fuel; the declared value of the whole being 2,869,230*l.* The total quantity of coal brought into London was 4,393,154 tons, of which 3,119,884 tons were sea-borne, and 1,273,270 tons conveyed by rail or canal. The quantity of patent fuel brought into London was only 24,424 tons, all brought coastwise.

COPPER.—In 1856 there were imported into the United Kingdom 71,678 tons 2 cwts. of copper ore; 11,124 tons 17 cwts. of regulus; 2,068 tons 17 cwts. of unwrought copper, in bricks, pigs, &c.; 1,244 tons 5 cwts. of old copper, for remanufacture; 1,744 tons, partly wrought in bars, rods, &c.; 227 tons 17 cwts. of plates and wires; and 920 tons of copper manufactures and copper-plates engraved. The far greater proportion of ore came from Cuba and Chili, but 6,069 tons came from Victoria. Of British copper the total exports amounted to 21,906 tons 3 cwts.; of foreign copper exported the total amount was 2,108 tons 4 cwts.

TIN.—In 1856 the quantity of tin imported amounted to 3,464 tons 2 cwts., and 749 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 1,874 tons 6 cwts. of British tin, and 200 tons 5 cwts. of foreign tin, with 4 tons of foreign tin ore.

ZINC.—Of zinc or spelter, in 1856, there were imported 18,213 tons, and of oxyde of zinc 235 tons 3 cwt.; and there were exported 3,155 tons 5 cwt. of British zinc, and 2,172 tons 6 cwt. of foreign, with 15 cwt. of foreign oxyde of zinc.

LEAD.—In 1856 the quantity of lead imported was,—of pig and sheet lead 10,254 tons, of lead ore 705 tons, of red lead 15 tons 2 cwt., of white lead 30 tons 3 cwt., and of chromate of lead 3 tons; and there were exported of foreign, pig and sheet lead, 565 tons 19 cwt.; of British—lead ore 646 tons, of pig and rolled lead 20,868 tons, of shot 2,266 tons, of litharge 476 tons 16 cwt., of red lead 1,845 tons 15 cwt., and of white lead 2,819 tons 3 cwt.

SPIRITS.—In the year ending December 31, 1856, the total quantity of spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was 28,197,065 gallons; of which 7,653,158 gallons were distilled in England, 12,001,098 in Scotland, and 8,542,809 in Ireland. The quantity on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,300,556 gallons; of which 16,519,488 were taken in Great Britain, and 6,781,068 in Ireland, the total amount of duty paid being 8,698,624*l*. The quantity exported to foreign parts in the same period was 4,334,253 gallons; of which 1,790,963 were from England, 2,201,048 from Scotland, and 342,242 from Ireland.

METHYLATED ALCOHOL. for the use of manufacturers, was made by licensed persons to the extent of 174,445 gallons, and 20,664 gallons were sold by the Excise.

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, and CHANNEL ISLANDS' SPIRITS Imported, Exported, retained for Home Consumption, &c., in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1856.

	Quantities Imported.	Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.	Quantities Exported as Merchandise.	Quantities Shipped as Stores.	Quantities Delivered for the use of the Navy.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
Rum:—Of British Possessions, viz:—					
West India and Mauritius	6,102,623	3,384,770	2,124,985	150,516	208,191
East India and mixed	632,857	38,385	530,161	63,826	17,054
Foreign (including Foreign and British, vatted together)	433,525	252	1,251,297	1,542	10,257
All sorts	7,169,005	3,423,407	3,916,443	215,884	235,502
Brandy	2,540,438	1,533,762	1,539,075	87,403	818
Geneva	195,895	27,264	155,941	16,149	..
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	121,904	18,877	63,169	193	..
Spirits mixed in Bond	..	..	263,669	2,439	..
Total	10,027,242	5,003,310	5,938,297	322,068	236,320

SILK.—In the year 1855 there were imported into the United Kingdom 6,618,862 lbs. of raw silk, 929,897 lbs. of thrown silk, and 12,106 cwt. of knubs or husks of silk and waste silk. In 1856 the quantities were—3*l* of raw silk, 7,383,672 lbs.; of thrown silk, 853,015 lbs.; and of waste

silk, &c., 17,993 cwt. Of the raw silk, China supplied 3,723,693 lbs., and Egypt 2,514,356 lbs. The alterations in the source of supply are remarkable: Egypt in 1842 furnished only 1 lb., and France, which in that year furnished 1,156,498 lbs., in 1856 furnishes only 157,559 lbs., and the British East Indies has fallen at the same dates from 1,359,599 lbs. to 610,422 lbs. Of the thrown silk in 1856, France supplied 331,048 lbs. and China 428,553 lbs.

CANADA.—In the year 1856 the imports from the United States into Canada amounted in value to 2,020,705*l.*; of which 884,375*l.* was for grain and meal of various kinds, 118,474*l.* for live animals of all kinds, and 354,443*l.* for fresh and salted meats. In the same year the exports from Canada to the United States amounted to 4,418,885*l.*; of which 1,889,810*l.* was for grain of various kinds, 1,043,755*l.* for flour, 338,521*l.* for animals, 724,399*l.* for timber and lumber, 19,966*l.* for vegetables, 33,477*l.* for fish, and 71,451*l.* for hides, furs, and skins.

IV. *Crime, Police, and Law.*

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.—An interesting compilation under this head has been commenced, of which Part I. has been laid before Parliament. The part published contains the Statistics of Criminal Justice. Part II. is to contain those of Civil and Commercial Justice. Criminal Justice is arranged under three heads—Police, Criminal Proceedings, and Prisons, and is at present confined to the returns of England and Wales. For the present year the Police Returns have not been obtained, as the forms have only been recently issued. They will comprise returns from each separate police district, with the number and classes of officers, the cost, and what proportion of the cost is paid from the public revenue; the crimes committed so far as is known to the police, the number of persons apprehended, and the nature of the crimes charged; the results of the police proceedings against the persons apprehended, with information as to their habits and character, whether committed for trial or punished on summary proceedings. This class is also to contain the results of coroners' inquests, of which, in 1856, there were 22,221. The findings of the jury in these cases was 'murder' on 114 males and 91 females; 'manslaughter' on 230 males and 41 females; 'justifiable homicide' on 6 males; 'suicide or self-murder' on 919 males and 395 females; 'accidental death' on 7,455 males and 2,261 females; 'injuries, causes unknown,' on 273 males and 151 females; 'found dead' on 2,025 males and 1,158 females; and 'natural death' on 4,260 males and 2,842 females. Of the whole number 4,120 were infants, 3,875 children, 11,247 adults, 2,675 aged and infirm, and 304 not ascertained. The total expenses of holding the inquests amounted to 68,439*l.*, an average of 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* for each case.

In 1856 the total number of persons committed for trial was 19,437, of whom 15,425 were males and 4,012 females; of these, 4,672 were acquitted or discharged and 31 were found insane; of the number convicted, 1,264 were for offences against the person, 1,787 for offences against property with violence, 10,487 for offences against property without violence, 94 for malicious offences against property, 757 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 345 for offences not included in the preceding classes and including misdemeanors; 69 were sentenced to death, of whom 16 were executed; 57 were trans-

ported for life, and 216 for terms exceeding ten years; 2,158 were sentenced to penal imprisonment for terms varying from four years to life; 11,865 were sentenced to various imprisonments from one month and under to not exceeding four years; and in this class, in the terms betwixt six months and one month or less, the numbers show a remarkable decrease from previous years; in 1856 the numbers were 7,800, against 13,447 in 1855, and 16,509 in 1854; indeed it is by far the smallest amount in any year from 1847; 222 were ordered to be detained in reformatory schools, and 127 were whipped, fined, or discharged on sureties. The great decrease in the number of commitments is probably to be attributed in a considerable degree to the extended provisions of the Summary Convictions Acts. On summary proceedings, the number of cases under the Criminal Justice Act was 11,272, and under the Juvenile Offenders' Act 2,031. The expense of these classes of cases being 21,665*l.*, or an average of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per case, while the cases tried on indictment cost 173,246*l.*, or an average of 9*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per case. The Rugeley Case, however, absorbed 3,504*l.*, and that of Dove 1,176*l.*; so that the fair average must be less than 9*l.*

The Prison Statistics show that, in 1856, there were 132,869 persons committed to prison, 99,336 of whom were males and 33,363 females. The commitments were—19,278 for trial, 77,712 on summary convictions, 2,794 for want of sureties, 13,952 remanded and discharged, 11,406 debtors on civil process, and 7,557 under the Mutiny Act. The total shows an increase of nearly 4,000 commitments over those for 1855; but there is a decrease of 7,000 in the number of summary convictions. Of the committals, omitting debtors and military prisoners, which reduces the number to 113,736, 1,990 were of children under 12 years of age; 11,991 of persons between 12 and 16; 24,868 between 16 and 21; 33,400 between 21 and 30; 20,973 between 30 and 40; 11,343 between 40 and 50; 5,519 between 50 and 60; 2,732 above 60; and 920 of whom the age was not ascertained. Of the whole, 37,686 could neither read nor write, 61,253 could read or read and write imperfectly, 6,108 could read and write well, 318 had received superior instruction, and of 8,371 the instruction was not ascertained. The county and borough prisons are stated to be constructed to contain 26,447 prisoners; the daily average of prisoners is 17,754, and the greatest number at one time was 22,035: but, though on the average there may be room enough, some prisons are terribly overcrowded,—thus, the Westminster House of Correction, constructed for 348 prisoners, has a daily average of 907; no other is so bad as this; but Manchester city jail has a daily average of 547, with room for only 435. Still the mortality and sickness had not been large; on the average the cases of sickness were 1 in 32, and the deaths were 1 in 680. The punishments for offences against prison regulations are numerous, amounting to 64,501; but most likely some individuals incur several punishments, and the far greater number of punishments, 46,912, consists in stoppage of diet. The Government prisons, used for penal servitude, contained at the beginning of the year 6,770 males and 819 females. There were received during the year 6,987 males and 662 females, and there were removed and disposed of 7,586 males and 651 females. Of the removals, 1,220 males were sent to Western Australia, Bermuda, or Gibraltar; 3,884, of whom 358 were females, were removed from one prison to another, to schools or reformatories, or to lunatic asylums; 20 were discharged on termination of sentence; 2,627 males and 265 females on tickets of leave; 7 males on commutation of sentence; 74 males and 14 females pardoned; 99 males and 14 females died; 2 males committed suicide; and 11 escaped. The

total expense of the government prisons for the year was 225,267*l.*; but the value of the work done by the convicts at Portland, Portsmouth, &c., is estimated at 77,000*l.* The average cost of each convict is 31*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, but their labour, including the estimated government works, reduces it to an average of 19*l.* 6*s.*

Reformatory Schools are a recent establishment. The first return given is 1854, when 21 boys and 3 girls were admitted; in 1855 there were 174 boys and 2 girls; and in 1856 there were 455 boys and 79 girls admitted, into 29 schools. Of the total, 26 were under 10, and the whole were under 16 years of age. The crimes were chiefly larcenies, of various kinds, which number 405; vagrancy, fraud, and attempts to steal are the next largest classes, numbering between them 581.

The *Criminal Lunatics* in confinement at the commencement of the year numbered 565, of whom 117 were females; the number received during the year was 100 males and 21 females. In the same period 21 died, 24 were discharged on becoming sane, 8 were removed, sane, for trial or punishment, 6 escaped, and 30 were removed to other asylums. At the end of 1856 there were remaining under detention 472 males and 125 females.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—In 1856 the total number of committed or held to bail for trial was 7,009, of whom 3,075 were either acquitted or discharged. Of the number committed 2,063 were for offences against the person, 556 for offences against property with violence, 2,884 for offences against property without violence, 78 for malicious offences against property, 75 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 1,143 for other miscellaneous offences. Of those convicted only 8 were sentenced to death, and 3 only executed; 14 sentenced to transportation for life, and 372 to other periods of transportation or penal servitude; 2,798 to various terms of imprisonment; and 832 were whipped or fined, or discharged on surety, or pardoned. In the same year there were 25,461 cases heard at petty sessions or before magistrates, and 9,526 persons were imprisoned for drunkenness.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1856 the total number of offenders committed for trial was 3,713. Of these, 1,046 were for offences against the person, 380 for offences against property committed with violence, 1,942 for offences against property without violence, 79 for malicious offences against property, 85 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 181 other offences not included in the preceding classes. Of the total number committed 2,723 were convicted, of whom 3 were sentenced to death and executed, 274 sentenced to various periods of transportation and penal servitude, 2,170 to various periods of imprisonment, and 276 to be whipped, fined, or discharged on sureties. Of those not convicted, 35 were outlawed, 7 were found insane, 55 were found not guilty, and 179 not proven; the remainder were discharged without trial.

CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—On January 1, 1857, the total number of the constabulary was 11,781, with 358 horses, and a reserve force at Phoenix-park of 258. The total expense for the year was 612,583*l.*, of which 591,112*l.* is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and 21,471*l.* is the amount paid by counties, cities, and towns. There are also 71 stipendiary magistrates at salaries varying from 500*l.* to 300*l.* a-year, with certain additional allowances for lodging, travelling expenses, and for clerks; the total expense being included in the sum above-mentioned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The total expenditure on account of the Metropolitan Police force for the year 1856 was 434,081*l.* The receipts, including a balance in hand at the end of 1855 of 58,105*l.*, was 479,717*l.*; and a balance remained of 45,635*l.* for the use of 1857. The number of the force employed was 5,847, comprising 18 superintendents, 142 inspectors, 631 sergeants, and 5,056 constables. Of the total amount received, 102,377*l.* was paid by the Treasury, the remainder was raised from rates, on an estimated rental of 11,241,444*l.* The expenses of the Police Courts during the same year were 67,006*l.* and those of the Hackney Carriage Department of the police force were 11,698*l.* These charges are chiefly provided for by the Board of Inland Revenue for the hackney carriages, and by a parliamentary vote for the police courts.

IMPRISONED DEBTORS.—In the Metropolitan Prisons of London and Middlesex, and in Horsemonger Lane, Surrey, there were committed from the County Courts 870 debtors in 1852, 916 in 1853, 1,096 in 1854, and 1,234 in 1855.

COUNTY COURTS.—In 1856 the total number of plaints entered was 581,053; the amount claimed under the plaints 1,533,656*l.*; the total number of causes tried or for which judgment was entered was 297,679, of which 4,053 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*; the total amount, exclusive of costs, for which judgment was obtained, was 725,413*l.*; paid into court before judgment 113,863*l.* The amount of fees to September 30 was 193,341*l.*, the last two months of the year not being made up. The number of causes tried by jury was 741, in 393 of which the party requiring a jury gained a verdict. There were 76,658 executions issued against the goods of defendants, 17,252 warrants of commitment, and 7,011 persons actually taken to prison under such warrants. From the establishment of the Courts in 1847 to September 30, 1856, there had been 4,509,756 plaints entered, 2,476,851 causes tried, 4,024,495*l.* paid in to the accounts of suitors, and 3,473,534*l.* paid out. The total amount of fees received had been 2,559,415*l.*

BANKRUPTCY.—In the course of the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, the London and Provincial Commissioners of Bankruptcy in England adjudicated on 2,138 cases. In 583 of these cases no dividend had been paid, but of these, only 40 of the cases were above 500*l.* Of the others, the amount of assets collected had been 1,978,325*l.*, of which 1,073,386*l.* had been distributed as dividends. The solicitors' charges had been 235,513*l.*; the commissions, &c., of the official assignees was 85,586*l.*; the charges for stationery, postage, &c., were 12,622*l.*; other charges, including fees to brokers, messengers, travelling expenses, &c., amounted to 294,501*l.*; and the balance in hand was 278,455*l.*

V.—Population, Emigration, Poor Laws, &c.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1855 there were registered in England 635,043 Births: an increase of 638 only on the preceding year. Of the total number 323,960 were males and 311,083 were females, of whom 20,871 males and 19,912 females were illegitimate; showing a proportion to legitimate birth of nearly 1 in 16; but in the London district the proportion is only 1 in 25. There were registered in the same period 152,113 Marriages: a decrease of 7,614 from the number in the previous year, the greater proportion being in

marriages by banns; of the total number of marriages 127,751 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 7,344 in Roman Catholic registered chapels, 9,296 in registered chapels of other Christian denominations, 57 at Quakers' meetings, 224 at Jewish chapels, and 7,441 by superintendent-registrar's certificate; 8,386 of the men and 27,207 of the women were not of full age; and 44,846 men and 62,672 women signed the marriage-register with marks: in 32,139 cases the register was so signed by both parties. Of Deaths in 1855 there were 425,703: a decrease of 12,213 from the number in 1854; of these deaths 216,587 were males and 209,116 females; 97,503 died under 1 year old, while 442 females and 289 males had attained ages varying from 95 to 108.

IRELAND: MARRIAGES.—In 1856 the number of Marriages (exclusive of those solemnised by Roman Catholic priests, which are not registered) was 9,547: an increase of nearly 9 per cent. over 1855. Of those married 5·10 per cent. of the men and 18·18 per cent. of the women were under age. The widowers amounted to 12·26 per cent. and the widows to 6·97 per cent. Of the total number 2,589 men and 4,199 women subscribed the register with marks, being unable to write.

SCOTLAND: BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—The Second Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland states the estimated population of that kingdom in 1856 to be 3,033,177. The number of Births in the year had been 101,748, of whom 52,301 were males and 49,447 were females. The number of Deaths had been 58,456, of which 29,417 were males and 29,039 were females. The number of Marriages had been 20,487, which were most numerous in June (2,798) and December (2,866), and least numerous in May, when they were only 1,105.

EMIGRATION.—In 1856 the total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom was only 176,554, of whom 71,724 were from Ireland. The chief decrease is in the emigration from Ireland, which is upwards of 7,000 less, but the gross number is only 253 less than that of 1855. Of the total number in 1856 there were 111,837 to the United States, 16,378 to our North American Colonies, 44,584 to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, and 3,755 to all other places. The rate of mortality among the emigrants had been very small; to North America, on 72,443 passengers, the amount was only 0·10 per cent. Of the total number to the Australian Colonies 20,385 were assisted by the Emigration Commissioners, and the rate of mortality in the transit had been small. The Report of the Commissioners gives the following statistics of the Colonies:—

New South Wales.—The number of assisted passengers in 1856 amounted to 8,452, of whom 4,590 were males. The total population in the same year consisted of 266,189, of whom 147,091 were males, but the great disparity existed chiefly in the males and females above 45, there being 22,546 men to 9,467 women; under 21 the females somewhat predominated. In the year 1855 there had been sold 127,952 acres of land, in 5,910 lots, at an average price of 2*l.* 2*s.* per acre; town lots fetching an average of 46*l.* 19*s.* The total amount of the land revenue was 319,225*l.*; the amount for 1856 is stated as 298,158*l.*, but the details are not given. The average extent of country allotments was 88 acres, and as some were of course above the average, it is

assumed that the principal purchasers were small capitalists, settling on farms of from 40 to 50 acres. Agriculture is not in an advanced state; few attempts have been made to introduce machines and to economise labour; the consequence is that it is not profitable; wheat does not yield above $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and maize 29 bushels, while a labourer has to be paid 40*l.* a-year and his board and lodging. The whole revenue of the colony was 1,018,928*l.* in 1855, and 1,101,165*l.* in 1856. The amount of exports and imports had decreased considerably, on the whole, in 1855, but in the export of wool the decrease had not been very great, the amount being 17,671,684 lbs., and the value 1,078,017*l.*, or 103,939*l.* less than in 1854. By the census of 1851 the number of children between 7 and 14 was 28,864; in 1855 the number attending school was only 18,975, and of these many irregularly.

Victoria.—The assisted emigration in 1856 was 7,676, of whom only 2,889 were males. The total population was estimated at 319,379; but, including the Chinese, the governor of the colony estimates the men as 2 to 1 of the women. In 1855 the total number of emigrants into the colony was 66,571, while in the same year 26,395 persons left it. The population in 1854 was 273,792, the number of children under instruction was 20,108. The population occupied at the gold-fields in 1855 was 145,852, of whom 20,540 were Chinese men, 3 Chinese women, and 3 children; the remainder of the population consisted of 83,327 men other than Chinese, 18,836 women, and 23,141 children. The land-sales in the same year amounted to 438,972 acres, in 8,060 lots, producing 763,554*l.*, at an average rate of 2*l.* per acre; the town lots fetching only 63*l.* 10*s.* per acre, while in 1853 they fetched 442*l.* per acre, and 245*l.* 16*s.* in 1854. The total quantity of occupied land was 1,781,604 acres; the number of acres under crop had risen from 54,905 in 1854, to 115,535 in 1855; and wheat cultivation had increased from 12,827 acres to 42,686. The imports had decreased from 17,659,051*l.* in 1854, to 12,007,939*l.* in 1855, while the exports had risen from 11,777,204*l.* to 13,493,338*l.* The value of the gold exported in 1855 was 10,302,980*l.*

The total revenue of Melbourne in 1854 was 654,664*l.*, the expenditure 569,772*l.*, of which 291,500*l.* were expended on public works in the city. In 1857 the town was lighted with gas. The local revenue of Geelong in 1854 was 241,670*l.*, and the expenditure was 128,008*l.* The revenue in both towns includes large sums raised by loans. For the public works of the Colony 115,672*l.* was expended on new wharves, 20,864*l.* on prisons, 24,399*l.* on a jetty at Williamstown, and 25,777*l.* for new buildings at the gold-fields.

South Australia.—The assisted emigration in 1856 was 4,164, of whom 2,584 were males. The total population, by a census on December 31, 1855, was 97,387, of whom 48,843 were males and 48,544 females. The births in the year had been 3,944, the deaths 1,663. The quantity of land sold was 171,610 acres, realizing 233,745*l.*, an average a little above 1*l.* 7*s.* per acre. The imports had decreased considerably; the exports had increased from 823,104*l.* in 1854, to 839,915*l.*, but in the principal staples of the country—wool had increased from 182,419*l.* to 243,504*l.*, and copper from 94,706*l.* to 150,027*l.* The revenue for 1855 had amounted to 504,250*l.*, and the expenditure to 810,327*l.* The sums expended for public works in 1855 had been 173,376*l.*, chiefly on streets, roads, and harbours.

Western Australia.—The assisted emigration to Western Australia in 1856 was only 93, of whom 53 were females. The land-sales in 1855 amounted to 1,779 acres, sold at an average price of 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre; some of the town lots fetching upwards of 30*l.* per acre; and for

the first time the colony produced a supply of food equal to its own consumption. The Commissioners remark that emigration to this colony must be very limited, as agricultural labour is what is chiefly required, and the demand for that is not large nor constant, as it is to a great extent supplied by convict labour. Still the colony grows, and the revenue increases.

Tasmania.—For 1855 and 1856 the emigration has been conducted on a system of bounty allowed by the colony. In 1855 the total number of emigrants arriving was 10,887, but in the same year 7,055 left. Of the number arriving, 4,632 were from Great Britain, 857 from Hamburg and other foreign states, and 5,398 from the adjacent colonies. The total population on December 31, 1855, was 69,962, of whom 7,740 were convicts. The total number of adult males was 22,880, of females 17,483, and 29,599 children. The number of deaths registered in the year had been 1,692, of births 2,948, and of marriages 1,257. The Commissioners, remarking on the disparity of proportion between the sexes add, that “at the present moment the unmarried residents in the colony above 14 years of age amount to—males 23,822, females 6,215.” The statement must be an error, but we cannot rectify it. The land revenue for 1855 had produced 82,821*l.*, of which 22,845*l.* was for 21,508 acres of country allotments, 28,971*l.* for 3,102 acres of town allotments, and 27,583*l.* for 2,160,534 acres held under depasturing licenses. The imports in 1855 had amounted to 1,559,797*l.*, more than a million less than in 1854; the exports amounted to 1,428,629*l.*, a decrease of a little more than 4,000*l.* only, and included 5,858,458 lbs. of wool. The search for gold had had no great success, except indirectly, by exploring the island, and opening out new roads.

New Zealand.—The Report is very scanty. The emigration in 1856 amounted to 4,004, but the manner and the results are not stated, there being no assisted emigration to this colony.

Canada.—In 1856 the emigration to Canada amounted to 22,439 persons, of whom 5,555 were English, 4,357 Irish, 3,872 Scotch, 3,136 Prussians, 2,806 Norwegians, 1,249 Germans, 823 Belgians, 260 Swiss, the remainder Italians, French, &c. The Commissioners state, that it is difficult to ascertain the number of settlers, but the emigration agent at Quebec estimates that all the Norwegians, half the Irish and Germans, and one-sixth of the English and Scotch, proceed to the United States. On the other hand, a large number arrive from the United States, whom it is impossible to classify. The total number of settlers is estimated at between 23,000 and 24,000. Free grants are made in the Ottawa district of 100 acres to each of the settlers of 18 years of age and upwards, on condition that they take possession within a month, put 12 acres into cultivation within four years, build a log hut 20 feet by 18 feet, and reside on the lot. Three lines of road have been formed in this district, communicating with Lake Huron.

To the other colonies, the emigration has been comparatively unimportant.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The total number of paupers in receipt of relief, in-door and out-door, on January 1, 1857, in 624 unions and parishes of England and Wales, was 843,340, being a decrease from 1856, in the same number of unions, of 33,225, or 3·8 per cent. Of adult able-bodied paupers relieved, exclusive of vagrants, there were 139,130, a decrease of 13,044, or 8·6 per cent. Of the number relieved, 50,362 were widows,

a decrease in the same class of 2,291. Of the gross number of able-bodied paupers, 22,368 were in the receipt of in-door relief, a decrease of 1,128 only, so that the chief decrease is in out-door relief. The greatest decrease took place in Bedford, Lancaster, Nottingham, Rutland, and Caernarvon, where it exceeded 20 per cent. In Kent, Hereford, Durham, Oxford, Sussex, and Worcester, there was an increase, as also in several of the Welsh counties. Of the in-door adult able-bodied there were 842 married men, 1,007 married women, 5,952 other males, and 14,567 other females. Of the out-door adult able-bodied, 83 males had been relieved in cases of sudden or urgent necessity; 17,210 males in cases of their own sickness or accident, 6,835 males in cases of sickness or accident in their family, or for a funeral; 3,784 males for want of work or other causes; 22,839 females were wives of adult males, 50,362 were widows, 5,114 were single women without children, 2,660 the mothers of illegitimate children; 2,018 were wives relieved on account of the husband being in jail, &c.; 1,268 were wives of soldiers, sailors, and marines; and 4,389 were wives of other non-resident males.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—On the first Saturday of January, 1857, in the 163 unions of Ireland, there were 55,183 persons receiving in-door relief, and 911 out-door relief, showing a total decrease of 16,989 persons—23·3 per cent.—from the Return of the same date in 1856. Less than a third of the workhouse accommodation was in use, provision having been made for 199,667, which is itself a reduction of the provision for previous years. The poor-rate collected in the year ending September 29, 1856, amounted to 723,797*l.*, of which 576,160*l.* were expended for Poor Law purposes, being a decrease on the preceding year of 109,699*l.* For medical charities 89,899*l.* were paid, and 4,436*l.* on account of annuities. In the week ending Saturday, January 2, 1857, the amount of out-relief paid throughout Ireland was 44*l.*; in the twelvemonth mentioned above, it was 2,198*l.*, while emigration expenses amounted to 4,170*l.*

POOR LAW RELIEF, SCOTLAND.—In the year ending May 5, 1856, the total amount expended in Poor Law relief was 602,823*l.*, exclusive of 3,337*l.* on buildings, of 21,510*l.* in the erection of workhouses, and of 1,677*l.* on sanitary measures. The number of registered poor who received relief in the year ending May 5, 1856, was 99,363, and the casual poor receiving relief amounted to 38,020. The number of poor-houses numbered 30, belonging to 120 parishes, either singly or in combination, affording accommodation for 10,443 inmates, and 16 others are in course of erection. The number of inmates on July 1 was 6,118.

PAUPER CHILDREN.—The number of poor children between the ages of three and fifteen, in England and Wales, on July 1, 1856, who were then attending day-schools at the cost of their parents or relatives, was 58,243; at the cost of the poor-rates 3,986; at the cost of other parties, comprehending charity and free schools 39,857; total 102,086. The total number of children not attending any day school at the same period was 53,434. The number of children at work was then 35,827, of whom 10 were between three and four, and 9 between four and five years of age, after which the number for each year of age increases rapidly.

AMOUNT of MONEY expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 624 UNIONS, &c., under the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT in ENGLAND and WALES, during the Half-Year ended at Lady-day, 1857.

COUNTIES.	Unions.	Parishes.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
ENGLAND.			£.	£.	£.
Bedford	6	135	3,501	14,980	18,481
Berks	12	236	9,362	24,344	33,706
Buckingham	7	192	4,601	23,205	27,806
Cambridge	9	173	6,720	28,305	35,025
Chester	10	452	6,503	28,448	34,951
Cornwall	13	221	5,435	24,740	30,175
Cumberland	9	200	5,055	12,937	17,992
Derby	9	272	3,777	12,360	16,137
Devon	19	445	11,042	57,048	68,090
Dorset	12	282	4,749	25,984	30,733
Durham	14	311	5,242	25,151	30,393
Essex	17	370	18,140	48,835	66,975
Gloucester	16	340	9,598	34,337	43,935
Hereford	8	238	2,916	15,292	18,208
Hertford	13	174	9,386	23,850	33,236
Huntingdon	3	87	1,726	8,671	10,397
Kent	28	424	31,291	52,944	84,235
Lancaster	28	456	47,548	94,362	141,910
Leicester	11	325	6,657	24,258	30,915
Lincoln	14	715	9,190	44,262	53,452
Middlesex	23	194	77,659	73,530	151,189
Monmouth	6	161	3,225	15,985	19,210
Norfolk	21	692	12,845	52,967	65,812
Northampton	12	323	5,438	30,042	35,480
Northumberland	12	538	5,660	30,146	35,806
Nottingham	9	293	5,648	23,046	28,694
Oxford	9	290	6,271	25,226	31,497
Rutland	2	65	637	2,331	2,968
Salop	15	289	5,518	16,016	21,534
Somerset	17	491	12,587	58,722	71,309
Southampton	25	301	16,411	43,206	59,617
Stafford	16	255	10,914	29,076	39,990
Suffolk	17	514	11,073	47,508	58,581
Surrey	20	151	38,726	49,833	88,559
Sussex	21	284	13,993	34,958	48,951
Warwick	12	223	8,999	30,009	39,008
Westmorland	3	110	1,481	4,308	5,789
Wilts	17	303	8,616	38,329	46,945
Worcester	13	268	8,170	26,661	34,831
York, East Riding	10	369	5,079	16,509	21,588
York, North Riding	15	477	3,197	16,482	19,679
York, West Riding	27	519	18,149	71,345	89,494
Total of England	580	13,158	482,735	1,360,548	1,843,283
WALES.					
Anglesey	2	49	..	8,336	8,336
Brecon	4	106	977	6,931	7,908
Cardigan	5	106	411	9,928	10,339
Carmarthen	5	83	812	13,611	14,423
Carnarvon	4	88	753	16,086	16,844
Denbigh	3	82	1,373	7,923	9,296
Flint	3	45	991	10,492	11,483
Glamorgan	5	162	2,616	22,375	24,991
Merioneth	4	48	253	7,826	8,079
Montgomery	2	52	943	9,302	10,245
Pembroke	3	143	910	10,254	11,164
Radnor	3	46	297	3,197	3,494
Total of Wales	44	1,010	10,341	126,261	136,602
Total of 624 Unions, &c., in } England and Wales	..	14,168	493,076	1,486,869	1,979,835
Residue of the Kingdom	..	436	..	No Returns.	..
Total of England and Wales	624	14,604	..	..	..

Note.—This Return shows a decrease in every County of England, except Durham, and an increase in Wales in every County, except Brecon, Denbigh, and Radnor. The decrease of expense in England was £121,208, or 6·2 per cent.; the increase in Wales was £2,528 or 1·9 per cent. The total diminution was £118,770, or 5·7 per cent.

SCHOOLS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.—Under the Minute of the Board of Education of April, 1853, for promoting voluntary assessments towards building schools in places not incorporated, nor containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, there have been established (up to December 31, 1856,) 351 schools at a total cost of 211,502*l.*, of which 116,191*l.* were raised by local rates, 17,142*l.* by subscriptions, and 78,169*l.* were contributed from the parliamentary grant. The number of scholars attending is not stated.

WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.—In the half-year ending Lady-day, 1856, the average number of children attending workhouse and district schools was 37,814, of whom 19,114 were boys, and 18,700 girls; 9,804 boys and 10,376 girls were under 10 years of age, and 9,210 boys and 8,324 girls were above that age.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND.—On December 31, 1855, the number of National Schools in operation was 5,193, and the number of children on the rolls 538,246. The number of schools had continued to increase every year since 1833; the number of scholars had decreased a little since 1854, possibly from the change taking place in the population of Ireland. The Report of the progress of the children is very satisfactory.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1856 and 1857.

	1856	1857
Public Education, Great Britain	£451,213	£541,233
Science and Art Department	64,675	73,855
Public Education, Ireland	227,641	213,030
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses	605	605
University of London	3,879	3,602
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,510	7,510
Queen's University in Ireland	2,415	2,425
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	4,800
Royal Irish Academy	533	500
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	300
Belfast Theological Professors, &c.	2,975	2,500
British Museum (Establishment)	60,000	66,400
Ditto (Buildings)	25,643	43,314
Ditto (Purchases)	..	6,944
National Gallery (including purchases of Pictures)	17,639	23,165
Scientific Works and Experiments	4,609	5,039
Royal Geographical Society	500	500
Royal Society	2,000	1,000
Total	£876,937	996,422

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1856 and 1857.

	1856	1857
Royal Palaces	£41,862	£39,691
Public Buildings (including Scotland and Isle of Man)	117,734	120,386
Furniture of Public Offices, &c.	34,979	36,069

	1856	1857
Royal Parks, Pleasure-Gardens, &c	£91,684	£115,781
New Houses of Parliament	99,383	162,861
Holyhead Harbour	207,305	120,000
Harbours of Refuge	233,000	224,000
Port Patrick Harbour	384	443
Public Buildings (Ireland)	41,021	77,557
Kingstown Harbour	19,350	22,100
Buckingham Palace	7,868	..
Total	£894,570	918,878

SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1856 and 1857.

	1856 £.	1857 £.
General Board of Health	18,626	11,125
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,461	3,548
Charity Commissioners (England)	16,022	16,080
Statute Law Commission	1,911	1,911
Civil Service Commission	6,900	6,924
Sundry Commissions (Temporary)	8,152	6,524
Patent Office (Salaries, &c.)	21,842	27,988
Fishery Board (Scotland)	13,500	13,843
Trustees of Manufactures (Scotland)	2,000	2,000
Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	5,000	5,000
Bounties on Slaves	12,000	10,000
Brehon Laws (Ireland), Compilation, &c., Expenses	900	1,300
Process Servers (Ireland), Expenses	9,000	9,000
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	70,900	65,800
Joint Stock Companies Registration	2,301	2,393
Designs Registration	1,790	1,783
Local Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	29,000	40,000
Inspectors of Corn Returns	3,800	4,500
Relief of Distressed British Seamen, and others	17,000	20,000
Quarantine Expenses	3,600	3,600
Revising Barristers (England and Wales)	17,850	17,850
Police at the Camp (Aldersholt)	7,338	4,892
Burial-grounds Inspection	3,000	7,000
British Embassy Houses Abroad, Repairs, &c.	7,739	6,679
Professors at Cambridge	1,053	1,053
Incumbered Estates Commission (Ireland)	15,529	18,730
Lighthouses Abroad	29,400	37,060
North American Exploring Expedition	..	5,000
African Expedition to the Niger	..	19,325
Orange River Territory (Cape of Good Hope)	3,691	1,000
Native Tribes, South Africa, Civilization	40,000	40,000
Pitcairn Islanders Removal to Norfolk Island	..	5,580
Agricultural Statistics (Ireland and Scotland)	6,600	7,550
Treasury Chests Abroad, Freights of Specie	12,634	10,000
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000	2,000
Cholera in the West Indies (Expenses of Medical Officers)	..	2,000
Works at Spurn Point (River Humber)	6,000	500

	1856	1857
	£.	£.
Metropolitan Churches Building Fund (Contribution on the part of the Crown).	..	10,000
Fortifications at Corfu	..	10,300
Wellington Monument in the Phoenix Park, Dublin (Contribution towards Completion)	..	2,000
Purchase of the Chapel in the Rue d'Aguesseau, in Paris, for the use of the British Residents.	..	10,500
Boundary Survey (Ireland) Expenses	..	1,500
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (Buildings).	..	10,000
Repository of Public Records (Iron Doors, &c.)	9,000	8,970
Chelsea Bridge	..	24,000
Pimlico Improvements	..	27,810
Site for Public Offices	..	130,000
General Register House, Edinburgh	..	7,500
Consulate Buildings (Constantinople).	2,084	..
Australian Exploring Expedition	15,000	..
Battersea Park	21,262	..
Chelsea Embankment	35,753	..
Windsor Improvements	1,544	..
Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight) Repairs	1,500	..
Menai Navigation	627	..
Census Expenses (Ireland)	3,000	..
National Gallery (Ireland)	3,000	..
Monument at Scutari	17,500	..
Science and Art Department (Removal to Kensington)	10,000	..
St. James's Park Approach and Bridge	8,000	..
Clerk of Justiciary, Scotland (Compensation)	6,184	..
Civil Contingencies	100,000	100,000
Total	£635,093	782,018

VACCINE REPORT.—The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment report that during the year 1856, 210,942 charges of lymph have been supplied, and that 141,147 persons have been vaccinated, besides 7,039 vaccinated at the stations attached to the establishment. During the year large supplies of lymph have been furnished to foreign countries, to our own colonies, and especially to numerous dispensaries and public institutions in Ireland. A gradual diminution of small pox in London had taken place since the middle of the year 1855, but the periodical recurrence of the disease in an epidemic form has been overlooked in stating the facts of the case, and this omission has led to a false conclusion. In the present century there have been no fewer than six epidemics: the Records of the Small Pox Hospital show that they occurred in the years 1825, 1838, 1844-1845, 1848, 1851-1852, and 1854-1855-1856. The last epidemic, which extended over parts of three years, was unusually severe as well as protracted, and reached its acme in May 1855, the admissions into the Small Pox Hospital having been then the largest ever known. They add that small pox is as virulent as ever, that is, that its fatality in those in whom the disease is not modified by vaccination is quite as great as it has ever been. The mortality in this class is about one-third of those attacked, or 35 per cent., under five years of age it is 50 per cent., under two years much greater. It is least between 10 and 15 years of age, and after

20 years of age it rises rapidly, and at 30 it exceeds the mortality of infancy. After 60 years of age hardly any escape. In the five years from 1852 to 1856, 2,253 patients have been admitted into the Small Pox Hospital with small pox after vaccination. Of these 355 had each four or more vaccine cicatrices. Three of these patients have died, one from small pox, and two from superadded disease wholly independent of small pox, so that it may be fairly said, deducting two cases, that of 353 patients having four or more cicatrices only one died. This number, added to the cases already published, makes 620 cases followed by three deaths, or rather less than half per cent. The unvaccinated cases died at the rate of 35 per cent., and the patients badly vaccinated, having only one indifferent cicatrix, or none at all, but believing themselves vaccinated, died at the rate of 15 per cent. This statement shows:—1st. The great loss of life from natural small pox; 2nd. The great protective power of vaccination.

POST OFFICE.—The third Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year 1856, states that at the end of the year mails were conveyed daily over 28,692 miles of railway at an average charge of $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. a mile; and over 32,721 miles of road by coaches, carts, &c. at an average rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile. The total number of letters delivered in the year was 478,393,803, of which 388,309,853 were in England and Wales, 41,851,008 in Ireland, and 48,232,942 in Scotland. These numbers give an average, in England, of 20 letters for each person of the population (in London it amounts to 40 for each), in Ireland to 7 for each, and in Scotland to 16 for each person. The number of newspapers passing through the Post-office was 71,000,000, about three-fourths of which bore the newspaper stamp. The number of book-packets was nearly 3,000,000. There were 559,000 newspapers, and 2,400,000 letters that from various causes could not be delivered, chiefly illegible or erroneous directions. The gross revenue was 2,867,954*l.*; the cost of management 1,660,229*l.*; the net revenue 1,207,725*l.*

MONEY ORDERS.—The total number of money orders issued in 1856, in the United Kingdom, was 6,178,982, to the amount of 11,805,562*l.*, an increase of $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over 1855. Of the total number 5,231,736 orders, to the amount of 10,099,366*l.*, were issued in England; 461,723, to the amount of 806,942*l.*, in Ireland; and 485,523, to the amount of 899,253*l.*, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit, after deducting expenses, in England, of 22,231*l.*, and in Scotland of 1,034*l.*; in Ireland there was a loss of 591*l.* The number of orders gives an average of 1 for every four persons in England, for every 6 in Scotland, and for every 13 in Ireland.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In the half-year ending June 30, 1856, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 49,179,847, and the total number of miles travelled had been 685,315,097, an average of upwards of 30 miles for every inhabitant of the kingdom. The number of miles of railway open for traffic was at that date 6,352. Of general merchandise there had been carried 10,032,626 tons, and 15,644,643 tons of mineral produce, of which 9,512,777 tons were of coal. The total number of live stock conveyed was 3,671,802 head, of which 675,587 were cattle, 2,400,712 sheep, and 591,186 pigs. The total receipts for the period were 9,198,276*l.*, of which 1,172,408*l.* arose from first class passengers, 1,361,484*l.* from

second class, 276,426*l.* from third class, and 952,779*l.* from parliamentary train passengers. The receipts for the conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live-stock were 4,867,352*l.*

In Scotland the total number of passengers had been 5,608,232, and the miles travelled 68,890,094, an average of about 20 miles for each inhabitant of Scotland. The number of miles open was 1,152. Of general merchandise there were carried 1,319,328 tons, of coal and other minerals 3,450,206 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 535,197 head, of which 169,891 were cattle, 336,445 sheep, and 28,861 pigs. The total receipts were 1,068,094*l.*, of which 92,000*l.* were derived from first class passengers, 73,004*l.* from second class, 30,968*l.* from third class, and 145,661*l.* from the parliamentary train passengers. The total receipts for merchandise, minerals, and live stock were 660,419*l.*

In Ireland the total number of passengers had been only 3,436,041, and the total number of miles travelled had been 46,059,536, an average of about 7 miles for each inhabitant. The number of miles then open was 987. The general merchandise carried amounted to 460,543 tons, and the minerals to 42,344 tons, of which 31,150 tons were coal. The total receipts were 515,381*l.*, of which 67,839*l.* were derived from first class passengers, 106,501*l.* from second, 53,636*l.* from third, and 54,876*l.* from parliamentary train passengers. The receipts for the carriage of merchandise, minerals, and stock amounted to 173,510*l.*

There is a marked distinction in the choice of travelling in the three kingdoms, which will be best shown from the following statement of the number of travellers by each class.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Parliamentary.
England and Wales	6,771,060	16,935,303	7,594,138	17,879,345
Scotland	690,939	835,223	827,220	3,254,849
Ireland	229,855	1,395,644	1,223,087	387,454

It may be observed here that the parliamentary trains are exempt from the payment of duty.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the year 1856 the number of persons killed or injured by accidents on the railways in the United Kingdom, was:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	8	282
Passengers, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	19	16
Servants of companies or contractors, from causes beyond their own control	30	46
Servants of Companies or contractors, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	112	34
Trespassers or other persons, neither passengers or servants, by crossing or walking on the railway	95	9
Suicide	4	—
Miscellaneous	13	7
	281	394

The total number in 1855 had been 246 killed, and 444 injured. In

1855 there had been 108,368,901 passengers conveyed; and in 1856 there were 129,347,592 conveyed; giving a rate of .08 in a million killed in 1855, .07 in 1856; 2.70 injured in 1855, and 2.18 in 1856.

HIGHWAYS.—The total receipts in England and Wales for the support of 17,431 highways in 1855 was 2,106,008*l.*, of which 1,881,863*l.* was raised by assessment, 36,363*l.* by team labour in lieu of rates, 12,202*l.* from turnpike trusts, and the remainder from various sources. The expenditure for the same year was 2,126,780*l.*, of which 733,729*l.* was for manual labour, 289,620*l.* for team labour, 528,397*l.* for materials, 18,872*l.* paid to turnpike trusts, 93,613*l.* for salaries, and the remainder in miscellaneous items.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The temperature of July, August, and September 1857, was considerably above the average of the same months in the last 86 years. Since the year 1771 the temperature of July has only been somewhat exceeded 13 times. Since 1771, a date as far back as trustworthy records extend, the temperature of the month has never been so high as it was in August last, and the temperature of the month of September was only exceeded six times. In one year only (1818) out of 86 years did the temperature exceed the temperature of the three summer months. July and August were less, September was more humid than usual. Little rain fell in July; the average amount fell in August; the rain-fall in September was above the average. As a general rule, the temperature of a thermometer with its bulb on the grass falls in every month below the freezing point (32°); but it is a remarkable fact that at Greenwich the thermometer so placed never fell below 30 degrees in those three months.

The average price of wheat was 76*s.* 1*d.*, and 72*s.* 3*d.* in the two periods of 13 weeks ending September, 1855, and September, 1856; it fell to 59*s.* 11*d.* in the 13 weeks ending September, 1857. Wheat is consequently 17 per cent. cheaper than it was last year. The price of beef by the carcase in the Leadenhall and the Newgate markets has fallen in the three summers from 5½*d.* to 5¼*d.* per pound; that is, 8½ per cent. The price of mutton by the carcase has fallen from 6*d.* to 5¾*d.* a pound, or 4 per cent. in the same seasons. The price of potatoes has, unfortunately, risen from 74*s.* to 78*s.* and to 105*s.* a ton in the three seasons; it was 42 per cent. higher in the 13 weeks ending September, 1857, than the prices of the same season in 1855. The scarcity of potatoes is likely to produce scurvy in the country, as people are not generally aware that potatoes are an anti-scorbutic, which can only be replaced by fruit and vegetables. The abundant crop of apples will supply to a certain extent the vegetable acids which experience has shown that the human frame requires to maintain its elements in equilibrium.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total amount of expenditure for this institution in the year ending March 31, 1857, was 83,688*l.* Of this sum 28,398*l.* was for salaries to officers; 2,806*l.* for house expenses; 14,734*l.* for purchases of books, manuscripts, zoological specimens, coins, and antiquities, prints, drawings, &c.; 12,573*l.* for bookbinding, cabinets, &c.; 2,248*l.* for printing catalogues, making casts, &c.; 1,000*l.* for the purchase of Sardinian antiquities; 2,000*l.* for the purchase of London antiquities; 2,444*l.* for the purchase of ivory carvings; 600*l.* for copying and printing the cuneiform inscriptions; and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses. The estimate for the year 1857-8 is 66,400*l.*

The number of persons visiting the general collections in the year

1856 was 361,714. The number of visits to the reading-room was 53,422. The visits of students to the galleries of sculpture were 2,918. The visits to the print-room were 3,096. The visits to the coin and medal room were 2,299.

HAMPTON COURT.—In 1856 the total number of visitors to Hampton Court was 161,764, of whom 51,705 visited on Sundays. The largest number on any Sunday was 2,935 on July 27; the smallest number was 85 on Sunday December 7.

KEW GARDENS.—The total number of visitors in 1856 was 344,140, of whom 176,952 visited on Sundays. The largest number on any Sunday was 12,957, on August 3; the smallest number was 44 on January 6.

AGRICULTURE, IRELAND.—In the year 1856 the returns show that there were 5,753,681 acres under crop, being an increase of 64,845 acres over the quantity in 1855. Of these 529,363 acres were in wheat, 2,036,181 in oats, 218,503 in barley, beans, peas, &c., showing a decrease of cereal crops generally, but an increase on wheat of 83,588 acres. On green crops there was a general increase of 114,435 acres, potatoes occupying 1,104,590 acres, an increase of 122,289 acres, and flax had increased from 97,075 acres in 1855 to 106,826 acres in 1856, while turnips had decreased. Meadow and clover had also decreased from 1,314,807 acres to 1,303,983 acres.

Live stock, except pigs, had increased remarkably. The number of horses was 573,266, an increase of 16,979; the number of cattle 3,584,723, an increase of 20,323; the number of sheep 3,688,143, an increase of 85,801. Pigs numbered only 915,933, a decrease of 261,672. This decrease, as well as the whole of the other items, seems to show that the cottier system is declining. The farm labourer, with constant employment, has less need to raise the pig to pay his rent.

Road contractors in Ulster are required to keep the road-sides and fences free from weeds, and surveyors in the other provinces are recommended to obtain authority from grand juries, &c., to enforce in them similar regulations.

SAVINGS BANKS.—On Nov. 20, 1856, the gross number of individual depositors in savings banks in the United Kingdom was 1,317,444; the amount of deposits, including interest, was 32,827,996*l.*; the greatest number of depositors, 259,050, invest sums over 20*s.*, and not exceeding 5*l.*; the greatest amount of deposits in class, is 5,316,031*l.*, for sums between 50*l.* and 75*l.*, from 87,673 depositors; and the next highest is for sums over 200*l.*, amounting to 4,360,865*l.* from 25,638 depositors. There are also 14,564 Charitable Institutions which deposit 698,857*l.*; and 9,046 Friendly Societies which deposit 1,408,001*l.* The total amount deposited is 34,934,854*l.* The National Debt Commissioners however, in a return of the same date, acknowledge an amount of 37,071,921*l.*, as due to the trustees of savings banks; the balance being probably unclaimed deposits and interest, and the profit of the savings banks over the charges.

LOAN SOCIETIES.—In 1856 the number of certified Loan Societies was 307; the number of borrowers was 122,874; the total amount circulated in the year was only 666,819*l.*; the amount actually advanced by depositors or shareholders being 163,796*l.*; the amount paid by borrowers for forms and inquiries was 7,769*l.*; for interest, 27,636*l.* The number of summonses issued in the year was 10,012, and the number of distresses issued was 699.

PAPER MILLS.—A very considerable decrease in the number of paper mills has taken place in England and Ireland since 1838. In that year there were in the United Kingdom 525 paper mills; 416 in England, 60 in Ireland, and 49 in Scotland. In Scotland there has been very little alteration. In 1856 there were in Scotland 51, in Ireland 28, and in England 314; a total of only 393. The decline in both England and Ireland has been gradual.

FACTORIES.—In 1856 the total number of Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Flax, and Silk Factories in the United Kingdom was 5,117, of which 4,432 were in England, 530 in Scotland, and 155 in Ireland. The machinery was driven by 137,711 horse-power of steam, and 23,724 horse-power of water, driving 33,503,580 spindles, and 369,205 power-looms. The total number of persons employed was 682,497, of whom 273,137 were males, and 409,360 females. Of the total number 46,071 were children under 13 years of age, attending school, besides 6,401 in silk-throwing factories who are not compelled to attend school.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.—The Commissioners' Report states, that in the half year ending April 30, 1857, the number of accidents arising from machinery was 1,876, of which 29 caused death, 289 amputation of various parts, 240 fractures, and 1,191 lacerations, contusions, &c. 776 of the sufferers were adults, 698 young persons, and 213 children.

DRAINAGE, IRELAND.—The quantity of land in which arterial drainage had been effected up to May, 1857, in which final awards had been made, amounted to 160,572 statute acres, of which the total expense had been 926,106*l.*, but of which 360,420*l.* had been advanced and remitted by government, the remainder being either paid or to be paid by proprietors. The increased rent obtained in consequence of the drainage works was 50,911*l.* On Jan. 1, 1857, there were 168,121 acres in progress of draining, on which upwards of 400,000*l.* had been expended, and for which 44,992*l.* are estimated to be required before making the final award. The increased rent is estimated at 60,073*l.* Notices have been issued affecting 16,122 acres, but no works have been commenced. Preliminary surveys have also been made of a further large amount of land that would be benefited by drainage.

PRESENTMENTS, IRELAND.—The amount of presentments made by Grand Juries of the various counties in Ireland in 1856 was 1,011,044*l.*; of this, far the largest item of expenditure was on the roads, being for new roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c., 81,685*l.*; for repairing roads, bridges, &c., 435,604*l.* The prison and bridewell expenses were 89,930*l.*, repayments to government 117,182*l.*, public charities 75,358*l.*, and salaries, &c., 99,104*l.*

CHURCH RATES.—The total amount of Church Rates in England and Wales raised in 1832 was 446,495*l.*; in 1839 it was 363,103*l.*; in 1854 it was 314,659*l.* The amount of debt secured on Church Rates was 535,236*l.* in 1830, and 318,200*l.* in 1854.

SITTINGS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the two sessions of 1857, the House sat on 116 days for 903 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, an average of 7 hours 47 minutes for each sitting. The longest sittings were on Friday, July 17, for 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, Thursday, July 30, and Friday, July 31, for 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours respectively. During the two sessions the number of hours after midnight on which the House sat was 91 $\frac{3}{4}$.

XI.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT, 1857.

[20–21 Victoriæ.]

Feb. (LORDS.) Parliament was opened by Commission. The

3. Queen's speech contained the announcement that this country was at war with Persia and China. The Earl of Cork moved, and the Earl of Airlie seconded, the Address to the Queen in answer to the royal speech. Earl Grey moved an amendment, condemnatory of the Government for not calling Parliament together when hostilities were deemed necessary with Persia. On a vote there appeared for the amendment, 12; against, 45: majority against the amendment 33.

(COMMONS.) Sir J. Ramsden moved the Address, which was seconded by Sir A. Agnew. After considerable discussion, having reference chiefly to the state of war, the Address was agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) In reply to questions, the Earl of Clarendon stated

5. that no specific instructions had been sent to Sir John Bowring at Canton, but he was generally empowered to take every expedient step to give effect to the treaty by which free access to Canton was conceded by the Chinese government to British representatives and merchants. Lord Cardigan complained that his character had been maligned in a recent publication on the Crimean campaign by 'a staff officer.'

(COMMONS.) Mr. Labouchere moved for a Select Committee to consider the state of the British possessions in North-America under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a licence to trade. He stated that this subject involved questions of imperial policy, humanity, and justice, of no ordinary magnitude. Mr. Roebuck thought the Government should have proceeded at once to propose a legislative measure on the subject. Mr. Adderley argued against the exclusive privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Ellice thought the Company had a fair claim to favourable consideration. Mr. Gladstone approved the proposal for a Select Committee.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer

6. to Mr. Baillie, said, in reference to the cost of the Persian war, that half of the extraordinary expenses would be paid out of the national exchequer, and the other half out of the Indian treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845; also into the law relating to joint-stock banks. After a lengthened discussion, the motion was agreed to, with exception of that part of it which relates to joint-stock banks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having consented to withdraw that part of his motion.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Brougham re-introduced his bill to put down

9. vexatious law proceedings by making poor men give securities for costs to rich men when they bring actions against them. The bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Sir J. Pakington it was stated by Sir George Grey that Government did not intend to introduce any bill with respect to church-rates this session. Sir George Grey brought forward a bill to amend the law relating to transportation. After speeches by several members who take a special interest in this subject, leave was given to bring in the bill. Leave was also given to Sir George Grey to bring in a bill to facilitate the establishment of reformatory schools in England,

the object being to enable counties and boroughs to establish such schools out of county and borough rates.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor stated his intentions with
10. respect to certain measures referring to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, especially as to the testamentary jurisdiction of the existing prerogative courts, the law of divorce, and the law for the correction of clerks. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the report of the Statute Law Commission was referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. J. Ewart, Lord Palmerston said the Crimean Commissioners, Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, had performed their duty entirely to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, to their own credit, and with great ability, perseverance, and minuteness. At the same time, it did not appear to the Government that their services were of such a nature as to call for the extraordinary course of conferring upon them honours from the Crown. Mr. Disraeli made a statement, affirming that, in recent negotiations, France had guaranteed to Austria the possession of her Italian dominions. Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Disraeli must have been imposed upon by his informants; the only foundation for the statement was, that at an early period of the late war assurances had been given by France to Austria that no encouragement would be given to any rising or disturbances in Italy; and if Austria joined the Allies, and such disturbances broke out, the French force would act in concert with the Austrian. These engagements were embodied in a convention, which was entirely different from a guarantee. Sir S. Northcote obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children, and for the extension of industrial schools. This Bill was similar to that which had been passed for Scotland. Mr. Hardy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the general sale of beer by retail, and to regulate certain places of public resort, refreshment, and entertainment.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Marquis of Salisbury moved for a Select
12. Committee to inquire into the subject of secondary punishments. Lord Granville, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Campbell objected to the motion, on the ground that Government were now endeavouring to deal with the subject, which was confessedly a very difficult one. The motion was negatived without a division.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Baines stated that Government did not intend to interfere with the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853. Sir Robert Peel made some explanations in reference to a recent speech of his, spoken at Saltley, near Birmingham, respecting his visit to St. Petersburg in the suite of the British Ambassador. Mr. Napier moved an address to the Queen for the formation of a separate and responsible department for the affairs of public justice. The Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and others, having spoken generally in favour of the principle involved in the motion, the resolution was agreed to. Sir W. Clay obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of church-rates. The Committee on the Bank Charter was appointed.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Layard complained that Parliament had
13. not been consulted either when war was proclaimed against Persia, or now when peace was about to be established with that country. Lord Palmerston declined entering into any discussion of the question in the present state of the negotiations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He stated the amount of the debt, funded and unfunded, created by the war, at 41,041,000*l.* The expenditure of the ensuing year he estimated at 65,474,000*l.* He

proposed to abolish the war duty on malt, and to fix the income tax at the original rate of 7*d.* in the pound, on incomes above 150*l.* a-year, for three years, and at 5*d.* in the pound on incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* He also proposed some reductions on the duties on tea and sugar. The whole amount of taxation thus remitted would be about 11½ millions.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Stanley of Alderley mentioned the conditions on which Mr. Sheepshanks' munificent gift of pictures

16. to the nation had been presented, one of the conditions being that they should be exhibited at Kensington Gore. Lord Brougham presented a petition from the proprietors of 'The Leeds Mercury,' complaining of the present state of the law of libel. A similar petition was presented by Lord Campbell, from Mr. Duncan, defendant in a recent case, 'Davidson *v.* Duncan,' the petitioner complaining that he had been punished for publishing a report of a public meeting, such report containing a libel.

(COMMONS.) Lord Castlerosse brought up Her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House relative to the establishment of a separate department of justice, intimating that the question should receive Her Majesty's early and serious attention. The Attorney-General for Ireland brought forward a resolution which set forth that James Sadleir, a Member of the House, had been charged with various cases of fraud, and had failed to attend the order of the House, and concluded with the motion, that therefore James Sadleir be expelled. After some discussion, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. In Committee of Supply, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a vote of 2,000,000*l.* was passed to cover Exchequer bonds falling due this year.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. McMahon obtained leave to bring in a

17. Bill to assimilate the law relating to the Sea-Coast Fisheries of Ireland with that of England. A motion by Mr. Scobell for a Select Committee on Naval Administration was rejected by a majority of 97 to 76. On the motion of Lord Palmerston it was agreed to appoint a Committee to inquire into the operation of the Act against bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections. Sir J. Pakington obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the promotion of Elementary Education in corporate cities and towns.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Marquis of Clanricarde proposed a resolution

19. on the subject of the administration of our Indian Empire, which was opposed by the Duke of Argyll on the part of the Government, and negatived without a division.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. Hankey, Sir George Grey said it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill soon after Easter for the reform of the Corporation of London. Mr. Locke King moved for leave to bring in a Bill assimilating the County Franchise to the Borough Franchise in England and Wales, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements rated at the annual value of 10*l.* Lord Palmerston opposed, and Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham supported, the motion, which was lost by 192 to 179. Mr. Fagan obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the tax imposed in lieu of Ministers' Money on eight corporate towns in Ireland. Mr. Spooner moved a resolution against the continuance of the grant to Maynooth College. After debate, the motion was negatived by 167 to 159.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Stanhope moved for a Select Committee on

20. the Printing of the House.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution in favour of adjusting the estimated Income and Expenditure before sanctioning the proposed financial arrangements of Government. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading
23. of the Testamentary Jurisdictions Bill. Objections were raised by Lords St. Leonards, Lyndhurst, and Campbell, after which the Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the budget was continued, and Mr. Disraeli's resolution was negatived by 286 to 206.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Derby moved: 'First—That this House
24. has heard with deep regret the interruption of amicable relations between Her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for an alleged infraction of the supplementary treaty of October 8, 1843; Second—That in the opinion of this House the occurrence of differences upon the subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavourable for pressing upon the Chinese authorities a claim for the admission of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for enforcing the same by force of arms; Thirdly—That in the opinion of this House operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions, previously received, of Her Majesty's Government, and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations.' The Earl of Derby spoke at length, severely censuring the precipitancy of Sir John Bowring in commencing hostilities. The Earl of Clarendon defended the conduct of Consul Parkes and Sir John Bowring. Lord Lyndhurst and Earl Grey supported the resolutions of Lord Derby, and the Duke of Argyll spoke in favour of the Government, after which the debate was adjourned.

(COMMONS.) Sir Joshua Walmsley moved for a Select Committee to consider the inequalities in the representation of the people. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, which was lost by 190 to 73. On the motion of Mr. Bentinck, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Causes of Accidents on Railways. Mr. Napier proposed a motion in favour of a further and final search for the remains of the Franklin expedition, but the Government opposed the motion, and Mr. Napier declined to press it to a division. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House went into Committee, and adopted a resolution on which a measure for the management of savings' banks is to be founded. The amount of deposits is to be limited to 100*l*.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Irish Fisheries Bill, on the question of
25. the second reading, was thrown out by 185 to 10. In Committee on the Judgments Execution Bill, an amendment, materially affecting its principle, was carried by 99 to 77. The Attorney-General for Ireland obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Campbell moved for a Select Committee to
26. inquire whether the privilege now enjoyed by reports of law might not be safely extended to reports of proceedings of other public bodies. The adjourned debate on the Earl of Derby's resolutions was resumed, and the House divided, when there appeared—for the resolution, present 53, proxies 57—110; against, present 71, proxies 75—146; majority against the motion, 36.

(COMMONS.) The following resolution was moved by Mr. Cobden:—'That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river, and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of com-

plaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the Treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the Arrow; and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China.' Mr. Milner Gibson seconded the motion. Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Ramsden, and Mr. Lowe spoke in defence of the Government; Sir E. B. Lytton, Sir E. Perry, and Lord John Russell in support of the resolution. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Committee on the Law of Libel was nominated.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston stated, that Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch had both refused the sum of 1000*l.* which had been offered to each in acknowledgment of their Crimean services. The debate on Mr. Cobden's resolution was continued, and again adjourned.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby made some personal explanations denying the accuracy of a report in the 'Press' newspaper of a meeting of the Conservative party said to have been held at his house.

(COMMONS.) The debate on Mr. Cobden's resolution was continued and again adjourned.

March (LORDS.) A discussion took place on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, after which the second reading was carried by a majority of 25 to 10.

(COMMONS.) The debate on China was resumed, and after a lengthened discussion a division took place, which resulted in the carrying of Mr. Cobden's resolution by 263 to 247.

March (LORDS.) Some conversation took place in reference to the naval operations at Canton. The Earl of Clarendon intimated that the treaty of peace between Persia and Great Britain had been signed on the 3rd instant at Paris. Earl Granville intimated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as practicable.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston informed the House that Her Majesty's Government, after the vote on Mr. Cobden's motion, had resolved to appeal to the constituencies by a dissolution of Parliament. Only those measures which were absolutely necessary would be proceeded with in the present session.

March (COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gladstone's amendment on the Budget that the duty on tea shall, after April 5, 1857, be 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., was negatived by 187 to 125. The original resolution, fixing the duty at 1*s.* 5*d.*, was then agreed to. Other resolutions relating to the duty on sugar and certain other customizable articles were also agreed to.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury moved that certain queries be submitted to the judges relative to the legality of the opium traffic, but after remarks by the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, and others, withdrew the motion.

(COMMONS.) The Speaker intimated his intention of retiring from Parliament at the approaching close of the Session. On the order for the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, a discussion took place on the foreign policy of the Government.

March (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, in a warmly eulogistic speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the Speaker for his eminent and distinguished services and his exemplary conduct in the chair. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, which was likewise supported by Lord John Russell. Every member of the House uncovered when the

Speaker rose to reply, which he did in a tone of deep feeling, expressing his grateful thanks for this crowning mark of the favour and approbation of the House. Lord Palmerston further moved an address to Her Majesty, praying for some signal mark of royal favour to be conferred upon the right honourable gentleman. Sir J. Pakington seconded this motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.* Another motion by Lord Palmerston, that the thanks of the House be given to the Speaker for what he had said that day, and that it be entered on the Journals of the House, was also unanimously agreed to. In Committee on the Income-tax Bill, an amendment by Sir F. Kelly, substituting 5*d.* for 7*d.* in the pound in the Tax upon Incomes, was negatived. An amendment by Mr. Williams, exempting incomes below 150*l.*, was negatived by 53 to 7. A resolution by Mr. Gladstone in favour of the revision and reduction of the expenditure of the State was negatived.

March (COMMONS.) Numerous Bills were withdrawn in consequence of the approaching dissolution of Parliament.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough moved for returns connected with the execution by the British authorities in China of the supplemental treaty of 1847. The returns related to prevention of smuggling and illicit trade.

(COMMONS.) Resolutions in reference to the two Crimean Commissioners, proposed by Mr. Palk, were withdrawn in favour of the following, proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert:—‘That Sir John M’Neill and Colonel Tulloch ably fulfilled the duty intrusted to them of inquiring into the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department, and considering the able services rendered by them, and the high testimony in their favour by Her Majesty’s Government, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that some especial mark of approbation be conferred upon them.’ After voting, in Committee of Supply, the Army Estimates for four months, and the number of men (126,796), the House, in Committee of Ways and Means, voted 21,049,700*l.* Exchequer bills towards making good the supply. After a brief discussion, the Income-tax Bill was read a third time, and passed.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Clarendon stated the terms of the treaty with Persia, by which the independence of Herat and of Afghanistan are recognised by Persia, commercial relations with England are to be on the footing of the most favoured nations, and Mr. Murray is to return to Teheran and to be received with certain ceremonial observances.

(COMMONS.) The Queen’s answer to the address of the Commons in reference to the Speaker being brought up, a vote of 4,000*l.* per annum was proposed by Lord Palmerston, to be placed at the disposal of the Crown, for the purpose of making a retiring allowance to Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

March (LORDS.) The second reading of the Income-tax Bill having been moved by Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby took occasion to review the policy of the Government and to enunciate that of the Opposition, and was followed by Earl Granville in defence of the Government.

(COMMONS.) The Speaker’s Retirement Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill were read a second time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that Government had determined to co-operate in the establishment of a telegraphic line of communication with India by the route of Selencia and the Persian Gulf.

March (COMMONS.) Viscount Castlerosse brought up Her Majesty's
17. reply to the address of the Commons in favour of the Crimean Commissioners. The reply was to the effect that directions had been given in accordance with the wishes of the House.

Mar. 18. (LORDS.) Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The Speaker's Retirement Bill was read a third time and passed, and was gratefully acknowledged by the right honourable gentleman. The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Sir B. Hall obtained leave to bring in two Bills relative to Improvements in Pimlico, and New Public Offices in the vicinity of Whitehall.

March (LORDS.) The Appropriation Bill was read a third time and
20. passed.

March (LORDS.) After the passing of a few Bills, the Lord Chan-
21. cellor read the Queen's Speech, proroguing Parliament.

May The first session of the new Parliament was opened by Com-
7. mission. The Queen's Speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, contained a reference to the treaty of peace with Persia, and the mission of the Earl of Elgin as plenipotentiary to China.

(LORDS.) An address in answer to the royal speech was moved by the Marquis of Townshend, seconded by the Earl of Portsmouth, and after discussion agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On the assembling of the House, Mr. J. Evelyn Denison was unanimously elected speaker. The address in answer to the Queen's Speech was moved by Mr. Dodson, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and agreed to.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Campbell, a Select Com-
8. mittee was re-appointed to inquire into the expediency of extending to reports of speeches in Parliament, or at public meetings, the immunities now existing in favour of all reports of proceedings in the law courts.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the state of the British possessions in North America, which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a licence to trade. Mr. Adderley obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of Industrial Schools in England and Wales.

May (COMMONS.) In a Committee of the House, the Chancellor
11. of the Exchequer moved, 'that it is expedient to amend the laws relating to savings' banks, and to provide for the establishment of savings' banks with the security of the Government.' He proposed that the Government, taking security against fraud, should at the same time assume the entire responsibility for the moneys of the depositors in the banks. The motion, after discussion, was agreed to.

May (COMMONS.) Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in a Bill
12. to repeal the Act 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 30, and to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of aggravated assaults upon women and children, and for preventing delay and expense in the administration of certain parts of the criminal law. He proposed to substitute flogging in lieu of imprisonment, as the only punishment that would, in his opinion, really stop these offences. Mr. Hardy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the sale of beer. Mr. L. King obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish property qualifications for members of Parliament.

May Mr. Crawford moved the second reading of the Judgments
 13. Execution Bill, which was carried by 137 to 99. Lord Robert Grosvenor, by 151 votes to 58, obtained leave to introduce a Bill to diminish expenses at elections, by prohibiting candidates from bringing up voters to the poll, and by throwing the expenses of the hustings upon the constituents. Mr. Headlam obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the medical profession.

May (LORDS.) In answer to Lord Shaftesbury, in reference to
 14. the legality of the sale of opium in India, the Lord Chancellor said that a case had been drawn up by the legal advisers of the Board of Control, which was about to be submitted to the law officers of the Crown. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in presenting a petition, made some strong remarks upon the immunity enjoyed by the East India Company's servants from all responsibility to the law, the result of which was, that they were enabled to torture the natives at pleasure.

(COMMONS.) Sir Erskine Perry obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of property as it affects married women and their separate earnings. Mr. Fagan obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Ministers' money in Ireland.

May (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston obtained leave to introduce
 15. a Bill substituting one oath for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

May (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor read a communication from
 18. the Queen, announcing that Her Majesty had assented to the celebration of a marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston presented a message from the Queen, announcing the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In Committee the navy estimates were voted.

May (LORDS.) The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, after
 19. a warm discussion, was read a second time by 47 to 18.

(COMMONS.) The Bill designed to punish with increased severity aggravated assaults upon women, being brought on for the second reading, was rejected by 221 to 86.

May (COMMONS.) A resolution by Mr. Spooner, in favour of the
 21. withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth College was negatived by 125 to 91. The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render fraudulent breaches of trust amenable to criminal process. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House agreed to grant to Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal an annuity of 8,000*l.* per annum; and a dower of 40,000*l.* on occasion of her marriage.

May (LORDS.) In answer to Lord Dungannon, who condemned
 28. the holding of religious services on Sunday evenings in Exeter Hall, by prelates and ministers of the Established Church, the Bishop of London, Lord Kinnaird, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, defended the propriety of holding such services. In Committee on the Divorce Bill, clause 44 was altered, to the effect that it should not be competent for any person to bring an action for damages for criminal conversation, but that whoever should commit adultery with a married woman should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Roebuck, for a Select Committee to consider our relations with Brazil, and to report thereon, was negatived by 312 to 17. A motion by Sir C. Napier, for a Select Committee to

inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, was negatived by a vote of 152 to 35.

June (COMMONS.) Lord R. Cecil moved for a Select Committee
4. to inquire into the expediency of collecting the votes at elections in counties and universities by way of voting-papers.

After discussion the mover withdrew the resolution, stating his intention to introduce a Bill on the subject on some future occasion. A motion by Mr. Horsfall for a Select Committee to inquire into the origin, constitution, and powers of the Board of Trade was negatived without a division. The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Ministers' Money Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June (LORDS.) The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill
5. was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that the Government had entered into an agreement to give a sum of 1,125,206*l.*, as Britain's share of an equivalent for the abolition of the Sound Dues, a resolution granting that amount was agreed to.

June (LORDS.) Earl Grey presented a petition from Mr. Sheddon,
8. complaining of his having been deprived of his heritable estates by the help of legal forms and technicalities. This petition gave rise to discussion in the House, but the motion for a Select Committee was negatived by a vote of 19 to 11.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough, referring to tele-
9. graphic accounts received from India, intimating that mutiny had broken out among the native troops, blamed the Indian government for not taking earlier and stronger measures to repress mutiny. The Joint Stock Companies' Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the
June Sale of Beer Bill, Mr. K. Seymour moved that it be read a
10. second time that day six months. This was agreed to by a vote of 213 to 181. The Bill was consequently lost. Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill, which was opposed by Sir George Grey, and lost on a division by 204 to 145. The Election Expenses Bill was withdrawn by Lord Robert Grosvenor. Mr. T. Duncombe withdrew the Registration of Voters Bill.

June (LORDS.) In Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial
11. Causes Bill, a clause proposed by the Bishop of Oxford, to the effect 'that it will be lawful to pass on the guilty parties, or either of them, sentence of fine and imprisonment, or a fine or imprisonment, as though such party or parties had been guilty of a misdemeanor at common law,' was carried by 43 to 33. An amendment, proposed by the Lord Chancellor, permitting the woman to marry after divorce, was carried by 46 to 24. An addition, proposed by Lord Wensleydale, providing that the adulterer and adulteress should not marry with each other, was rejected by 37 to 28.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wise, in moving for certain returns in connexion with the accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster, made some charges of mismanagement, which were replied to by Mr. Baines. Mr. Kinnaird, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, moved two resolutions condemnatory of the mode in which justice was administered in the lower provinces of Bengal. Several members having spoken, Mr. Kinnaird wished to withdraw the resolutions, but other members insisted on a division. Mr. Pullen moved the previous question, which was carried by 119 to 18.

June (COMMONS.) The Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment
12. Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June (LORDS.) Lord Campbell brought in a bill to repress the
15. sale of indecent books and prints, which was similar in principle to the Act for suppressing betting-houses. The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Oaths Bill, Mr. Deasy moved an amendment, to the effect that Roman Catholic members of Parliament should not be required to take a different oath from that taken by Protestant members. This amendment was rejected on a division by 373 to 83. Sir F. Thesiger moved the addition to the form of oath proposed in the bill, the words 'on the true faith of a Christian,' which was rejected by 341 to 201. The Sound Dues Bill was read a third time, and passed.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Ayrton moved for a Select Committee on
16. the subject of the equalisation of poor rates in the Metropolitan district, but the motion was rejected by 123 to 81.

June (LORDS.) The second reading of the Ministers' Money
18. (Ireland) Bill, which had been adopted by the Government, was proposed by Earl Granville, and carried by 101 to 96.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply, the vote proposed (37,000*l.*) for carrying on the Survey of Scotland was refused by 172 to 162, in consequence of a strong feeling against the large scale on which the survey was being conducted. Following this vote, Mr. Blackburn moved that, in like manner, the English vote (24,000*l.*) should be withdrawn from the estimates, but this was negatived by 290 to 22.

June (LORDS.) The Transportation Bill was read a third time,
19. and passed.

(COMMONS.) A discussion took place in reference to the bombardment of Greytown, Lord Palmerston stating that the question, as affecting the rights of British subjects, whose property had been destroyed, had been laid before the legal advisers of the Crown, who had given their opinion that Government could not interfere.

June (COMMONS.) In bringing up the report on the Oaths Bill,
22. Mr. S. Fitzgerald proposed a clause providing that a Jew shall not hold the office of Regent of the kingdom, Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Lord Palmerston said the Government would not oppose the clause, which was accordingly adopted.

June (LORDS.) The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act was
23. read a third time and passed, after an Amendment proposed by the Lord Chancellor had been adopted, by 49 to 29, omitting the clause which imposed a fine on married women guilty of adultery.

June (COMMONS.) The Marquis of Blandford moved that the
25. Oaths Bill be read a third time that day six months. On a division the amendment was negatived by 291 to 168, and the Bill passed. A motion by Lord Raynham to inquire into the condition and administration of metropolitan workhouses was rejected by 73 to 52. In committee of supply, 361,233*l.* was voted for public education in Great Britain.

June (LORDS.) The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill was read a
26. third time, and passed.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough spoke at some length
29. on the state of India, and the mutiny of which intelligence had just been received.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Disraeli called attention to the state of our Indian empire. Mr. V. Smith made explanations as to the amount of force to be sent out to India.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. H. Berkeley moved a resolution in favour
30. of taking votes for Members of Parliament by ballot. The motion was negatived by 257 to 189.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham called attention to the expedi-
6. tion fitting out at Marseilles by the French government for the importation of negroes into their colonies.

(COMMONS.) Sir G. Grey moved that when an election was declared void by a Committee on the ground of bribery or treating, no motion for the issue of a new writ shall be made without two days' notice. Mr. Duncombe moved that seven days' notice be required. On a division the shorter notice was carried by 190 to 138.

July (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Roebuck to abolish the office
7. of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was negatived by a majority of 266 to 115.

July (COMMONS.) The Thames Conservancy Bill was read a third
8. time, and passed.

(LORDS.) A warm discussion took place on the question of
July the Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was refused by a
10. vote of 173 to 139.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston made some explanations in reference to the apprehended new slave trade, now being commenced by the French government; of which the British government disapproved.

(LORDS.) Lord Ellenborough called the attention of the
July House to the alarming condition of the British empire in
13. India. The Obscene Publications Prevention Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to inquiries, Lord Palmerston gave the purport of the information received from India by telegraphic messages; stating also that Sir Colin Campbell had been sent out as Commander-in-Chief in India, in place of the late General Anson.

(COMMONS.) Lord Goderich proposed a resolution, which
July was carried unanimously, in favour of the extension of the
14. principle of open competition for situations in connexion with the civil service. Mr. C. Buxton moved an Address to Her Majesty, requesting her to use her influence with other powers for the purpose of extinguishing the slave-trade.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck moved a vote of censure on
July Government for commencing and concluding the war with
16. Persia without consulting Parliament. The motion was negatived by 352 to 38.

(LORDS.) Lord Brougham moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she would give no encouragement to the scheme of importing Africans to her own tropical dominions, and would use her influence with her Allies to discountenance any such project. Lord Clarendon concurred, and the Address was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in
July a Bill to amend the Act relating to the taking of oaths by
21. Members of the House, the vote on the question being 246 to 154.

July (COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply the Chancellor of the
23. Exchequer moved a supplementary estimate of 400,000*l.* towards reimbursing the East India Company a moiety of the extraordinary expense of the Persian war, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson obtained a vote for 590,000*l.* for adjusting the accounts with the East India Company of the expense of the late China war.

July (LORDS.) Earl Fortescue, eulogising the character and
24. achievements of the late Lord Raglan, asked whether Government intended to erect a public monument to his memory? Lord Panmure mentioned what had been done by Parliament in honour of the memory of Lord Raglan, but declined to give a specific answer as to the intentions of the Government.

July (COMMONS.) Mr. Disraeli called the attention of the House
27. to the state of affairs in India, and moved a resolution condemnatory of the Government. Mr. Disraeli's motion was negatived without a division. An amendment, proposed by Lord John Russell, pledging the House to the support of the ministry in suppressing the Indian mutiny, was carried unanimously.

July (COMMONS.) A resolution in favour of a higher standard of
28. professional instruction for commissioned officers in the army, proposed by Sir De Lacy Evans, and modified by him in accordance with a suggestion of Lord Palmerston, was unanimously passed.

July (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Superannuation Act
29. Amendment Bill was carried against the Government by 171 to 111.

July (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was carried by 208 to 97.

Aug. (LORDS.) Lord Panmure obtained leave to bring in a Bill
3. empowering Government to embody and call out the Militia at any time between this and the 25th March next without having to call Parliament together again.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston brought forward a supplementary army estimate for the year, in consequence of the Indian mutiny. Lord John Russell moved for a Select Committee to consider whether the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 62, is applicable to oaths appointed to be taken by Members of the House at the table previously to taking their seats, and in what manner the said Act can be so applied, and to report thereon. Lord Palmerston gave a qualified assent to the motion, which was agreed to.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by commission to the
10. Grand Juries Act (1856) Amendment Bill, and to the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill. The County Court Judges Bill, Charitable Trusts Acts Continuance Bill, Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, Fraudulent Trustees and Trustees Relief Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell brought up a Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report whether the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 62, applied to the oaths taken by Members before taking their seats in that House. The Report stated that, 'in the opinion of the Committee, the Act did not so apply.' Lord John Russell added that, at this late period of the session, he should not proceed with his Oaths Bill, but would again call the attention of the House to the subject early in next session. In Committee of Supply a vote of 2,000*l.* towards the formation of a gallery of historical portraits gave rise to a discussion, but was carried by 85 to 31. A vote of 10,000*l.* for the London Diocesan Church-Building Society was carried by 97 to 56. A vote of 10,500*l.*

for the purchase of a chapel in Paris, for the use of the British residents and visitors, was refused by 135 to 47. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(LORDS.) The Militia Bill, General Board of Health Continuance Bill, Loan Societies Bill, and several other Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Disraeli, it was stated by Lord Palmerston that the recent visit of the Emperor of the French to Osborne, accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave an opportunity for conferring with the French Government on the subjects of difference between the Ambassadors of the great powers at Constantinople. It had been agreed that, at least, there had been *prima facie* grounds for disputing the regularity of the elections in Moldavia and Wallachia, and it had been decided to recommend the Sultan to annul them. In answer to Sir De Lacy Evans, it was stated by Lord Palmerston that a force of 30,000 men had been sent to India, and Government were raising troops as fast as possible to augment the regiments both at home and abroad. In addition, they were to raise ten additional battalions, and to call out the militia. If occurrences in India took a less favourable turn than they anticipated, the Government would call Parliament together to confer as to any more decided steps which it might be advisable to take.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved resolutions (which were agreed to) continuing for two years, from 1st April next, the duties on tea and sugar now leviable by law on those articles. The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Charitable Trusts Act Continuance Bill, Mutiny (East India) Bill, and Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) No. 2 Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

(LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by commission to a considerable number of public and private Bills. The Eastern of Bengal and Sindh Railway Bills, the Lunatics (Scotland) Bill, the Married Women's Reversionary Interest Bill, and other Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir J. Graham, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inspect the Lords' journals relative to the Mersey Conservancy Bill, in consequence of an alteration made in the Bill by the Lords' Committee, who had awarded a sum of nearly 1,500,000*l.*, instead of 750,000*l.*, as provided by the Bill; and because it was necessary that a Bill should pass the House of Commons in order to give effect to the change, which the mover, Sir J. Graham, believed to be a just one. The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, and other Bills, were read a third time, and passed. Mr. V. Smith stated that Government had decided not to make any statement with respect to the financial condition of India during the present session.

(LORDS.) The Mutiny (East India) Bill, Customs and Excise Bill, and other Bills, were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, and the Bill for the Prevention of the Sale of Obscene Books and Prints, were read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor laid on the table of the House the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the opium trade with China was not illegal.

Aug. 28. Parliament prorogued by Commission.

XII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE PARLIAMENT, 1857.

[20 Victoriæ.]

The sudden dissolution of the Parliament to a great degree negated its labour on the Private Bills. Of the total number introduced to Parliament only four were passed, and of these only three became laws.

The Bills introduced to the House numbered		235
Read a first time		227
Read a second time		205
Read a third time		5
Passed		4

The Private Bills which became laws in the fifth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of Great Britain were :—

1. For enabling the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Railway Companies to afford further assistance towards the completion of the Cornwall Railway between Plymouth and Truro : for extending the time for the completion thereof; and for other purposes.

2. To re-incorporate Price's Patent Candle Company, limited, and for other purposes.

3. To enable the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

[20 and 21 Victoriæ.]

In the new Parliament some of the preliminary steps were dispensed with in respect to the Bills previously introduced, consequently there were only 30 new Bills introduced, either sent down from the Lords, or on motion. The result of the Session was :—

I. Numerical Abstract of the Petitions and Private Petitions of the Session :—

New Bills introduced to the House		30
Bills read a first time		241
— read a second time		237
— read a third time		187
— passed		181

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years :—

Bills passed.	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1852-3	1854	1854-5	1856	1857
Agriculture . . .	3	7	1	5	5	8	10	3	4	2
Companies . . .	9	4	8	11	9	14	13	10	4	4
Improvements in Town, &c. . . }	42	27	50	42	59	78	85	74	38	43
Internal Commu- nication . . . }	95	46	50	85	91	120	105	103	87	96
Navigation, &c. .	18	10	9	10	12	17	16	15	7	21
Private Regula- tion }	30	35	29	26	22	35	41	24	21	15
Totals . . .	197	129	147	179	193	272	270	229	161	181

The average number of Private Bills passed from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, was 169; the average number from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, has been 222.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills of the Session 1857 :—

	Bills read a first time.	Passed.	Not passed.
I. AGRICULTURE :—			
1. Inclosures	—	—	—
2. Drainage	5	2	3
II. COMPANIES	8	4	4
III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—			
1. General Improvements	10	7	3
2. Water	13	11	2
3. Gas	18	15	3
4. Public Buildings, &c.	7	2	5
5. Municipal Regulations	12	7	5
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS :—			
1. Roads	13	12	1
2. Railways	108	84	24
V. NAVIGATION :—			
1. Canals and Rivers	6	5	1
2. Ports, Harbours, &c.	7	6	1
3. Docks, Piers, Ferries, &c.	13	7	6
VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS	4	3	1
VII. PRIVATE REGULATION	16	15	1
Totals	241	181	60

These are the numbers stated in the Private Bill Table, but four subsequently became Public Acts; namely, one relating to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals; one for the purchase of lands and improvements in Chatham; one for a better supply of water for the use of vessels resorting to Portland Harbour; and one for further improvements in Pimlico, in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. The following is a list of the remainder :—

I. AGRICULTURE.—All the *Inclosures* are included in the two general Acts.

Drainage:—109. For improving the North Level Drainage, and for other purposes relating to the Level.

146. To alter, amend, and consolidate the Acts relating to the Company of Proprietors of the Norfolk Estuary.

II. COMPANIES :—

3. For granting further powers to the Reversionary Interest Society.

68. For granting additional powers to the Australian Agricultural Company.

90. For incorporating the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

102. To incorporate and regulate the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to enable the company to establish and work telegraphs between Great Britain, Ireland, and Newfoundland; and for other purposes.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—

General Improvements:—21. To amend an Act made and passed in the 5 Geo. IV., intituled ‘An Act to repeal the several Acts for the relief

and employment of the poor of the parish of Saint Mary Islington, in the county of Middlesex; for lighting and watching and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; for amending the road from Highgate through Maiden-lane, and several other roads in the said parish; and for providing a chapel-of-ease and an additional burial-ground for the same, and to make more effectual provisions in lieu thereof; and for other purposes.

37. For the improvement of Landport and Southsea, and the neighbourhoods, in the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea.

38. To enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Cardigan to provide a market house, and establish and regulate markets and fairs; and to regulate the supply of water within the borough; and to pave, light, cleanse, regulate, and improve the borough; and for other purposes.

74. For the improvement of the town of Milford and the neighbourhood thereof; for establishing gasworks, waterworks, and a cemetery there; and for other purposes.

115. To enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to open certain new streets in Westminster and Southwark.

118. To amend two several Acts passed respectively in the 5 Geo. IV. and 2 Wm. IV., and to make other and more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

Water:—4. To incorporate the proprietors of the Guildford Waterworks, and to confer further powers for the supply of water to the borough of Guildford.

11. To make further provision for supplying with water the city of Chester and suburbs thereof.

20. For supplying the burgh of Dumbarton and places adjacent with water, for embanking and reclaiming the Broad Meadow there, and for extending the municipal boundaries of the said burgh.

22. To grant further powers to the Brighton, Hove, and Preston Constant Service Waterworks Company, and to amend the Act relating to the Company.

42. To enable the New River Company to raise a further sum of money, to construct other sewers at Hertford, and to amend the Acts relating to the company.

45. For better supplying with water the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth.

47. For better supplying with water the town of Ipswich.

57. For authorising the Lowestoft Water, Gas, and Market Company to make additional waterworks and raise additional capital, and to lease their undertaking; and for other purposes.

70. For better supplying with water the inhabitants of the parishes of Saint John the Baptist (including Margate) and Saint Peter the Apostle (including Broadstairs).

126. To enable the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company to alter and extend their works, and obtain an additional supply of water; and for other purposes.

130. To enable the Great Yarmouth Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

Gas:—2. To incorporate a company for supplying gas to Chepstow and the neighbourhood.

6. For lighting with gas the borough of South Shields and neighbourhood thereof.

7. For more effectually supplying with gas the town and borough of Sunderland and the neighbourhood thereof.

12. To incorporate the Guildford Gaslight and Coke Company, and to confer upon them further powers for the supply of gas to Guildford and the vicinity.

15. For incorporating the Willenhall Gas Company; and for other purposes.

25. For more effectually empowering the United General Gaslight Company to light the city of Cork and the suburbs thereof with gas.

35. For enabling the Glasgow Gaslight Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

52. To unite and amalgamate the Stockton New Gas Company and the Stockton Gas Consumers' Company (limited); and to authorise the united company to raise additional capital, and to sell their undertaking to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stockton; and for other purposes.

58. For lighting with gas the borough of Shrewsbury and the neighbourhood thereof.

59. For incorporating the Burslem and Tunstall Gaslight Company, and extending their powers; and for authorising additional works, and the raising of further moneys; and for other purposes.

63. For lighting with gas the town of Bury, and other townships and places in the parish of Bury, in Lancashire.

67. To incorporate the Stratford-upon-Avon Gas Company.

73. For regulating the payment of dividends on certain classes of preference shares in the London Gaslight Company.

80. For granting further powers to the City and Suburban Gas Company of Glasgow.

127. For incorporating the Victoria Gas Company, and for authorising them to acquire and enlarge the North Woolwich Gasworks and to supply gas; and for other purposes.

Buildings, &c.:—48. For making a bridge over the river Wye, near to the Even Pitt Ferry, and approaches thereto; for discontinuing and regulating ferries near to the bridge; and for other purposes.

150. To enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to form a park for the northern suburbs of the metropolis, to be called Finsbury Park.

Municipal Regulation:—26. To establish markets and fairs in the parish of Kids Grove, in the county of Stafford.

30. For regulating the markets and fairs in Bridgwater; and for other purposes.

36. For uniting the offices of minister and chaplain of Saint Philip's Church in Liverpool.

117. To make better provision for the burial of the dead in the city of Manchester, and for enabling the corporation to purchase certain lands and effect certain improvements in that city.

132. To give further powers to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Salford with respect to burial purposes, and to authorise arrangements with respect to lands in and near Marlborough-square, in Salford.

135. To amend an Act of the 21 Geo. III., 'to prevent the mischiefs that arise from driving cattle within the cities of London and Westminster, and liberties thereof, and bills of mortality,' and also to amend 'The Metropolitan Market Act, 1851.'

157. For abolishing certain jurisdiction of the Sheriffs' Court of the City of London, and for amending the process, practice, and mode of

pleading in the Mayor's Court, and for extending the jurisdiction thereof.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

Roads.—31. For continuing the term and amending and extending the provisions of the Act relating to the Wilmslow and Lawton turnpike road, in the county of Chester.

44. For the Mansfield and Worksop turnpike road, in the county of Nottingham.

55. To repeal the Act relating to the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Leek turnpike roads, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

56. To repeal an Act passed in the 5 Geo. IV., intituled 'An Act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads leading to, through, and from the town of Langport, Somerton, and Castle Cary, in the county of Somerset, and for making and improving other roads in the said county,' and granting more effectual powers in lieu thereof, and for making and improving new lines of road.

65. To repeal the Acts relating to the Selby and Market Weighton turnpike road, in the East Riding of the county of York, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

75. For more effectually making, repairing, and maintaining the highways, roads, and bridges within the county of Orkney; and for other purposes.

88. To repeal so much of the Act relating to the road from Bawtry Bridge, in the county of Nottingham, to Hainton, in the county of Lincoln, and other roads, as relates to the second district of roads therein mentioned, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

99. For the Worksop and Attercliffe turnpike road, in the county of Nottingham and the West Riding of the county of York.

101. For making a bridge across the river Backwater, near Weymouth, and a turnpike road, and other works in connexion therewith, in the county of Dorset; and for other purposes.

107. For repairing the roads from Prestwich to Bury and Radcliffe, in the county of Lancaster, and for making and maintaining as turnpike certain other roads in connexion therewith, all in the same county; and for other purposes.

131. For continuing the term and amending and extending the provisions of the Act relating to the Otley and Skipton turnpike road, and to create a further term therein; and for other purposes.

141. For repairing the road from Haslingden to Todmorden, and several branches therefrom, all in Lancashire, and for other purposes.

Railways.—1. To enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to raise a further sum of money.

5. To amend the Inverness and Nairn Railway Act, 1854; to enable the Inverness and Nairn Railway Company to create a preference stock, and to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

8. For enabling the South Devon Railway Company to raise additional capital, and for other purposes.

10. For regulating the capital of the Bedale and Leyburn Railway Company, and for other purposes.

13. To enable the Great Western and Brentford Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

14. To enable the Peebles Railway Company to create additional shares in their undertaking; and for other purposes.

16. To authorise the St. Helen's Canal and Railway Company to increase and regulate their capital, and for other purposes.

17. To alter the borrowing powers of the Tralee and Killarney Railway Company.

18. For enabling the Portsmouth Railway Company to execute certain works in connexion with their railway; and for other purposes.

19. To enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to cancel unissued and forfeited shares, to create new shares in lieu thereof, and raise authorised capital; and for other purposes.

23. For conferring upon the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company certain powers.

24. To extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands for parts of the Exeter and Exmouth Railway.

27. To amend and extend the provisions of the Waterford and Tramore Railway Act, 1851, to revive and extend their powers and increase their capital; and for other purposes.

29. To confirm the incorporation of the undertaking of the Dublin and Bray Railway Company, with that of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, to dissolve the former company, and to extend the railway in the city of Dublin.

34. To cancel certain forfeited shares in the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway Company, and to enable the company to create new and additional shares; and for other purposes.

33. For amalgamating the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company with the North-Eastern Railway Company, and for vesting the undertaking of the former company in that of the latter; and for other purposes.

40. For making a railway commencing by a Junction with the Haggerleazes Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway near the Lands Colliery in the County of Durham, and terminating by a Junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at or near Tebay in the County of Westmoreland; and for making arrangements with the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; and for other purposes.

41. For making a Railway from the Llantrissant Station of the South Wales Railway to Penrhiwfer in the Parish of Llantrissant in the County of Glamorgan, with Branches to Glanmychyd and Mynydd Gellyrhaid, both in the said Parish of Llantrissant.

43. To authorise the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company to convert loans into debenture stock, to raise further capital, to arrange with holders of shares or stock for conversion thereof into other shares or stock; and for other purposes.

46. To enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to make a Branch from their Bishop Auckland Branch Railway to the Conside Ironworks, to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

49. For making a railway from the Deeside Railway at Banchory to Charleston of Aboyne.

50. To incorporate a company for extending the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction Railway from Turriff to Banff and Macduff.

51. To extend the time for making the Cork and Youghal Railway, and to vary the borrowing powers of the company.

53. For making a railway from the Grange Station of the Great North of Scotland Railway to the Harbour of Banff, with a Branch to the Harbour of Portsoy.

54. For making railways between the city of Bristol and the South Wales Railway in the county of Monmouth, with a steam ferry across the river Severn in connexion therewith, for the purpose of improving the railway communication between South Wales and Bristol, Southampton, and the South-Western districts of England.

60. For making a railway from Lewes to Uckfield, all in Sussex.

61. To authorise the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor Railway Company to extend their railway at Newry and at Warrenpoint, and to enter into arrangements with the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company.

62. To dissolve the Mallow and Fermoy Railway Company, and to transfer all the powers of that company for making and maintaining the Mallow and Fermoy Railway to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

64. To extend the time for the completion of the Cannock Mineral Railway.

66. For authorising the West Somerset Mineral Railway Company to make the Minehead Extension and the Cleeve Branch; and for other purposes.

72. For making a railway from the London and South-Western Railway at Wimbledon to Epsom; and for other purposes.

76. To amend the East Kent Railway (extension to Dover) Act, 1855.

77. To enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to make an extension line of railway to Sligo, with branches therefrom; and for other purposes.

78. To enable the Monkland Railways Company to make and maintain certain railways in the counties of Lanark and Linlithgow; and for other purposes.

81. To enable the Scottish Central Railway Company to make and maintain certain extensions of their Denny Branch.

82. To empower the Stamford and Essendine Railway Company to raise money, and for other purposes connected therewith.

84. For making railways from Athlone to Roscommon and Castle-reagh, to be called the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway; and for other purposes.

85. To enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to make a Railway from Tullamore to Athlone; and for other purposes.

86. For making a railway from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway at Markinch Station to the Town of Leslie, with Branches to Auchmuty Mills, Leven Bank Mill, and Prinlaws Lower Mills, and other purposes.

87. For making a railway from Keith to Dufftown.

91. To enable the West of Fife Mineral Railway Company to construct a branch railway to Roseobie; and for certain other purposes.

95. For confirming the title to lands acquired for the purposes of the Newquay Railway, part of the Treffry Estates, in the county of Cornwall, and for regulating the railway; and for other purposes.

96. To empower the Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway Company to make a railway to connect the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway with the Great Western Railway; and for other purposes.

98. To empower the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway Company to extend their railway to Buxton, and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

100. For the abandonment of the Westminster Terminus Railway Extension, Clapham to Norwood, and for other purposes.

103. For making a railway from the Torquay Branch of the South Devon Railway to or near to Dartmouth, to be called the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway; and for other purposes.

104. To enable the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company to make certain deviations and alterations in their line and works; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

105. To authorise the East Somerset Railway Company to extend their railway from Shepton Mallett to Wells.

106. For making a railway from the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway in the parish of Llandinam in the county of Montgomery to the town of Machynlleth in the same county.

108. For authorising the conversion of parts of the Shropshire Canal to purposes of a railway, and the making and maintaining of a railway accordingly, and for arrangements between the London and North-Western Railway Company and other companies; and for other purposes.

110. For making a railway from Broughton to Coniston in the county palatine of Lancaster; and for other purposes.

112. For making a railway from the Essendine Station of the Great Northern Railway to Bourn in Lincolnshire; and for other purposes.

113. To enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to make a railway from Streamstown to Clara; and for other purposes.

114. To amend and enlarge some of the provisions of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Consolidation and Extensions Act, 1854; to authorise the relinquishment of a branch railway authorised by that Act, and the construction of other railways and works in connexion with the Blyth and Tyne Railway.

116. For the making and maintaining of the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway; and for other purposes.

119. To enable the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Company to extend their railway into the Aberdare and Bargoed Valleys in Glamorganshire, and for other purposes.

120. To amend and enlarge the powers of the Acts relating to the Portadown and Dungannon Railway Company, and to enable that Company to extend their railway to the town of Omagh in the county of Tyrone, and to enter into certain arrangements with the Ulster and other Railway Companies with respect to the working and leasing of the railway; and for other purposes.

121. To enable the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Company to make deviations from the line of their railway, and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

122. To enable the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

123. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to construct branch railways from their line near Edinburgh to Granton; and for other purposes.

124. For making a railway from the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway to Kinross, with a branch to Kingseat; and for other purposes.

125. To extend the time for the purchase of certain lands required for the Metropolitan Railway; and for other purposes.

128. For making a railway from near Hamilton to near Strathaven in the county of Lanark, to be called the Hamilton and Strathaven Railway; and for other purposes.

129. To enable the Fife and Kinross Railway Company to divert a part of their main line, and to make an extension from Milnathort to Kinross.

133. For making a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway at Horsham, through Billingham, to Pulborough, with a branch from Pulborough to Coultershaw Mill in the parish of Petworth, all in the county of Sussex.

134. Authorising the North-Western Railway Company to divert a

portion of their railway, and to sell or grant a lease of their undertaking to the Midland and Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies.

136. For authorising the London and South-Western Railway Company and others to make deviations from their authorised lines of railway and other works; and for authorising divers other matters affecting that company and other companies and undertakings; and for other purposes.

137. For the construction of railways to supply direct communication between Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge, and for the accommodation of the neighbourhood.

138. To make provision with respect to capital fraudulently created in the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway Companies.

139. For authorising an extension of the Dorset Central Railway; for regulating the capital of the Dorset Central Railway Company; and for other purposes.

140. Consolidating the Acts relating to the Rhymney Railway Company, authorising the company to make and maintain a branch railway, and regulating the capital of the company; and for other purposes.

143. For authorising traffic arrangements between the West End of London and Crystal Palace and the London, Brighton, and South Coast, the South-Eastern, and London and South-Western Railway Companies; for sale of the West London and Crystal Palace Railway; for extending the time for completing railways; and for other purposes.

145. To authorise the construction of a Railway from Taunton to the Harbour of Watchet; and for other purposes relating to the said railway and harbour.

149. To authorise the construction of a railway from Castle Douglas in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright to Portpatrick in county of the Wigtown.

151. To enable the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company to alter the line and levels of portions of their authorised line and abandon portions thereof; to construct new branches and other works; to authorise working arrangements with the East Kent Railway Company; to amend the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Act, 1856; and for other purposes.

152. For making a railway from Herne Bay to Faversham, and for other purposes connected therewith.

153. For enabling the Taff Vale Railway Company to construct new lines of railway, to alter, widen, and improve portions of their existing railway; and for other purposes.

154. For the transfer of the interests of the Class A shareholders of the Saint Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company (Limited).

155. To enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make or complete a short line of railway at Tunbridge; and for other purposes.

156. Enabling the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company to construct their railway as far as the city of Armagh; for changing the name of the company; and for consolidating their Acts.

158. To authorise the Wycombe Railway Company to extend their railway to Princes Risborough and to Thame.

159. For incorporating the Eastern Bengal Railway Company; and for other purposes.

160. For authorising the Scinde Railway Company to extend their operations, and for regulating the capital of the Company; and for other purposes.

161. For making a railway from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway in the parish of Kendal in the county of Westmoreland to the North-

Western Railway at or near Ingleton in the West Riding of the county of York, with a branch therefrom; and for other purposes.

V. NAVIGATION.—

Rivers.:—71. To amend and enlarge the provisions of the Acts relating to the River Tyne, and to enable the Tyne Improvement Commissioners to construct docks at Coble Dean, and certain works for the improvement of such river; and for other purposes.

92. To continue or renew the powers conferred on the trustees on the River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow to take lands and execute works for the improvement of the navigation; and for other purposes.

97. To repeal the River Slaney Improvement Act, 1852, and to make better provision for the execution of the objects of that Act; and for other purposes connected with the River Slaney.

147. To provide for the conservation of the River Thames, and for the regulation, management, and improvement thereof. [An abstract of this Act will be found at p. 154.]

Harbours.:—32. To enable the Fraserburgh Harbour Commissioners to purchase lands and to borrow a further sum of money.

69. For enabling the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company (heretofore called The Ely Tidal Harbour and Railway Company) to construct railways to and a dock and other works on or adjoining the south-west bank of the River Ely; and for other purposes.

93. To enable the British Fisheries Society to enlarge, improve, and maintain Pulteney Harbour in Caithness; and for other purposes.

94. For improving and maintaining the Harbour of Elie in Fifeshire.

141. For the maintenance, regulation, and improvement of Watchet Harbour in the county of Somerset; and for other purposes.

Docks, Piers, &c.:—28. For constructing and maintaining a pier at Great Yarmouth, to be called the Great Yarmouth Britannia Pier.

39. To repeal the provisions of the Acts relating to the bridge and ferries across the River Wear in the borough of Sunderland, and to grant further powers for the maintenance and improvement of such bridge and ferries, and the approaches and landing-places connected therewith, or for the erection of a new bridge in lieu of the existing bridge across such river.

79. To empower the Briton Ferry Floating Dock Company to raise money; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

83. For authorising the Victoria (London) Dock Company to make a new cut eastward of their dock, and to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

111. For establishing and maintaining a ferry and floating-bridge across the River Waveney, near Burgh Saint Peter Staithe in the parishes of Oulton in the county of Suffolk, and Burgh Saint Peter in the county of Norfolk, with proper works and approach roads thereto.

142. For the transfer of the docks of the Swansea Dock Company to the Swansea Harbour trustees; and for authorising those trustees to make further works, and raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

162. For consolidating the docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead into one estate, and for vesting the control and management of them in one public trust; and for other purposes.

VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS:—

9. For the regulation of certain public sufferance wharves in the Port of London, known as Meriton's Sufferance Wharf, and Hagen's Sufferance Wharf.

89. To allow a drawback on the duties payable on coals, culm, coke, and cinders.

148. To consolidate and amend the Acts for the more effectual preservation and increase of salmon, and the regulation of the fisheries in the River Tweed.

VII. PRIVATE REGULATIONS:—

Of these there are 15; 5 are for divorces; 2 for naturalisation; 1 to enable a priest to exercise his office; and the rest for the regulation of property.

XIII.—PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 20 Victoriæ.

1. Parliamentary.

Representation (Scotland)—For extending forty shilling freehold franchise to Scotland	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
	2	4	1,256
Other petitions on parliamentary subjects	5	5	5

II. Ecclesiastical.

Maynooth College Act, for repeal	9	214	35,159
Other petitions relating to ecclesiastical subjects	4	37	1,920

III. Colonial.

Emigration—For promotion	3	5	2,751
Other petitions relating to the Colonies	..	3	493

IV. Taxes.

Ministers' Money (Ireland) Act, for altera- tion, and for abolition of the tax	5	9	2,779
Bill, in favour; and Annuity Tax (Edinburgh), for abolition	..	4	1,797

Paper, for repeal of Duty	..	41	2,964
Property and Income Tax, for repeal	22	177	55,718
for reduction	83	230	34,945
for present re- duction and ultimate repeal	9	36	9,691
Taxation, for revision, &c.	..	1	1,817
Tea, against proposed alteration in scale of reduction of Duties	1	119	4,596
Other petitions relating to Taxes	15	55	1,478

V. Miscellaneous.

China, complaining of proceedings of British Authorities	6	28	9,745
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, for alteration of Act	..	150	5,705
Industrial Schools Bill, in favour	1	53	1,082
Metropolis Turnpike Roads, for abolition of turnpike tolls, &c.	..	18	4,907
Opium Trade, for prohibition	1	30	1,529
Public Houses (Scotland) Act, against repeal for extension	..	2	1,373
		24	9,792

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Sale of Beer, &c., Bill, in favour . . .	5	14	3,175
Turnpikes, &c., for alteration of system . . .	..	4	1,432
Other petitions on miscellaneous subjects . . .	103	194	5,782
Total Numbers . . .	274	1,457	201,891

Session II.—20 and 21 Victoria.

I. *Parliamentary.*

Ballot, for adoption	8	22	3,499
Elective Franchise, for extension	..	1	2,695
Registration of Electors (Scotland)—For extending forty shilling freehold fran- chise to Scotland, &c.	6	13	9,436
Other petitions on parliamentary subjects	12	33	1,148

II. *Ecclesiastical.*

Book of Common Prayer, against alteration	1	52	1,765
British Museum, in favour of opening on Sunday	..	50	9,483
Church of Ireland, against Disendowment	..	92	3,242
Church Rates, for abolition	3	10	1,379
————— for provision	1	40	1,629
Crystal Palace, in favour of opening on Sunday	..	6	1,047
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, against ————— for provision	2 4	548 111	92,465 3,439
Jewish Disabilities, for removal	38	88	14,573
Marriage, for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister	..	150	16,096
Maynooth College Act, for repeal	22	163	25,196
Oaths Bill, against	7	138	5,686
————— for alteration	1	17	17,933
Other petitions relating to ecclesiastical subjects.	32	120	5,171

III. *Colonial.*

Cotton (India), for inquiry respecting sup- ply and exports of manufactures	3	43	23,015
India (Supreme Court of Bengal), against abolition	..	3	2,451
Slave Trade (Western Coast of Africa and Cuba), for prevention	..	1	1,029
Other petitions relating to colonial subjects	5	26	921

IV. *Taxes.*

Chelsea New Bridge, against levying a toll	1	54	13,449
County Rates and Expenditure, for esta- blishing more efficient control	62	83	2,560
Paper, for repeal of Duty	3	146	5,836
Poor Rates (Metropolis), for equalisation	19	39	4,360
Other petitions relating to taxes	24	77	5,091

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
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V. *Miscellaneous.*

Bank Charter Acts (1844 and 1845), for alteration	..	1	988
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, for alteration of the Law	13	298	11,792
Friendly Societies Act (1855), for alteration	..	25	7,305
Harbours (North-east Coast of England) for establishment of	2	6	2,306
Industrial Schools Bill, in favour	2	39	1,276
Joint Stock Companies, for alteration of the Law	..	1	1,508
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for alteration of the Law	..	3	1,270
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances	7	430	2,912
Medical Profession Bill, in favour	9	237	1,011
Merchant Shipping Act (1854), for alteration	2	13	1,422
Metropolitan Poor Rate Assessment, for alteration of the Law	..	1	1,116
Opium Trade, for prohibition	3	38	2,176
Probates and Letters of Administration Bill, for alteration	6	143	9,434
Public Houses (Scotland) Act for repeal or alteration	..	6	2,924
----- for extension	..	17	8,114
Sale of Beer, for alteration of the Law	45	160	7,638
Sale of Beer, &c. Bill, against	4	34	20,358
----- in favour	7	126	24,816
Scientific and Literary Societies Bill, in favour	10	72	1,728
Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, in favour	3	147	63,236
Vaccination Bill, in favour	..	45	3,139
Weights and Measures, for uniform system	6	18	1,330
Other petitions on miscellaneous subjects	301	823	18,934
Total Numbers	674	4,814	474,133

XIV.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. GENERAL PROGRESS :—ART AND BUILDINGS.

MUCH cannot, perhaps, be said of the actual progress of architectural art as evinced by works completed during the past year. Yet, looking at these and at the buildings designed or in course of erection; at the growing interest taken in architecture as an art by the public generally; the attention paid to it by the press; the earnestness with which architectural principles are discussed, as well by amateurs as by architects—many among the former, indeed, taking the lead in investigating the constructive as well as the artistic principles, the details as well as the general forms and historic claims of buildings—we see unmistakeable evidence of progress. In the chief provincial towns, as well as in the metropolis, architectural associations are in active existence. In London, the architects have formed themselves into a Union, with a view to obtain a spacious edifice for architectural purposes; and an Architectural Photographic Society has been formed in order to procure large-sized photographs of the principal buildings of Europe and Asia. Not public buildings merely, but houses of business and private residences, are now almost invariably being constructed with at least some regard to architectural character, and in solid and often costly materials; and reality, combined with ornament, is being demanded as much in provincial towns as in the metropolis. Everything, in fact, seems to show that architects are becoming fully alive to the necessity of a more thorough and searching study of their art, and that a public opinion is forming which shall be competent to appreciate excellence and to detect charlatanism.

The chief event of the year, in connexion with the general progress of English architecture, was the competition for the Government Offices. The Government, as we stated in last year's 'Companion,' offered premiums to the amount of 5,000*l.*—with, of course, the prospect, though not the promise, of the successful competitors being employed to carry their designs into execution—and threw the competition open to architects of all countries, and without restriction as to style or cost. The premiums were for a Block Plan which should exhibit the best "scheme for the concentration of the principal Government Offices, on a site lying between Whitehall and the New Palace at Westminster [and extending from the Park to the River]; and also Designs for two buildings which Her Majesty's Government have determined to erect forthwith, as parts of such general scheme,—one for the Department of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the other for the Secretary of State for War." But not only was it required that the spacious area above indicated should be laid out, suggestions were also requested as to improving the approaches, and as to the desirableness of removing or retaining Westminster Bridge, &c. Six months were allowed for the preparation of designs for this magnificent project. At the time fixed 218 designs were sent in—embracing, in all, nearly 2,000 drawings, some of the competitors having sent above 40, others 30, separate draw-

ings; several sent models. The whole of these were arranged in Westminster Hall, and thrown open to public inspection in May 1857. Whatever anticipations had been formed, the exhibition justified the most hopeful. It was seen that English architects, though still hampered by precedent, possessed original invention, and an eye for that grandeur of mass and picturesqueness of outline which formed the especial distinction, among the modern architects of Europe, of the founder of the present English school, Sir Christopher Wren; but which his successors, in their abject humility of imitation—whether of classic or gothic models—seemed almost wholly to have lost. Of course among so many designs there were some hopelessly inapplicable, and many very inadequately studied: but there were far more than the premiums could reach which exhibited, as a whole or in parts, very striking excellences. Foreign architects did not respond to the invitation very numerously; but several sent, and some of their contributions were well considered, and of much merit: those of native origin, however, stood the test well. As will be seen, two French architects carried off prizes. The most striking thing in the exhibition was the almost entire absence of those “classic” forms in which all our public edifices were a few years back inevitably erected. For the present, at any rate, the Greek and Roman orders are at a discount. The next most noticeable circumstance was the prevalence of Italian and Renaissance designs. Gothic was ably represented, but it was no longer the English Gothic merely: Italian and French forms were there in some instances in their purity, in others modifying the indigenous variety.

The judges selected to award the premiums were—the Duke of Buccleugh, Earl Stanhope, Lord Eversley, W. Stirling, M.P., David Roberts, R.A., Mr. Burn, the Scottish architect, and Mr. Brunel, the celebrated railway engineer; and Messrs. Angell and Pownall, architects, were appointed assessors to assist the judges: the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Eversley, however, were unable to take part in the adjudication. We append the award:—the names are arranged in the order of merit as decided by the judges, with the amount of premium, to which we add the style of each design, or that to which it made the nearest approximation.

DESIGN No. 1.—BLOCK PLAN.

	Premium.
	£.
1. M. Crepinet, Paris	500
2. Mr. Hastings, Belfast	200
3. Messrs. Morgan and Phipson, London.	100

DESIGN No. 2.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

1. Messrs. Coe and Hofland, London	800	Renaissance (Italian).
2. Messrs. Banks and Barry, London	500	„
3. Mr. George Gilbert Scott, London	300	Gothic (English).
4. Messrs. Deane and Woodward, Dublin	200	„ (Venetian).
5. Mr. T. Bellamy, London	100	Italian.
6. Messrs. Buxton and Habershon, London	100	Gothic.
7. Mr. G. E. Street, London	100	Italian.

DESIGN NO. 3.—WAR-OFFICE.

		Premium.	
		£.	
1. Mr. H. B. Garling, London	. .	800	Renaissance (French).
2. Mr. B. D'Hazeville, Paris	. .	500	"
3. Mr. J. T. Rothead, Glasgow	. .	300	Italian.
4. Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, Llandaff	. .	200	Gothic (Italian).
5. Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, Leeds	. .	100	Italian.
6. Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, London		100	Gothic.
7. Mr. John Dwyer, London	. .	100	Renaissance.

It was scarcely to be expected that the award of the judges would be generally satisfactory; but in this instance there were reasons which almost of necessity lessened its value. One arose from the evidently insufficient consideration given to the original proposition. To obtain suitable designs for the buildings, it would seem, on the most cursory consideration of the matter, to be necessary to have the "scheme of concentration" first prepared, and the approved ground plan placed in the hands of the competing architects: and the consequence which was found to ensue—that the buildings and the block plan could not be made to fit to each other—might safely have been predicted when, as in this case, the block plan and the designs for the buildings were required at the same time, and from architects who could have no communication with each other. For, to increase the error in the original proposition, the judges decided not to award a prize in more than one class to the same competitor, so that block plan, war office, and foreign office, was each to be the product of a different mind, and yet, when brought together, by some magic process to form a complete and harmonious whole. In this case the mischief is not, happily, so great as if there had been a prospect of the works being speedily executed. The block plan—a very ingenious one—is far too *magnifique* in its conceptions for the English mind. It almost makes a clean sweep of everything between the Houses of Parliament and Trafalgar-square, and thence into Pall Mall on one side and Hungerford-market on the other; removes Westminster Bridge, and in its place gives us three new ones, and adds extensive river embankments, a grand "Place du Gouvernement," and numerous new streets, with an imposing array of buildings and statuary. The design—there being no restrictions laid down—deserved a prize (whether *the* prize or not is another question); but it would require millions to carry it out in its integrity, and it is needless to say that in the present or any imaginable state of the public exchequer its execution is not to be looked for. Nor do we think it desirable. The plan is a splendid one, but we have no hesitation in saying that it is one quite unsuitable to the locality. But it contains, as do several of the other plans, many valuable suggestions, some of which we may hope to see realised. It is only fair to add that several of the other block plans, with little of the real merit of that of M. Crepinet, were far more extravagant.

Of the successful designs for the buildings the major part were, it will be seen, either Italian or Renaissance in style; but certainly, the

premiated Gothic designs did not suffer in comparison either as to splendour, picturesqueness, or, as far as we could judge, adaptability. The first prize for both the War and the Foreign Office was given to a Renaissance design of an exceedingly ornate character; and the two would, with some modifications, have consorted very well together—though scarcely, perhaps, either in style or character, what we should desire to see in that particular neighbourhood. We suppose, however, from what was said in the House of Commons on the subject, that it is not likely that steps will be soon taken towards embodying the judges' awards: perhaps we shall be able to report some further progress next year.

The competition for the Wellington Monument was less satisfactory, as an illustration of the state of English art, than that for the public offices. Several of the models exhibited at Westminster Hall displayed much knowledge of the human form and skilful modelling, but there was a general poverty of invention, an absence of imaginative power, and an adherence to conventionalism absolutely depressing. There was—of course there were exceptions—a decided predominance of what may be called the twelfth-cake style, and an utter forgetfulness of the place and purpose of the monument. But in this last view of the matter the judges most strangely coincided. In their award they say, "We have not considered ourselves bound to take into exclusive consideration the peculiar fitness and adaptation to that spot in St. Paul's Cathedral which appears to be in contemplation for the erection of the proposed monument, which consideration might possibly have led to some difference in the selection." Yet a plan, sections, and view of the site were furnished to each competitor, and he was specifically directed to prepare his models with reference to it! Mr. Cockerell, R.A., one of the judges, very properly refused to take part in an adjudication conducted on such a principle, and published his reasons for refusing. The premiums were thus awarded:—first premium, 700*l.*, W. C. Marshall, R.A.; second, 500*l.*, W. F. Woodington; third, 300*l.*, E. G. Papworth; fourth, 200*l.*, G. Dupré (of Florence); and five premiums of 100*l.* each to M. Folcini and U. Cambi (of Florence), A. Stevens, M. Noble, E. J. Häunel (of Dresden), and T. Thorneycroft.

The results of these and other recent competitions, provincial as well as metropolitan, have rather strongly directed the attention of artists to the selection of judges, the principles upon which their awards should be made, and the subject of competitions generally—but we are by no means sanguine as to the probability of any speedy improvement.

2. PUBLIC AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—STREETS, SEWERAGE, CEMETERIES, &c.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has not actually commenced the formation of any of the new lines of street on which it seemed to have decided last year; but it continues to discuss the subject, and occasionally appears about to begin to work; meanwhile it has apparently decided on additional new lines, and is considering others; it is also understood to have determined on the removal of some

old obstructions, including Middle-row, Holborn. In this matter, also, we hope to be really able to report progress next year. Nothing, we regret to say, has been done towards occupying the vacant spaces along the new street leading from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell, or that from Whitechapel to Spitalfields; and Victoria-street, Westminster, remains in its former state.

In the 'Companion' of last year we noticed that the plan arrived at by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the drainage of the metropolis, the chief feature of which was that the outfall for the sewage should be at Half-way Reach, had been laid before Sir Benjamin Hall. Instead of at once adopting or rejecting this plan, Sir Benjamin determined to submit the subject to a thorough reconsideration. For this purpose he called in the assistance of Mr. Simpson, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and who, besides his experience as engineer to the Chelsea Water-works, and as one of the highest authorities in hydraulic engineering in the country, had the special one of being actually engaged in draining the city of Stockholm; Mr. Blackwell, another eminent hydraulic engineer, the associate of Rendel in the drainage of the lower level, Gloucestershire, &c.; and Captain Galton, a distinguished military engineer. These gentlemen Sir Benjamin directed not merely to examine the scheme of the Metropolitan Board, but all others that offered any feasible advantages, and to make such further investigations and experiments as they might deem advisable. Their report was presented to Parliament in August last, but was not published in a complete form, with the evidence, subsidiary reports, appendices, maps, sections, &c. till the end of September. It is a huge volume, and contains, in the enormous amount of information collected, and the statements of the elaborate experiments and investigations undertaken by the referees and gentlemen whom they called in to their assistance, proof that the time had been diligently spent. On the whole the referees adopt, as the basis of theirs, the plan of Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board, but with very important modifications. The distinguishing features of their plan are that they propose to operate on a wider area (about 81 and 38 square miles); to carry the sewage of the extreme western district across the Thames to Battersea, whence it should be pumped into the southern intercepting sewers; and that the sewage should be carried, by wide and, for the most part, open channels, to a point much lower down the river than that proposed by the Metropolitan Board. On this last point they express their opinion—after pointing out the sanitary and other objections to the suggested outfalls—"that the best outfall on the north side is a place between Mucking Lighthouse and Thames Haven, in Sea Reach; and that the best outfall on the south side is Higham Creek, in the Lower Hope." To these outfalls the sewage would be conveyed by channels, into which it would flow at a point in the Woolwich marshes on the south, and in the marshes below Barking on the north side of the Thames. The referees further say that "A channel capable of conveying the total amount of sewage and rainfall to be removed on the north side, at a velocity of 2 feet 6 inches per second, would be 39 feet broad and 16 feet 6 inches deep . . . the channel on

the south side would be 37 feet broad and 16 feet deep. These channels would require a fall of 6 inches per mile." Provision is made for obtaining a large supply of head water from the river for the dilution of the sewage, and to secure its free flow; and as it is presumed that it would thus be rendered a "comparatively innoxious stream," it is thought unnecessary to cover these great channels except "in the neighbourhood of towns, buildings, and crossings of public roads." The cost of the main outfall sewers they estimate at 3,144,300*l.*, and that of the internal system of intercepting sewers in the metropolitan district at 2,292,965*l.*, in all 5,437,265*l.*, or 1,719,300*l.* less if the outfall be where proposed by the Metropolitan Board. The works, they think, might be completed in five years.

This report was in its turn laid before the Metropolitan Board, where, of course, it met with a very rough reception. After ample discussion, the Board came to the resolution "that the scheme proposed cannot be adopted by the Board." The grounds of its rejection are stated in the resolution to be the great additional expense and "differences of an engineering and sanitary character upon the following points: open sewers with diminished falls; the western sewage carried on the Surrey side; a large increase in the dimensions of sewers to provide mainly for an increased area and rain-fall." In objecting to the open channels with so small a fall the Board has undoubtedly hit the great blot in the scheme; but in totally rejecting it they have deferred indefinitely what is daily becoming the most urgent requirement of the metropolis. A conference has since taken place between Sir B. Hall and a deputation from the Board, with little apparent approximation on either side: but the whole subject is to be reconsidered at an early special meeting of the Board. The referees, it will have been noticed, regard the utilizing of the sewage of the metropolis as impracticable, but they have collected and printed a vast body of valuable information on the subject.

A useful effort has been made by the Metropolitan Board to obtain a practicable plan for laying out the surface and subsoil of streets so as to avoid disturbing the pavement whenever it is required to arrange or repair the gas or water pipes, or telegraph wires. The Board offered prizes of 100, 50, and 10 guineas for the best designs for a first-class street, and 50, 20, and 5 guineas for a second-class street. The six successful designs, and thirty-three others, were exhibited at the Society of Arts. The judges state that they were unable "either to approve or condemn all the parts of any of the designs," but that they selected "those which appeared to be most susceptible of such practicable adaptations as would render them most generally applicable to the circumstances of the metropolis." The chief point aimed at was to provide easily accessible *sub-ways* in which the pipes and wires should be laid; and this was done either by a single continuous passage along the centre of the road above the sewer, or two smaller passages along the sides of the road: in most of the plans the vaults of the houses on each side were proposed to be carried out further than at present, so as to facilitate the connecting the house-supply with the main pipes. Many of the designs, some of the non-premiated as well as the successful ones,

display much ingenuity; and a thorough reconsideration of the requirements of the case, using the suggestions afforded by these designs, would probably enable a feasible plan to be prepared. But there are many difficulties in the way: one that does not seem sufficiently taken into account—though certainly not overlooked—by the competitors, is the necessity of a very complete system of ventilation, seeing that from the gas-pipes there will be an almost constant leakage, which during repairs and renewals must be greatly increased, at the same time that a considerable number of workmen will be employed in the necessarily very confined and close channel; another is that of providing sufficient space and facilities for the conveyance and removal of materials. An obstacle to the introduction of these sub-ways will be the expense. Mr. Davis, who gained the first prize for first-class streets, estimates the cost of a street constructed on his system at 36*l.* a lineal yard, or about 7*l.* 10*s.* a yard more than on the ordinary system; but from other estimates, it would be more fair to put the additional cost at not less than 10*l.* a yard. Against this greater first cost there is, of course, to be set off the frequent additional expense, on the old system, for breaking up and renewing the road whenever the gas or water-pipes get out of order, to say nothing of the constant hindrance to the traffic and annoyance to the inhabitants and passengers. Indeed, every day sub-ways are coming to be regarded so much more as a necessity that we may expect to see some plan tried, at least as an experiment, in one of the new streets about to be formed by the Board.

Among the good deeds of the Metropolitan Board should be mentioned the assistance it rendered in carrying the Act for the formation of Finsbury Park, of which we hope to be able in our next to report that substantial progress has been made. The site affords a much better opportunity than that of Victoria Park for the successful application of the landscape-gardener's art. Hampstead Heath, on the other hand, for anything the Board seems to care, may fall a prey to the builder. Battersea Park is beginning to wear a more park-like aspect. The ground is laid out in shrubberies and flower-beds, trees have been planted, a piece of ornamental water has been formed, and an embankment and broad road constructed along the river: by next summer it will have become a very enjoyable pleasure-ground for the denizens of the south-west.

The improvements in St. James's Park have been completed in a satisfactory manner as far as the lake is concerned. The bridge is, however, by no means satisfactory: it is low down on the water, and the iron-work is heavy in appearance, so that, altogether, it is obstructive of the view of the lake, as well as wanting in the primary characteristics of a suspension-bridge. Some new entrances and lodges have been added to the parks, but the less said on the score of architectural beauty or fitness the better.

Whilst on the subject of parks, we must mention the new park presented to the town of Halifax by Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., and opened in August. The park, which is situated west of the town, is small, the area being only about 12½ acres (Mr. Crossley having failed to obtain the adjoining ground), but it has been laid out with

great taste under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton, and cost the munificent donor above 30,000*l*. It has some fine terraces, adorned with copies in marble, by Italian sculptors, of celebrated Greek statues, vases on pedestals, &c.: below the terrace is a stone basin 216 feet in circumference, with a fountain in the centre, and beyond is a narrow lake crossed by bridges. Trees, shrubs, and flower-beds are disposed where most conducive to effect, and an ample provision of seats is made for the comfort of the visitors. On one side of the park public baths are about to be erected out of the corporation funds, and the townspeople have entered into a subscription to decorate the exterior at a cost of 1,500*l*. Contiguous to the park is a range of almshouses built and endowed by Mr. Crossley at a cost of some 22,000*l*.

Blackburn has also now got its public park—one described as “not excelled by any in the kingdom.” It was opened on the 22nd of October. It has been purchased and laid out with the proceeds of a sum paid by the East Lancashire and Blackburn Railway Companies for the ‘Town Moor,’ which, with interest, amounted to 5,600*l*., and some 9,000*l*. to be provided out of the borough-rates. The site is what was known as ‘The Church Lands,’ on the west of the town, and presents an undulatory surface, terminating in Revidge Hill, on the summit of which has been erected a fort, on which are mounted the two Sebastopol guns presented to Blackburn by the Government, and some other cannon. The park is about 50 acres in extent, and besides the oak and other trees already on the estate, other trees and shrubs have been planted, lakes, terraces, and promenades have been formed, and a bowling-green, archery-ground, &c., provided. The mayor of Blackburn, Mr. Pilkington, has, at his own expense, added a large fountain, with a jet 70 feet high, and two smaller fountains. Public baths are to be erected near the park gates. ‘The Links,’ at Leith, have been converted into what is styled a park, but would more properly, perhaps, be called a pleasure-ground. It was opened by the Provost and Council with much ceremony in September. The portion completed consists of two spacious bowling-greens; the remainder is to be formed into cricket-grounds and other places for “innocent and rational recreation.”

Cemeteries have been opened, or are ready for consecration, at Blackburn, Tewkesbury, Newcastle, North Shields, Warrington, Westbury, Grantham, Chepstow, Gloucester, Romsey, Eastbourne, Coleorton, Chesterfield, Holbeck, and other places; and some of them, from their size and the character of the chapels, &c., erected in connexion with them, would justify a particular notice, did our space permit.

The works of the various London Water Companies, where not already completed, are being actively prosecuted. Those of the Grand Junction Company, at Campden Hill, Kensington, require a word of special notice, from their having added a conspicuous architectural feature to that suburb, in the shape of a not inelegant tower, 26 feet square at the base and 160 feet high. This tower encloses a chimney-shaft, and the ascending and descending pipes for the

service of the high-level district. A cornice, projecting 3 feet from the walls, is carried round the tower at the height of 40 feet, and another at the height of 130 feet. The tower is an excellent specimen of brick-work, and, from its great height, its form, and the elevated site on which it stands, it forms a conspicuous object over a considerable extent of country west of Kensington.

The extensive works for the supply of Liverpool with soft water from Rivington, 26 miles distant, were completed by the end of 1856, at a cost of about 700,000*l.* The reservoirs at Rivington cover an area of 500 acres, and hold 3,000,000,000 gallons of water. Mr. Hawkesley is the engineer of the works. In the recent floods some mischief was done by the bursting of one of the great pipes in which the water is conveyed to Liverpool, but the evil was soon remedied. Keswick has been supplied with excellent soft water from springs on the west side of Skiddaw, at an expense not exceeding 3,000*l.*, the engineer being Mr. Rawlinson; as has also Worthing from springs on the South Downs—in this latter case the supply being on the constant-service system, and combined with a complete arrangement of the drainage and sewerage of the town. Very extensive works for the supply of Bradford with pure water collected in reservoirs on the hills several miles from the town are in progress; as are also works for the water supply of other towns in various parts of the kingdom.

Sewerage works on an extensive scale are either completed, or in process of construction, at Bilston; at Tynemouth and North Shields; at Coventry; Wigan; Chorley; Hertford; Chelmsford, and other towns; and it may be mentioned, as an illustration of the importance which is now attached to drainage, that a private estate at Sale, near Manchester, is being drained at an estimated cost of above 30,000*l.*

In connexion with sanitary progress, we are glad to notice that the effort to provide a more healthy and better planned class of labourers' cottages is steadily advancing. In a paper 'On Houses for Working Men, their Arrangement, Drainage, and Ventilation,' read by the Rev. C. Hartshorne before the Public Health section of the recent meeting at Birmingham of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, it was stated, that, besides the cottages built by the Prince Consort in Windsor Great Park, since 1851 Mr. Gore had caused upwards of 100 new cottages for labourers to be erected on the Crown lands; the Duke of Northumberland has erected 210 new cottages at a cost of 210*l.* each, and repaired and made equal to new 250 others at a cost of 55*l.* each; Earl Spencer has erected 87 new cottages at a cost of 190*l.* each; and the Duke of Bedford has erected in Bedford and Buckingham 282 cottages, in Devon and Cornwall 190, in Cambridge and Northampton 72, in Dorset 22—in all 566, at a cost of 62,680*l.* Though not expressly stated in the report, we are led to infer that these are all of a superior description in a sanitary point of view. Near the railway-station at Tunbridge three pairs of 'model cottages' have been erected by the West Kent Labourers' Friend Society. The movement for improving the residences of the poorer classes in London and other large towns is steadily though slowly advancing.

3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The Annual Report of the Church Commissioners for 1857 had not been published up to the time of our writing. We shall, however, without its aid be able to show that church building is proceeding vigorously. Of course all the new churches are mediæval in character. "Whatever may have been our failures or short-comings," observes Mr. Scott, the foremost champion of Gothic architecture, and one of its ablest practitioners, "in this we have been thoroughly and perfectly successful, that we have completely revolutionized our ecclesiastical architecture. No revolution was ever, so far as it goes, more complete; for while, forty years ago, no one, in building a new church, would ever have dreamed of making it Gothic, no one now dreams of making it anything else." Because a church is Gothic, it by no means follows, however, that it is beautiful, even in the eyes of the strictest adherent of Gothicism. "With all the success I have claimed for our revival," says Mr. Scott, in the lecture from which we have just quoted, "the great majority of works which it has given rise to are not the productions of those who have promoted or care a straw for it, but of men picked up by chance, who only follow our style as the fashion of the day, have never studied old examples, much less worked out any original developments of their own, and are quite incapable of producing anything above the very tamest mediocrity." Happy, yet unhappy Gothic!

About London several churches of more or less orthodox or mediocre Gothic have been completed since our last. We give an engraving of one of these, St. Matthew, Oakley-square, by Mr. J. Johnson, which may be regarded as in many respects a favourable example of the London churches of recent erection. It consists of a nave and aisles 90 feet long, and an aggregate width of 45 feet, and a chancel 35 feet long by 22 feet wide. At the south-east angle is a tower 75 feet high, surmounted with a spire 100 feet high. The exterior is picturesque in its general form, and has some good details. The tower is its most striking feature, but the appearance of substantialness is obtained by a somewhat too ostentatiously lavish use of materials. In the interior picturesqueness of character has also been aimed at, though with perhaps less success than in the exterior. The only gallery is at the west end. The nave is separated from the aisles by thick clustered piers, which carry a light open wooden roof of high pitch. The pulpit and reading-desk are advanced some distance in the nave. The church has seats for 1,240 persons: its cost was 8,600*l*.

We have said that we may regard this church as a fair, perhaps a favourable type of its class. It is another proof that Gothic, as rendered by the present race of architects, does not properly meet the requirements of the form of worship of our Established Church, of which *common* prayer and preaching are the essentials; and to join in the one and listen to the other the object of the congregation. Here, all who occupy seats in the nave can see and probably hear the preacher; out of the nave the chances are, that either seeing or hearing will be difficult if not impracticable. To test this, we visited

the church on three or four different Sundays, taking whatever seat the pew-opener pleased. We were placed in the south aisle, and



St. Matthew's Church, Oakley-square.

could see the preacher, but neither see nor hear anything that went on at the reading-desk or the altar: on the north side of the chancel, and we could not hear a word of the sermon or catch a glimpse of the preacher except as he walked to the pulpit: in an odd nook near the vestry door, where—on one hand the east wall, in front a pier of prodigious width—we could neither see the clergyman in reading-desk, pulpit, nor at the communion-table, nor hear from either place anything more than a strange confusion of words, of which now and

then a disconnected one was comprehensible. Very likely we were unfortunate in our "placing;" but it is the sort of "church accommodation" which too many a chance visitor finds, we fear, in modern mediæval churches. And it seems to us that it really deserves the serious consideration of those who are erecting churches in crowded localities, whether it is not giving up too much to mediævalism when its best structures are so far from completely answering what we must consider their primary purpose. This church, for instance, proposes to "accommodate" 1,240 persons: we seriously question whether it will really "accommodate," in the sense of enabling them *both* to hear and see, more than a thousand. At the Surrey Hall a congregation of 10,000 persons has been collected every Sunday morning for a considerable period, and, as any one may satisfy himself who will go, the whole of them can see and hear too. We are not, be it remarked, advocating a change of style. We believe that of any yet known the Gothic is by far the most suitable for ecclesiastical purposes; but we again urge the reconsideration of the mediæval *form*, which certainly was not, any more than the internal arrangements, contrived by its inventors for the purpose to which it is now applied. Neither do we advocate churches of huge dimensions; but we do ask that the building should correspond to its profession: whether built for 500 or 5,000 it should provide profitable room for them. What we want to see, in short, is not the unreasoning following of the "old examples," but that "original development" of them, which shall produce a structure grandly simple and solemn in character, like the service for the celebration of which it is erected, and where, instead of nooks and corners, and huge sight and sound-obstructing pillars, raised, as though in mockery of the "reality" on which mediævalists so pertinaciously insist, merely to support a light timber roof, all shall be fair and open, and where the results of the highest researches in the sciences of construction and acoustics shall be combined with our noblest attainments in architectural art.

Of other churches completed during the year in London and the vicinity we may mention the more important: St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, is another example of late decorated having no internal advantages over that just mentioned, and of which the tower and spire have to be added to complete its exterior; St. Paul's, Lorimore-square, Walworth, by Mr. H. Jarvis—a pleasing example of Early English with some transition details—has a nave and aisles, and a tolerably deep chancel, and, as its chief exterior feature, a tower and spire of good form at the north-east angle, 122 feet high. On the south side of Westminster-road an Early Decorated church, by Mr. W. Rogers, of large size (105 feet by 71 inside), and substantial character is approaching completion: it has nave, aisles, and an apsidial chancel, and will seat 1,218 persons: the cost is estimated at under 8,000*l*. St. Thomas, on the north side of the Westminster-road, by Mr. Teulon, displays some novelty in the combination of coloured bricks with stone dressings; a parsonage house is connected with it: the entire cost has been about 5,500*l*. St. Philip the Evangelist, Arlington-square, Islington, may also claim

notice as differing from the ordinary range of London Gothic, it being a massive example of the Norman style, with a heavy square tower and short broach spire: the architect is Mr. Gough. All Saints', Haggerstone, by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, is of Early Decorated character, consisting of a nave, aisles, short transepts, and chancel, and will seat 950 persons: it is built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings, and is richly fitted up internally; a parsonage-house is built in connection with it. Other churches recently or nearly completed are St. Peter's, Notting-hill; All Saints', Blackheath, by Mr. Ferrey; St. Paul, Bow-common; St. Andrew, near Croydon, all in the prevalent Decorated style; one at Old Ford, Bow, of early perpendicular character, by Mr. J. Nichols; and several more have been commenced, among others one of a superior character on Richmond-hill, by Mr. Scott. The old brick chapel of Harrow school has been replaced by a very elegant new one of flint, with stone dressings, having a lofty apsidial chancel, the five lights of which are filled with stained glass, and a south aisle erected as a memorial to Harrow officers, 22 in number, who fell in the Crimean war: it is one of Mr. Scott's chastest works. Temporary iron churches have been erected chiefly in poor and crowded neighbourhoods, at St. George's-in-the-East; Kentish Town; Holloway; Kennington; Newington Butts; and Lambeth, and perhaps elsewhere: they are described as being comfortable and well ventilated, and in all respects answering their purpose.

In the country, church building has been carried on with unabated vigour. St. Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight—of which the first stone was laid with great ceremony in presence of Prince Albert, in August 1854—was opened in the present year. It is Early Decorated in character, and consists of a nave and aisles, a north and a south chapel, and an apsidial chancel, and has at the western end a tower 100 feet high, with a turret and crocketed spire 30 feet high; the architect was Mr. S. W. Daukes, and the cost 10,700*l.*: it has sittings for 1,460 persons. At the east end of the north aisle the Queen has erected a monument (by Marochetti) in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died while in confinement at Carisbrooke Castle, and was interred here. At Wells, Somersetshire, a handsome church has been erected as a memorial of Dean Jenkins of Wells, by his widow: it is in the Decorated style, is 78 feet long, with an apse of five windows; has a tower and spire at the south-east angle, 130 feet; will seat 400 persons, and cost 6,000*l.*: the architect was Mr. S. S. Teulon. At Baschurch, Shropshire, Mrs. Barrett has built an elegant little church and parsonage-house at a cost of 5,000*l.*, and provided a sinking-fund for repairs, and an endowment for the incumbent of 200*l.* a year. At West Newton, Bromfield, near Carlisle, a church (Early English) has been erected at the expense of Mr. Todd, who has also largely contributed to the endowment fund. At Dorking a new church (Early Decorated, by Mr. Ferrey) has been erected at the expense of Mr. John Labouchere, on a site presented by Mr. H. T. Hope: it will seat nearly 500 persons, and has cost 2,700*l.* At Low Moor, near Bradford, Yorkshire, a church in the Early Decorated style has been erected

at the cost of Messrs. Hardy. At Baldersby, near Ripon, Yorkshire, a church, erected and endowed at the cost of the late Lord Downe, has been completed: it is Early Decorated in style; the architect Mr. Butterfield: it will seat 500 persons. The church of St. Helen's, Escrick, near York (Decorated), has been rebuilt in a very superior manner. St. Andrew's, Watford, by Mr. Teulon, is a neat Early English building, affording accommodation for 450 persons. At Woolland, Dorsetshire, a very handsome church has been erected from the designs of Mr. Scott, who has very effectively introduced piers of Purbeck and Dorsetshire fossil marble in the chancel arch and chancel groining. At Ilfracombe the church of St. Philip and St. James has been completed. The style is Early Decorated, the architect Mr. J. Hayward of Exeter: it has cost 6,000*l.*, and has 700 sittings. At Hulme, Manchester, a church by Mr. Shellard of Manchester, Decorated style, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in progress, of which the chief feature is a spire 192 feet high. We can only mention that other churches have been completed at Broughton-cum-Filkins, in the Early Decorated style by Mr. G. E. Street; at Wheatley, near Oxford, Early English, also by Mr. Street; at East Grinstead, Wilts, by Mr. F. H. Pownall; at Waresley, Decorated, by Mr. Butterfield; at Wroughtington, near Chorley, Norman; at Stapleton (on the site of the old church, the tower of which is preserved), Decorated, by Mr. Norton; at Brackenfield, Early Decorated, by Mr. Hine of Nottingham; at Boldmere, near Sutton Coldfield, Early Decorated, by Mr. Wadmere; at Westnewton, Broomfield, Cumberland, Early English, by Mr. Hugall of Cheltenham; at Fulletby, Early English, by Messrs. Maughan and Taylor of Louth; at Francee-Lynch, Bisley Common, by Mr. G. F. Bodley of Brighton; at Greenhithe, by Mr. Vulliamy; at Caundle Marsh, Dorsetshire, by Mr. Shout; at Carlcoats, Yorkshire; and at Winchester. In Wales, churches have been completed at Llandinorwig, near Bangor, in the Decorated style, carried out with great richness and care by Mr. Kennedy of Bangor, at an expense, with the parsonage, of 7,000*l.*: it will seat 600 persons; at Wrexham, one in the Decorated style by Mr. M. K. Penson, to seat 800 persons, and cost 6,000*l.*; at Tranmere, Early Decorated, by Messrs. Hay of Liverpool; at Velin Vole, a cruciform church by Mr. R. K. Penson of Swansea; and at Merthyr Tydfil, Decorated, by Mr. Benest of Norwich. The rebuilding of Doncaster church is proceeding steadily under the direction of Mr. Scott, who has also commenced another new church at Doncaster, and is carrying forwards others in Hawick, Huddersfield, and elsewhere.

Restoration is being prosecuted zealously—sometimes, indeed, with more zeal than prudence—in our cathedrals and colleges, and among our fine old parish churches. At Worcester Cathedral restorations have been carried on upon a most extensive scale, and, it is said, with great judgment and good effect. At Ely, the restorations are steadily proceeding under the untiring superintendence of Dean Peacock, aided by the professional knowledge of Mr. Scott: the last part completed is the choir, in which a new east window of stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle, has been placed. At Chichester

Cathedral, works are in progress under Mr. Slater. At Peterborough, under Mr. Scott. At Oxford, under Mr. Billing. At Carlisle, under Mr. Christian. At Hereford, where, during the last fifteen years 34,000*l.* have been expended; and about 13,000*l.* more will, according to Mr. Scott, who is superintending the works, be required for their completion. At Manchester, under Mr. Holden, who has completed the exterior, and is now engaged on the interior; a richly-carved screen of Caen stone, and a bishop's throne of very large size and costly structure, are among the new features. At Norwich the tower is being carefully restored. At Chester the Lady Chapel is being restored under the direction of Mr. Hussey. At Llandaff the works which have been many years in progress under Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, and which, when completed, will restore what was perhaps the most barbarously defaced cathedral in the kingdom into one of the most perfect, are sufficiently advanced to permit of divine worship being again duly performed; thus far the works have cost about 9,000*l.*: their ultimate cost is estimated at about 25,000*l.* Wimborne Minster is among the old churches which have been most extensively restored.

At Oxford, restoration and re-building are proceeding co-extensively. Among the more important works are the chapel of Balliol College by Mr. Butterfield, and the library and rector's lodgings at Exeter College by Mr. Scott, and the famous tower and spire of St. Mary's Church. The chancel of the sister University church (Great St. Mary's, Cambridge) has also undergone renovation. The hall of Eton College has been restored, nearly rebuilt, in fact, so as to harmonize with the fine old chapel.

Of parish churches, the noble tower of St. Magdalen, Taunton, is being restored, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Scott, at a cost of 6,000*l.* The tower and spire of St. Martin's, Birmingham, have been thoroughly repaired. At Coventry, the famous neighbour-churches of St. Michael and St. Trinity have both been restored, with the exception of the splendid spire of the former, which is in a very dilapidated condition, but for the repair of which there are at present not sufficient available funds. St. Ann's, Limehouse, has, under the care of Mr. Blomfield, been entirely repaired, and now presents internally a far more perfect and satisfactory appearance than before its conflagration. In the city, St. Mary Woolnoth has been repaired, and a new porch has been added to St. Michael's, Cornhill. The former has been conducted rather as a builder and painter's than an architectural work; the latter has some noteworthy features. St. Michael's Church is one of those erected by Wren, but the tower was taken down and rebuilt towards the close of the life of that great architect: whether under his own direction or not is not quite clear. The body of the church has Wren's usual characteristics; in the tower there was made an imperfect imitation of some of the Gothic features of the older church. To this church, unmistakeably of the latter part of the seventeenth century in its aspect, Mr. Scott has attached a porch more elaborately mediæval in character than any other in London. The porch itself, with its polished granite shafts, its richly-carved capitals, medallions, &c., is,

looked at alone, a handsome object, but regarded as a part of the building, is singularly—to our thinking grotesquely—incongruous. But there is a point of detail which, with all deference to the ecclesiologists, of whom Mr. Scott is so important a member, we think is questionable on the score of propriety as well as taste. The church itself is essentially a Protestant one, without an atom of mediæval sculpture about it; yet Mr. Scott has placed on the gable of the porch a large medallion in high-relief of the Saviour, not as man, but as glorified, with his hand raised and two fingers held up in the act of benediction according to the most approved form of the Latin church. In the magnificent parish church at Doncaster, however, he has gone further; a memorial window (designed by Mr. Holland, of Warwick) is described as having sculptured, in the upper part of the tracery, “The Holy Father,” which, in a Continental description, we might take to mean the Pope, but here, we suppose, can intend nothing else than God the Father. Surely this is too sharp a touch of “mediævalism in details” for a Protestant parish church erecting in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

We continue our list of church restorations: Wantage, Berkshire, by Mr. G. E. Street; Edgbaston, by Mr. Fiddian; at Roade, the chancel; St. Lawrence, Exeter; Broxbourne; Tedstone Delamere (by Mr. Scott); East Peckham, Kent; Greenstead, near Colchester; Braintree, Essex; Warminster; St. Margaret’s, Chilmark, Wiltshire; Newbourne, Woodbridge, Suffolk; Caversham, Oxfordshire; Felmersham; Kirkburne, East Riding of Yorkshire; Trelystan Long Mountain, Monmouthshire, &c. One church restoration deserves a word of special notice on account of the peculiar circumstances attending it. The first pastor, and one of the chief founders of Boston, Massachusetts, was the puritan minister, John Cotton, who, from 1612 to 1633, was vicar of Boston in Lincolnshire, when he, with several Boston families, fled from the persecution which awaited them here to America, where they gave to their new town the name of that they had unwillingly left. The Bostonians of the new country have always looked with something like veneration to the Boston of their forefathers, and the church in which Cotton so long preached has usually been one of the places visited by them when visiting England. The south-western chapel of the old church having fallen into a ruinous condition, some New Bostonians undertook to restore it. A sufficient sum was soon raised, and, under the direction of Mr. Scott, the chapel, which is in future to be called the Cotton chapel, has been perfectly restored. Its completion was, in July last, celebrated by a festival at which the American ambassador, the Bishop of Lincoln, and other notables of both countries took part. What would the old puritan and pilgrim fathers have said if such a gathering for such a purpose had been foretold?

The Roman Catholics have during the year completed several churches and chapels of considerable architectural pretensions. The church of St. Mary and St. Michael, Commercial-road East, London, is a Decorated building, 155 feet long, by Mr. Wardell, and will form an imposing structure when the tower and spire are completed. St. Gregory the Great, at Cheltenham, is a cruciform church, with

the chancel at the south end, and is a highly-enriched example of the Decorated style; but, as is very commonly the case with Roman Catholic churches, the tower and spire are left for erection at a future time: the architect is Mr. C. Hansom, of Clifton. At Park-lane, Liverpool, a church, dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, 150 feet long, and very lofty, with extensive confessionals, priests' houses, and other buildings attached, has recently been completed from the designs of Mr. E. W. Pugin. At Leeds, the Church of the Immaculate Conception is an imposing structure, which has already cost 12,000*l.*, though only enough has been finished to allow the building to be opened for worship. Other Roman Catholic churches have been erected at Alston, near Preston; at Cliff Bank, by Messrs. Hansom, of Clifton; at Ryehill; at Scarborough; at Shotley; and at Ughorpe. In Ireland, Roman Catholic cathedrals are in course of erection at Limerick (by Mr. Hardwick), and at Ossory; and chapels have been completed or are in progress at several places.

The Congregationalists are treading close upon the heels of the Establishment in the size, costliness, and character of some of their new churches: indeed, it would be almost impossible to tell one from the other externally—inside there is commonly difference enough. At Halifax, for instance, a new congregational church has just been erected in the most ornate Decorated style, by Mr. J. James, at a cost of above 15,000*l.* It is cruciform, consisting of nave, cloisters, and transepts, with a tower and spire at the intersection of the nave with the south transept. The spire, which is elaborately crocketed, rises to a height of 235 feet, and, with the tower, cost 2,500*l.*, which was defrayed by Messrs. Crossley. The great east window of seven lights is thirty-six feet high, and, like all the other windows, is filled with stained glass. Carving is everywhere freely—some critics say profusely—employed, and in the interior there is a considerable quantity of colour and emblazoning. Altogether it is a “steeple-house” such as the “fathers of dissent” would have looked upon with utter amazement. At Higher Broughton, Manchester, a congregational church has been built by Mr. Oliver, jun., of Sunderland, also in the Decorated style, and also cruciform, with a lofty spire; but the Gothic is impure, and the pretension, unlike that at Halifax, is not compensated by real richness. Mr. Oliver, who appears to be much engaged on the congregational churches of the north, and to be by no means devoted to a particular style, has completed a chapel at Middleborough-on-Tees, which is a curious eighteenth-century sample of “Italian,” and he is completing another at Scarborough which is described as “Venetian-Gothic,” having alternate bands of coloured brickwork, with terra-cotta dressings and enrichments. Other churches and chapels have been erected at Cheshunt (Decorated, by Lander and Bedells); at Batley (Decorated, by Mr. Sheard, of Batley); at Buckingham (Decorated, by Foster and Wood, of Bristol); at East Bergholt, Suffolk (Early English, by Mr. C. F. Hayward).

The Wesleyan Methodists have completed, or nearly so, chapels, among other places, at Highbury (Gothic, by Mr. C. Laws, to cost 4,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* is subscribed by Mr. Lycet); at Bayswater

(by Mr. W. W. Pocock); at Leek (Early English, by Mr. Sugden, of Leek, at a cost of about 4,000*l.*, defrayed entirely by Mr. Wardle); at Haslingden (Perpendicular, by Mr. Wilson, of Bath, at a cost of above 3,000*l.*); at Wednesbury (Romanesque, by Messrs. Horton, of that town); at Chesterton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Gothic, by Mr. R. Edgar, of Stoke); and at Bangor one is building, which, by the description quoted in the 'Builder,' would appear to be a curiosity in ecclesiastical architecture. It is to be on a large scale, Elizabethan in style, and have a "spiral steeple" placed at its centre!

New churches and chapels are also reported as completed by the Baptists at Newport, in the Byzantine style; by the Wesleyan Reformers at Tipton; the New Connexion at North Shields; Unitarians at Hackney; Moravians at Bristol; Friends at Birmingham; Catholic Apostolic at Liverpool; and the Scotch Church in the Harrow-road (Venetian, red and yellow brick in alternate bands). The Jews have erected two synagogues (orthodox and dissenting) at Manchester; and places of worship of all kinds have risen or are rising all over the country, far beyond the possibility of accurately chronicling—but we believe we have noticed most of those which are of importance architecturally.

4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

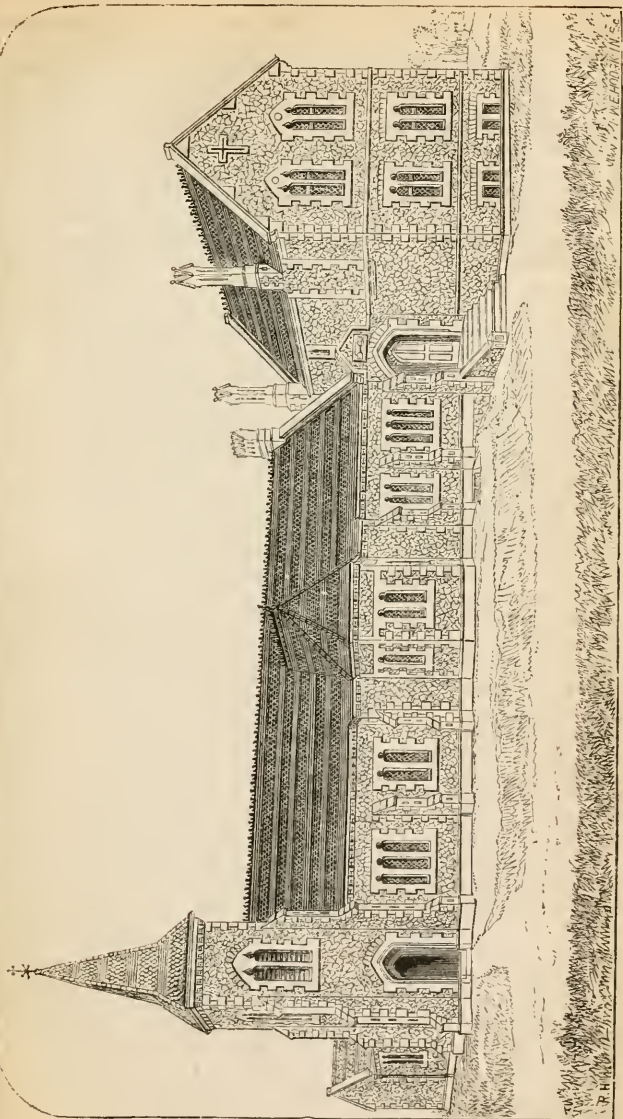
The New Palace at Westminster is making steady progress. Much of the interior has since our last advanced towards completion, and several statues and paintings have been inserted in their respective places. In the exterior, the Victoria and Clock towers are nearly finished, and fairly display their noble proportions. On the clock tower gilding has been somewhat freely expended, with what general effect will be best seen when the clock-face is uncovered: and, through the most unfortunate accident to "Big Ben," this will probably be for some time delayed. Exaggerated statements have been put forth respecting the oxidation of the metal roofs, but Sir C. Barry (contrary to whose wish metal roofs were employed in connection with Dr. Reid's ventilating experiments) is of opinion that he has discovered an almost imperishable composition for covering them, which will effectually resist all further oxidation. He also hopes that the decomposition observable in portions of the plain surface of the stone will be successfully arrested.

Mr. Pennethorne has completed the large range of offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Pimlico, in a very satisfactory manner. The building is Italian in style, with well-disposed but not excessive ornament, and the peculiarities of the site have been turned to good account. Dance's much-lauded prison of Newgate is being entirely reconstructed internally, under the care of Mr. Bunning, the City architect: the exterior, we are glad to say, is to be carefully preserved. New barracks of considerable pretension for the London Militia have been erected on the Artillery Ground, City-road, by Mr. Jennings, in the style of the early castellated mansion.

Two of the buildings in the vicinity of London, the result of the interest aroused on behalf of the families of our soldiers by the

events of the Crimean war, claim notice here. The first is the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth-common, "for the orphan daughters of the soldiers, seamen, and marines of the realm," the first stone of which was laid by Her Majesty in July. The building, which is to contain 300 children, and the cost of which is to be defrayed out of the Patriotic Fund, is to be erected from a design by Mr. Hawkins, founded on that of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. The other, which is nearly completed, is the Soldiers' Daughters' School and Home at Hampstead, an offshoot from the admirable Central Association for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers on Active Service in the Crimea. The building occupies an excellent site, the Committee having purchased the well-known Roslyn House and grounds for their purpose—Roslyn House serving as a temporary home till their new one is habitable. The new building, of which we give an engraving, and of which Mr. W. Munt is the architect, is intended to accommodate 150 children; but the committee are already listening to proposals to enlarge it, in connexion with additional claims arising out of the Indian mutiny. At Limehouse, a neat Strangers' Home for Asiatics and Africans—the coloured sailors who now in considerable numbers navigate our ships from the East—has been erected from the designs of Mr. E. L. Bracebridge: it is Italian in character, and arranged with every attention to the peculiarities and the requirements of the class for whom it is intended: it will accommodate 250 inmates.

In the provinces, numerous buildings of a public character, as well for business as for benevolent purposes, have been erected. Passing by as merely in progress the much-discussed Netley Military Hospital, and the Cambridge Barracks at Portsmouth; and the Public Buildings at Manchester, the Town Hall at Halifax, and many others, as only contemplated; we may record the completion of Town Halls at Alfreton (by Mr. Wilson); at Eye, Suffolk (with some eccentricities and some originality, a picturesque building in coloured brickwork by Mr. E. B. Lamb); and at Whittlesey (Italian, by Mr. Rowe of Cambridge). At Chatham, a Public Hall; and at Edgbaston a Vestry Hall (of rather superior character, by Mr. Fiddian), have been erected. Market Halls have been erected at West Hartlepool; at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; at Leeds, one of large size and costing about 14,000*l.*; at Chesterfield; at South Shields; and at Winchester. Corn Exchanges have been built at Chelmsford (an elegant Italian structure, by Mr. Chancellor); at Banbury (two by rival private companies); at Didcot; at Gloucester (a work of considerable size and pretension, of the Corinthian order, by Messrs. Medland and Maberly of Gloucester); at Grimsby (Elizabethan, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln); at Hemel Hempstead; and at St. Alban's. New Court Houses have been erected at Liverpool by Mr. Shelwardine; and at Dudley by Mr. C. Reeves. Post Offices have been erected at Birkenhead, a building of some size and of the Corinthian order, by Mr. Brattan; and at Cardiff, in the Byzantine style, by Mr. J. Seddon. A New General Hospital has been completed at Bristol.



Soldiers' Daughters' Home and School, Hampstead.

5. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

The new Reading Room at the British Museum, of which a full description, with a plan and section, appeared in the 'Companion' for 1856, was opened in May last, and secured public and professional admiration to a degree and with a unanimity rarely accorded to a public building. Much of its success, as regards its adaptation to its purpose, is due, no doubt, to the unreserved intercommunion of ideas during its erection between the architect and the principal librarian. As a piece of constructive art it does the greatest credit to Mr. S. Smirke; and the vast span of the noble dome makes the parade of enormous obstructive piers and columns, deemed so essential in even the smallest church, appear sufficiently ludicrous in the contrast. The decorations, too—especially since the books were arranged—have a very fine effect, though whether frescoes are introduced or not, we trust that the plinths will not be suffered to remain long without statues being placed on them, as originally proposed. We may add, that the arrangements for the readers answer extremely well, as do also the contrivances for warming and ventilation, as far as they have been tested. A new Museum has been erected in the Botanical Gardens at Kew, neat rather than ornamental in character, and having the rooms, as it seemed to us, too small for a public museum liable to be visited by large numbers of persons at the same time: else sufficiently convenient and well lighted. At the East India House Mr. M. D. Wyatt has constructed a new Indian Court, for the reception of Indian sculpture and antiquities, manufactured articles, &c., and has very appropriately given to the architecture an Indian character. The Museum at Oxford, by Sir T. Deane, spoken of in a previous volume, is making satisfactory progress. A portion of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, erecting from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, was formally opened at the recent meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science. A new building for the Bristol Academy of the Fine Arts has been erected near the Victoria Rooms. Considerable architectural pretension is displayed both internally and externally; the interior, designed by Mr. Underwood, being adapted to the exterior of Mr. Hirst, with a view to greater completeness and effect. The façade, which is of the Corinthian order, is to be adorned with statues of Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Grinling Gibbons, and Flaxman, as the representatives of British art. The interior consists of a principal exhibition room 50 feet by 30, two others each 34 feet by 19, class rooms (two of them being of the same size as the large exhibition room), reception rooms, &c. Little progress has been made with the Free Library and Museum at Liverpool, so munificently provided for by Mr. Brown, and the first stone of which was laid with so great a flourish of trumpets; we regret to say that the course of the competition forbids us to expect much from it in an architectural point of view. At Norwich, a building by Mr. Benest of that city—said to be a very pleasing example of Italian—has been erected for a Free Library and Museum: the cost was about 6,000*l*.

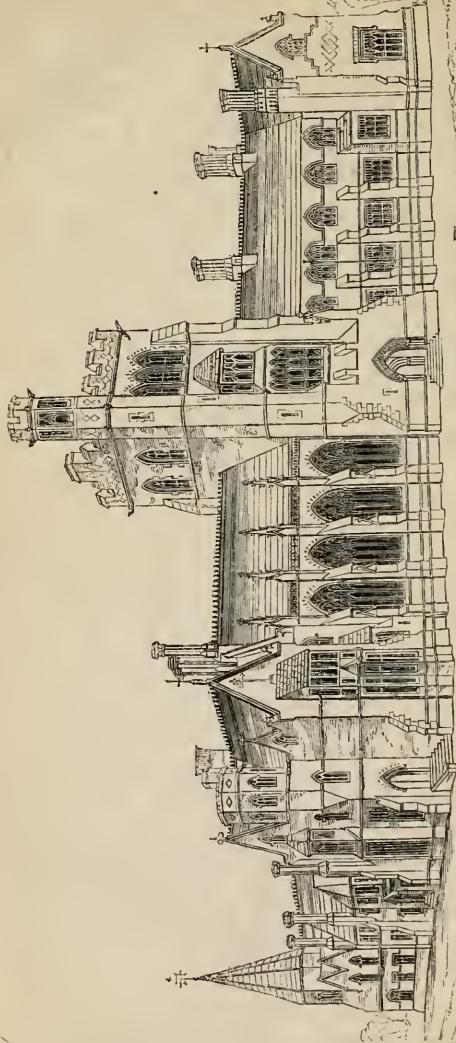
The walls of Covent Garden Theatre are rising to a level with the street. Engravings have been published of the façade—of which the chief feature is a Corinthian portico, mounted on a rusticated basement—which cannot be regarded as of much promise: hopes are held out, however, that the design is to be reconsidered. Flaxman's reliefs are to be preserved, but in the published design they are most unfortunately placed for effect. The architect is Mr. E. M. Barry. St. James's Hall is also rising, but somewhat slowly as compared with the original announcements. A theatre has been built at Wednesbury, described as Roman in style, by Mr. Davis of that town, at a cost of 1,500*l.*: the interior is 80 feet by 40, and 48 feet high.

A more than commonly picturesque building, for its size, has been erected at the corner of Lisson-grove, New-road, Marylebone, by Messrs. Habershon, for the Philological School. It is of red brick, with stone facings—a combination of the Tudor collegiate and domestic styles: the arrangements of the interior also appear to be very good; the cost is under 4,000*l.* The St. Thomas's Charterhouse Schools, Golden-lane, a structure of yellow, red, and black bricks, by Mr. Hesketh, has also some good points. The Royal Welsh School at Ashford has been opened, with some state, by the Prince Consort; it is from a design by Mr. H. Chetton, has accommodation for 200 children, and cost 15,000*l.* The building, with its extensive playground and offices, covers a spacious area. The façade, which is collegiate in character, is faced with Kentish rag, and has quoins of Whitby stone.

Turning to the provinces, the first place among the scholastic edifices completed within the year must perhaps be assigned to Spring Hill Independent College, Moseley Common, near Birmingham. The building, which is by Mr. J. James (the architect of the Independent church at Halifax already noticed), occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the front being 200, and the sides about 150 feet long. Its architectural character will be seen from the engraving. The tower in the centre is 78 feet to the battlements, the turret is 14 feet higher. The large room on the left of the tower is the library (46 feet by 24), that on the right the dining-room (35 by 24). The institution is for the training of ministers for the Congregational body, and at present affords accommodation for 36 students. The Lansdowne Proprietary College, Bath, is another extensive pile of buildings of a highly ornamental character, arranged in a quadrangle, with a lofty tower in the centre of the principal front: the architect is Mr. J. Wilson, of Bath.—At Hull Ragged and Industrial Schools have been erected in the Tudor style by Mr. Botterill of that town; and Industrial, Parochial, Roman Catholic, and other schools have been erected, with more or less architectural pretensions, in various parts of the country.

6. STREET ARCHITECTURE.

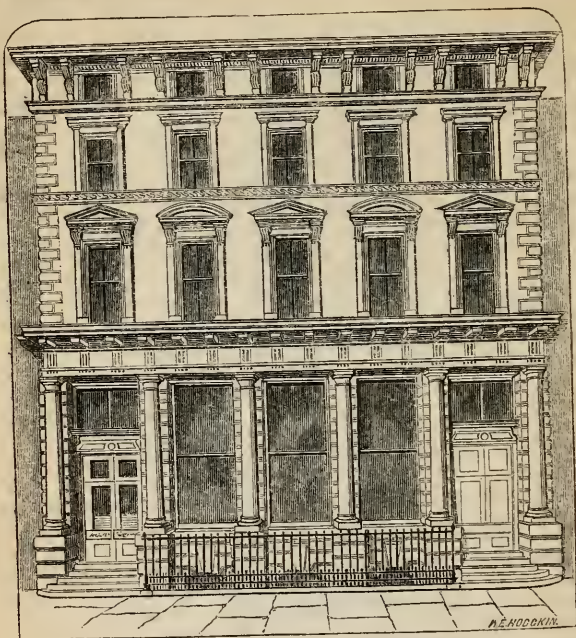
In London street architecture the city has taken a decided lead. A stroll about the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange would



Spring Hill Independent College, near Birmingham.

rather surprise one who fancies that London is making little architectural progress. On every hand, in the narrow streets, the courts; and the alleys, as well as in the main thoroughfares, buildings of a substantial and costly character, if not always in the purest architectural taste, are seen of recent erection or in course of construction. On the north side of Cornhill the Union Life Assurance, a solid-looking stone structure, by Mr. Lewis, has just been finished; and a little eastward of it is the Australian Chartered Bank, by Mr. H. Baker, in which, as in several of the newest offices and shops in the city, shafts of polished granite have been employed with some effect. On the opposite side of the way, the shop of Messrs. Sarl, silversmiths, is the most noticeable new building, and probably is the most costly specimen of shop architecture in London. The building, though not more than 40 feet wide, rises to a height of about 100 feet. The whole of the front above the shop, which is 26 feet high, is of Bath stone, and is carried on a wrought-iron tubular girder, which is borne by polished red granite pilasters having Corinthian capitals of Bath stone. The upper part, of four stories, has attached Corinthian pillars of polished granite, with a balcony at the fourth story, and is crowned by a very bold cornice. The style is Venetian, and a great deal of ornamentation is everywhere introduced. In the spandrels of the windows of the second story are emblematic figures. The space between the arch of the shop-windows and the cornice above is of statuary marble, carved in a bold and florid style, by Trentanova. On the whole, the façade has a rich and striking character, with an allowable excess of ornament, the chief defect being the appearance of weakness, arising from the want of sufficient apparent support in the ground story for the enormous mass above. The disagreeable appearance which a building so narrow, as compared with its height, would have, is removed by the houses on either side being built of a somewhat lower, but uniform height and style, and evidently forming a part of the design. The interior of the building is still more ornate than the exterior. The ground-floor is open to the room above, around which runs a broad gallery, supported by coupled Doric columns, over which are coupled composite columns with shafts of coloured marble; the ceiling, like the gallery, has deep and richly-ornamented coffers, the beams being supported by coupled figures. From the centre hangs a very large chandelier. Everywhere is a profusion of coloured marbles, carvings, looking-glasses, and decorations, rather, it must be confessed, with the glittering stock, wearying than satisfying the eye. The architect is Mr. J. Barnett.—A little to the east of it, at the corner of Birch-lane, another silversmith's shop is being erected, but of much less ambitious character, though not without some attempt at effect.—Between the two is a large open space where the offices of the National Discount Company are being erected.—Farther east in Cornhill is the new porch of St. Michael's, of which we have already spoken.—In Birch-lane an extension of Glyn's bank has been lately completed.—In Lombard-street is the new Royal Insurance Office—a fair specimen of Renaissance, by Mr. Belcher: it is built of Portland stone, with a granite plinth.—Crossing over to Lothbury, we come

upon the bank of Jones Loyd & Co., a far less ornate, but more stately structure; in its way a capital type of the quiet, solid, first-class business establishment. The style is Roman Doric, the ground



Jones Loyd & Co.'s Bank, Lombard Street.

story being of Portland stone, the upper stories of white brick with stone quoins and dressings, and the whole crowned with a bold stone cornice. The architect is Mr. P. C. Hardwick.—We may also notice, whilst in this part, two novelties—though in their application not entirely successful—in shop-fronts: one, the free use of encaustic tiles in a Renaissance front to the premises of Messrs. Lloyd, the print-sellers, in Gracechurch-street; the other, that of polished granite pedestals, pilasters, frieze, and cornice, to the shop (the house being left unornamented) of a silversmith in Fenchurch-street.

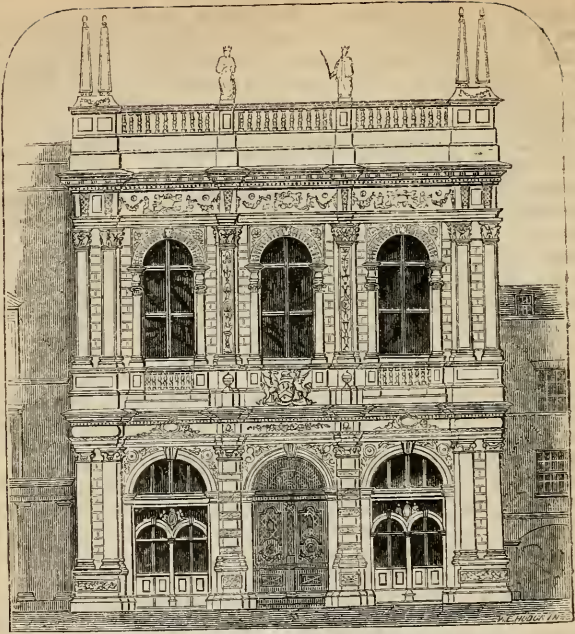
Along Cannon-street a few of those huge piles of warehouses have been added on the north to those which during the last few years have lined its south side. Of these the most extensive is one adjoining Friday-street, of which Mr. Belcher is the architect; but more remarkable architecturally, and on account of its great altitude, is that constructed at the corner of Friday-street, from the designs of Mr. R. Roberts, for Messrs. Nicholson & Co., which consists of no less than seven lofty floors above the basement: it is Italian in style;

the ground-story is faced with Portland stone, the remainder is of brick with stone facings, and a great deal of taste is shown inside as well as in the exterior.—Another large and lofty pile close by has been built for Messrs. Moses from the designs of Messrs. Tillott and Chamberlain.—In Wood-street an immense range of warehouses has been erected by Mr. G. S. Clarke for Messrs. Munt and Brown, displaying a good deal of ornament and some architectural character; in Lime-street a range by Mr. Aitcheson, and others in the streets on each side of Cheapside and Cannon-street.—Other vast piles for ‘chambers’ have been completed, or nearly so, in Mark-lane (by Mr. W. T. Randall—a really noble ‘business’ elevation of five stories, constructed at an expense of 12,000*l.*, wholly in Portland stone); one adjoining by Mr. R. Bell; in Fenchurch-street, (by Mr. P’Anson, remarkable chiefly for the great extent of glass in the front, it being like

“Proud Hardwick Hall,
More window than wall,”)

and several others in the lanes and courts about Cornhill.—In Bread-street Hill is a large new printing-office, erected for Messrs. Clay, from the designs of Mr. H. Dawson, which may be compared with another just completed, from the designs of Messrs. Tress and Chambers, for Messrs. Petter and Galpin, in Belle Sauvage-yard—both presenting an amount of architectural finish quite novel in establishments of that kind.—Proceeding westward in the city, we may notice a building in Fetter-lane of red and black brick with stone dressings, erected from the designs of Mr. Donaldson, for Messrs. Shaw, the publishers, which has some good features—though marred by want of elevation in the shop-floor—and serves to illustrate the value of coloured brick in street elevations; with it may be compared a still more successful application, by Mr. F. W. Porter, of the same materials, in the warehouse of Mr. Cleaver, Red Lion-street, Holborn.—In Fleet-street a substantial stone-fronted building has been erected for a branch of the Union Bank. In Chancery-lane a south wing has been added to the Law Institution; and somewhat farther south the Law Union Assurance has been completed, from the designs of Mr. Penfold.

Besides the buildings directly devoted to trade, there are some belonging to the City Companies in progress or completed. The completed ones are Weavers’ Hall, Basinghall-street, a substantial pile of no very marked character, having the ground floor appropriated to offices; and Dyers’ Hall, Dowgate-hill, by Mr. D. A. Corbett, which is better, but of no great mark: in this also a large portion is intended for offices. A more ambitious and more important work is Cloth-workers’ Hall, Mincing-lane, now in progress, and of which we give an engraving. The area is 187 feet deep, with an average width of 83 feet, but the front in Mincing-lane is only 50 feet. As will be seen the façade, entirely of Portland stone, is a somewhat florid Italian. The ground floor is to contain a court-room 40 feet by 24, a court dining-room 31 by 25 feet, and other official apartments. The first floor will contain the Great Hall, on which the chief decorative resources of the architect will be expended: it is to be 80 feet



Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane.

long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet high, the roof, which is vaulted, being supported on Corinthian columns of polished red granite with capitals of Caen stone. The windows are to be of stained glass. Adjoining the great hall is the court drawing-room 51 feet by 21, and another drawing-room 42 feet by 24, with a spacious serving-room. The great hall is approached by a grand staircase which is to be lighted by a dome, and promises to be one of the stateliest in the city. In every part the ornamentation is to be carried out with the fulness and richness proper to the style. The architect is Mr. S. Angell.

Turning westward we must mention the erection of a large building, intended for offices we believe, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, as one of the most successful applications of the Lombardic style to London street architecture; it is by Mr. C. Gray, the architect of the building in Southampton-street noticed last year. In Leicester-square Mr. Billings has shown some fancy in adapting Gothic forms to the requirements of a small banking-house. In St. James's-square, Mr. Fowler has completed a building for the Clerical Life Assurance Company. At the corner of St. James's-street and Piccadilly, one of somewhat too florid a character has been finished from the designs of Mr. H. Jones, for the Sovereign Fire and Life Assurance Company. In passing along Piccadilly the reader will do

well to look at a private house (Mr. Uzielli's, No. 114, opposite the Green Park), in order to see how much may by good management be made of the narrowest strip of frontage. The front has been cased with stone; columns of serpentine marble from the Lizard have been added to the windows, the archivolts of which are of the same material; and carved capitals and ornamental balconies increase the effect: the design—a little quaint in parts—is by Mr. J. Edmeston, jun. At St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, a lofty pile of buildings, six stories high, is approaching completion. It consists of a large hotel with two dwelling-houses on each side, forming one extensive façade, Italian in style, with a profusion of ornament in the shape of columns, friezes, statues, vases, &c., the whole being executed in cement. The architect is Mr. F. R. Beeston. The extensive riding-school in High-street, Knightsbridge, designed by Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., for the Duke of Wellington, has besides its great size a claim to notice, as possessing architectural merits seldom looked for in such buildings.

At Manchester the enormous range of warehouses in Portland-road, erected for Sir J. Watts, and noticed in the Companion for last year, is nearly completed, and we are bound to say has a more satisfactory appearance than we predicted. Not only does its mass render it imposing, but its general effect is good despite a too prominent ambitiousness of style, and the details are carried out with great completeness. Other warehouses of an important architectural character are being constructed in the vicinity. We have spoken of some of the other architectural additions to the city elsewhere. In Liverpool the chief building of a business character is the large one adjoining the Exchange Buildings, by Mr. Cockerell, R.A., in the Italian renaissance style. It covers a large area, having four fronts (all of Derby Dale stone with a granite plinth) and a central court, which it is intended to cover with a glass roof. The ground on which the building stands is said to have cost above 70,000*l.*; the building itself will cost about 40,000*l.* It belongs to the Liverpool and London Assurance Company, who will occupy a considerable portion of it, the rest will be let in offices. Another pile, nearly equal in magnitude to that by Mr. Cockerell, is erecting for letting in offices, by Mr. J. K. Cooling in Oldhall-street; like the other it is renaissance, but somewhat less classically treated. A large block of offices, Italian renaissance in style, by Mr. Picton of Liverpool, has also much merit. The same architect has erected a large warehouse, Middleton Buildings, near at hand, in a similar style. We are glad to notice that the pretty polished granite drinking fountains, which two or three years ago were beginning to be placed about the neighbourhood of the Exchange, &c., have been increased in number, and that the example has been followed at Chester, St. Helen's, Sunderland, and some other towns.

BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

Westminster Bridge, after the long suspension of the works, is again being proceeded with, the authorities having at last with great

labour arrived at the conclusion, which the general public never departed from, that, whether a better site might originally have been found for it or not, it would be now a great public inconvenience and an absurd waste of money to divert the line of traffic. Battersea Bridge is approaching completion, and—except the hideous toll-houses—is a handsome structure.

At Chatham a tidal dock, larger than at either of our other great naval establishments, 400 feet by 96, the bottom being formed of immense blocks of granite, is nearly completed; and another, 338 feet by 98 feet, has been commenced. The Northumberland Dock at Hay-hole-on-the-Tyne has been completed under the direction of Mr. Plews, at a cost of about 200,000*l*. The area is 55 acres; the tidal-basin is 475 feet long and 175 feet wide, with an entrance 70 feet wide; it will accommodate 400 vessels. The Jarrow Dock, nearly as large, is in course of construction on the opposite side of the Tyne. An Act of Parliament has been obtained for a third dock, to be called Coble Deane Dock. At Silloth a dock of considerable magnitude is in progress, as are others at Maryport, and in connexion with railways at Brentford and at Cardiff. There was during the last session some rather acrimonious debating in the House of Commons respecting the outlay for harbours of refuge, especially with reference to the progress and the value of the works at Dover. It did not seem from the speech of Sir C. Wood that much anxiety was felt on the part of the government for their completion; but we may trust that the same costly folly will not be repeated in respect of the southern harbours, which caused so much waste of money and time at Holyhead. The works at Dover, Portland, and Holyhead have all made important progress during the year. At Glasgow a quay-wall, nearly a third of a mile long, has been constructed west of Glasgow Bridge: the wall and connected improvements will give a depth of 20 feet at low water, thus enabling laden vessels of the largest size to lie afloat at all times of the tide. At Liverpool a vast Floating Stage, 1,000 feet long by 82 feet wide, has been constructed under the direction of Sir W. Cubitt, and moored in its place at Prince's Pier. The stage, the weight of which is upwards of 3,000 tons, is supported on 63 air-tight rectangular pontoons, of which 12 are each 96 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet deep; 49 each 80 feet long, 10 broad, and 5 deep, and 3 of somewhat smaller size. The total cost was 140,000*l*.

XV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From October, 1856, to November, 1857.

1856. Oct. 8. Seizure, by the Chinese authorities, of a 'loreha,' or small trading-vessel, under the British flag, which leads to hostilities between the British and Chinese.

13. Surrender of the city of Herat to the Persians. The Governor and his family put to death.

24. Canton attacked by the English on account of the seizure of the 'Arrow' loreha by the Chinese, and the refusal of the Viceroy to hold personal communication with Sir Michael Seymour, the British admiral.

26. Opening of Lisbon and Santarem Railway: the first in Portugal.

27. Opening of a railway between Montreal and Toronto.

28. The English and French legations leave Naples.

Nov. 1. War proclaimed against Persia at Calcutta by the Governor-General of India.

3. Bombardment of the city of Canton by the British fleet.

5. At Constantinople Lord Stratford de Redcliffe installed the Sultan a Knight of the Garter with a magnificence similar to that observed in England at the installation of the Emperor Napoleon.—Attempts made by Russian officials to land stores for the lighthouse on the Isle of Serpents were frustrated by H.M.S. 'Magicienne.'

10. Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's inauguration dinner, spoke in a very decided manner in reference to the points supposed to be in dispute between the Russian and British authorities as to the interpretation of the Treaty of Paris. His lordship said—"We were convinced that the people of England would willingly forego the prospect of future military and naval glory when they were satisfied that the objects of the war had been substantially accomplished. It now remains that the conditions of the Peace shall be faithfully executed and honourably observed, and I trust that the peace of Europe will be placed upon a secure and permanent foundation."

11. The Belgian Legislative Chambers opened by a speech from the King, in which he gratefully acknowledges the manner in which the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of his reign had been celebrated, and describes the commercial condition of the country as satisfactory.—A full and free pardon granted by the Queen to persons suffering for political offences. This pardon applies to Messrs. Frost, Smith O'Brien, Doherty, &c., and restores them to their civil rights and station, as they stood previous to trial.—Discovery of enormous frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company, committed by one of its principal officers—Leopold Redpath, who held the office of Registrar of shares and transferrer of stock. The defalcation amounted to upwards of 150,000*l*. Redpath was traced to Paris, whence he returned to London, and was captured on the 14th.

13. The bell for the new Houses of Parliament tried for the first time. It was named 'Big Ben.' The clapper weighed 16 cwt. The note of the bell was a pure natural E. On September 24th, 1857, it was found to be cracked and rendered unserviceable till re-cast.—Death of Charles Frederick, Prince of Leiningen, son of the Duchess of Kent by her first husband, and, consequently, half-brother of Queen Victoria. He was 52 years of age.

14. Mysterious murder of Mr. Little, cashier of the Great Western Railway of Ireland.

22. An insurrectionary movement broke out in Sicily, but was speedily repressed by the military. Baron Bentivenga, the chief of the insurgents, was taken prisoner.—Soujuk-Kaleh recaptured by the Russians, under General Philipson, and the Circassians expelled, after an obstinate conflict.

Dec. 1. Opening of the United States Congress, and delivery of the President's message. The House of Representatives refused, by 101 to 97, to receive Mr. Whitefield, the delegate from Kansas.

3. An action brought by the Earl of Lucan, in the Court of Exchequer, against 'The Daily News,' for libel contained in an article in that paper on July 26th, in reference to his lordship's conduct in the Crimea, was decided in favour of the defendant.

4. The Emperor of Austria issues a decree removing the sequestra-

tion placed upon the property of the Lombard emigrants, and granting a full pardon to 90 persons sentenced for the crime of high-treason, or 'lèse majesté,' in the Italian provinces of the empire.—The King of Denmark grants a complete amnesty.

5. In the Court of Arches Sir John Dodson delivered judgment in Archdeacon Denison's case, dismissing the appeal of the Archdeacon.

8. A soldier of the 3rd battalion of Chasseurs attempts to strike the King of Naples with his musket during a military review at Naples.—Numerous meetings held in London and throughout the country against the continuance of the War Income-tax.

9. Capture of Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, by the British Expedition.

10. Arrival in London of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished African missionary and traveller.—Mr. Sheepshanks presents to the nation his collection of paintings and drawings, valued at about 60,000*l.*, for the purposes of public instruction, one of the conditions being that the collection should be kept in the neighbourhood of Kensington.

12. Arrival at Spithead of 'The Resolute,' arctic discovery-ship. 'The Resolute,' which had been abandoned in the ice, had been found by an American ship, and delivered to the United States Government, by whose orders it had been repaired, restored to its original condition, and presented to Great Britain.

15. Dr. Livingstone, at a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, was presented with the gold medal of the Society for his discoveries in Africa, and made a statement in reference to the course of his travels in South Africa. He had traversed about 11,000 miles, the greater part of which had not previously been visited by Europeans.

20. Judgment pronounced by Sir John Dodson confirming the decision of Dr. Lushington in reference to the decorations in the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge. The extra ceremonies and decorations ordered to be discontinued.

23. Public meeting at the London Mechanics' Institution addressed by Dr. King and Lieut. Pim, in favour of another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

31. The Conferences to arrange the differences of interpretation of the Treaty of Paris commenced in Paris, when plenipotentiaries from the powers which were parties to that Treaty assembled at the office of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1857. Jan. 2. Meeting of Swiss residents in London in support of the Government of Switzerland in the dispute with Prussia respecting Neuchâtel.—The Archbishop of Paris (Siborn) assassinated by a priest while officiating in the Church of St. Stephen of the Mount, in Paris. The assassin was subsequently executed.

6. The Commission at Paris agree on terms settling the differences respecting the Danubian Principalities and the Isle of Serpents.—The factories at Canton burnt by the Chinese.

8. The Federal Council of Switzerland accept the new propositions of France and England, and convoke the Federal Assembly to meet on the 14th to consider the terms of peace.

15. The National Council of Switzerland accept the propositions of France and England in reference to the Neuchâtel difficulty.

16. Conviction of Leopold Redpath for forgery; his sentence being transportation for life.

25. An amnesty decreed for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

30. An attempt made to destroy the Europeans in Hong-Kong by poisoning their bread.

Feb. 2. At Melbourne, in Victoria Colony, it was agreed that eight hours' work shall be reckoned a day's work, and paid for as such.

8. General Outram obtained a victory over the Persians at Kooshab, near Bushire.

March 3. A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and Ferukh-Khan.—Election of Mr. Buchanan as President of the United States, and Mr. Buckenridge as Vice-President.

5. Conference at Paris on the subject of the Neufchâtel dispute between Prussia and Switzerland.—Trial and conviction of James Townshend Saward (alias 'Jem the Penman') and James Anderson for various acts of forgery, and for being connected with the bullion robberies on the South-Eastern Railway. Both prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life.

14. Treaty between Denmark and the principal States of Europe, for the abolition of the Sound Dues, signed at Copenhagen. Each maritime state agreed to pay to Denmark an equivalent for the amount of duty paid by the ships of their respective countries, calculated on an average of five years, and capitalised at the rate of four per cent. The portion of England was 1,125,206*l*.

21. The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Appeal Case of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was given, allowing the crosses and credence tables to remain, but affirming the decree of the Court of Arches which ordered the removal of the stone altar and the cross over it, also the disuse of the embroidered linen used on the communion table at the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion.

26. Capture of Mohammerah by General Outram, with a force of 4,500 men. About 200 Persians were killed.

28. Serious election riots at Kidderminster, in which Mr. Lowe, one of the candidates, and a member of the Government, was considerably injured.

30. The British fleet left Constantinople. Shortly before its departure the Sultan visited the British admiral on board ship.—The Russians raised some of the ships sunk by them in Sebastopol harbour.

April 3. The Sepoys of the 19th Bengal Native Infantry disbanded for mutiny at Barrackpore. General dissatisfaction among the Sepoy regiments in consequence of an idea having gained currency that the cartridges supplied to them were greased by beef suet instead of mutton fat, it being pollution for a Hindoo to touch the former.—The occurrences of the Indian mutiny will be found under a separate head at pages 95 to 124.

4. At Chester Assizes, Peter Campbell, second mate of the American ship 'James L. Bogart,' sentenced to transportation for life for shooting, with intent to do grievous bodily harm; a sailor having been shot dead by him in a scuffle on board ship.

5. Cessation of hostilities against Persia, Sir James Outram having received from England intelligence of the treaty of peace.

10. Good Friday: about 28,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

14. Princess Beatrice born at Buckingham Palace.

15. Foundation stone of the new Free Public Library at Liverpool laid by William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, who has undertaken to erect the building at his own cost.

20. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in France on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, of whose birthday this was the fiftieth anniversary

21. Departure of the Earl of Elgin for China, as special Ambassador to the Court of Peking.

23. In the Court of Arches, the Dean, Sir J. Dodson, gave judgment on a technical point in favour of the appeal of the Archdeacon of Taunton, thus reversing the decision which deprived the Archdeacon of his preferments in the church.

30. Death of the Duchess of Gloucester, aged eighty-one years, the last of the family of George III.

May 5. Opening of the Art Treasures' Exhibition, at Manchester, by Prince Albert.

6. Mr. Nathan Noble's statue of Her Majesty, designed to commemorate the royal visit to Salford in 1857, inaugurated at Peel Park, in presence of Prince Albert.

8. Opening of the new Reading Room at the British Museum.

24. A series of Sunday Evening Services commenced in Exeter Hall, under the sanction of the Bishop of London.

26. A treaty between the great powers, signed at Paris, settling the relations of Prussia and Switzerland in reference to the principality of Neuchâtel.

30. The King of the Belgians adjourns the Legislative Chambers, in consequence of the popular feeling against an Act, passed by a majority in the Chambers, by which the power of the Roman Catholic clergy would be much increased.

31. Arrival of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine at Osborne on a visit to Queen Victoria.

June 1. Opening of Calthorpe Park, Birmingham, by the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of about 100,000 persons. The park is the gift of Lord Calthorpe.—A number of junks taken from the Chinese, following similar seizures on the 25th and 27th of May.

7. A fire took place in Leghorn Theatre, while 3,000 persons were witnessing the performance of a piece called the 'Taking of Sebastopol.' In the attempt to escape from the building many lives were lost; the lowest account states 62 killed, and 87 injured.

22. Educational Conference in London, under the presidency of Prince Albert.

24. South Kensington Museum opened to the public.

25. The Privy Council passed an order for publishing a letter patent, by which the Queen grants to Prince Albert the title of Prince Consort during their joint lives.

26. The Queen distributes in Hyde Park, in the presence of about 6,000 troops and many thousand spectators, the Victoria Cross to 48 military officers and privates, and 14 of the royal navy and marines.

30. Visit of the Queen to the Art Treasures' Exhibition at Manchester.

July 1. The trustees of the Nightingale Fund report the amount received by them to be 44,039*l.*—Sailing of the Fox, screw steamer, Capt. M'Clintock, in search of the remains of the Franklin expedition. The Fox was fitted out by Lady Franklin.

5. General Cavaignac and several other republicans returned as members of the Corps Legislatif for districts of Paris.

9. Conclusion of the trial of Madeleine Smith, at Edinburgh, for the murder by poison of Emile L'Angelier; the jury on the ninth day of the trial found a verdict of 'Not proven,' and the prisoner was discharged.

11. Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth Common, to be erected and endowed from the Royal Patriotic Fund, for 300 orphan daughters of soldiers,

sailors, and marines.—Sir Colin Campbell appointed Commander in Chief of the army in India. On the 12th Sir Colin left London for Calcutta.

August 6. Trial at Paris of three Italians for a design on the life of the Emperor Napoleon. The trial terminated on the 7th with a verdict of guilty. One was sentenced to transportation for life, and two to imprisonment for 15 years.

8. The Emperor and Empress of the French visited Queen Victoria at Osborne.

11. Failure of the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the cable having snapped after 335 miles' length had been given out.

14. The inauguration of the Louvre by the Emperor of the French with great ceremony. The Louvre was commenced in 1541 by Francis I.

25. Public meeting at the Mansion House, London, to originate a public subscription for the relief of the distress caused to the Europeans in India, in connexion with the mutinies there. By the middle of November the sum raised was upwards of 260,000*l*.

September 9. Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, attended by ministers and laymen from Great Britain, America, and the Continent. The King of Prussia was present at some of the sittings. The Conference met on several successive days.

12. Loss of the Central America steamer in a tremendous gale on her voyage from Havannah to New York. Upwards of 400 lives lost; about 100 saved.

14. Assault on Delhi by the British forces under Generals Wilson and Nicholson. Fighting continued till the 20th, when the city was taken. The King of Delhi escaped.

25. The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of France met at Stuttgart at the King of Wurtemberg's palace.

Oct. 7. Fast and Humiliation day throughout the United Kingdom on account of the Indian troubles.

Nov. 9. Several extensive failures of commercial houses in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Two banks in Glasgow suspended payment. The Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 8, 9, and at last 10 per cent.

12. Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Government, authorise the Bank of England to extend its issues as necessity may require, irrespective of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, and promising to ask Parliament for an indemnity, if needed. This measure abated the commercial panic and restored confidence.

16. Parliament summoned to meet on Thursday, Dec. 3rd, in consequence of the pressure of financial difficulties, and the state of India.

XVI.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

1856.		OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ETC.	Age
Oct.	9.	Cabet, N., founder of Icaria, &c.	69
Nov.	21.	Rendell, James Meadows, engineer	57
	21.	Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von, oriental historian, &c.	87
	25.	Reach, Angus, novelist, &c.	36
	29.	Beechey, Rear-Adm., F. W. geog. and arctic voyager	60
Dec.	8.	Mathew, Father T., temperance apostle	66
	10.	Dyson, David, naturalist	33

	1857.	Age.
Dec.	13. MacIan, R. R., A.R.A., Edinburgh, artist . . .	—
	15. Salvandy, Narcisse Achille Count de . . .	61
	21. Harris, Rev. Dr. John, author of 'Mammon,' &c. . .	53
	24. Miller, Hugh, geologist . . .	44
	24. Paris, J. Ayrton, President of College of Physicians . . .	71
	1857.	
Jan.	1. Britton, John, topographer and antiquary . . .	86
	2. Ure, Andrew, chemist . . .	79
Feb.	16. Kane, Dr. Elisha Kent, American arctic traveller . . .	35
	24. Hincks, Rev. T. D., orientalist . . .	90
Mar.	— Desnoyers, Baron, French engraver . . .	—
	18. Playfair, Wm. Henry, architect, of Edinburgh . . .	68
	21. Scoresby, Rev. Dr., arctic navigator . . .	63
	26. Kemble, John Mitchell, Saxon scholar and historian . . .	50
	30. Ball, Dr. Robert, zoologist . . .	55
April	— Hahn, Dr. Karl, August, German philologist . . .	50
	3. Jervis, Lieut.-Col., engineer and orientalist . . .	61
	6. Ficquelmont, Count, Austrian political writer . . .	77
	11. Towers, John, writer on agriculture . . .	79
	11. Tegoborski, M. de, Russian statistical writer. . .	—
	16. Skinner, Right Rev. Wm., Bishop of Aberdeen . . .	78
	23. M'Gregor, John, statistical writer . . .	58
	25. Evans, Robt. Harding, antiquary and book auctioneer . . .	80
May	3. Musset, Alfred de, French poet . . .	45
	8. Coulton, David Trevena, political journalist and novelist . . .	46
	13. Vidocq, E. F., French thieftaker and autobiographer . . .	78
	23. Cauchy, A. L. French mathematician . . .	—
June	8. Jerrold, Douglas, dramatist, novelist, journalist, &c. . .	55
	11. Retzsch, Moritz, German illustrator of Shakspeare, &c. . .	77
	21. Thénard, Louis Jacques, French chemist. . .	80
July	16. Béranger, Pierre Jean, French lyrical poet . . .	77
	28. Holman, Lieut. James, blind traveller and author . . .	70
	29. Canino, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince di, writer on natural history . . .	55
July	29. Dick, Dr. Thomas, writer on natural philosophy, &c. . .	83
Aug.	3. Sue, Eugène, French novelist . . .	53
	5. Blomfield, C. J., Bishop of London . . .	71
	11. Hall, Dr. Marshall, physician . . .	67
	25. Uwins, Thomas, R.A. . . .	77
	27. Griswold, Dr. R. W., American author . . .	42
Sept.	5. Comte, Auguste, French metaphysician . . .	59
	12. Boissonade, M. —, professor of Greek in France . . .	83
	22. Manin, Daniel, Italian statesman . . .	53
Oct.	5. Smith, Rev. Wm., professor of natural history, Cork . . .	49
	10. Crawford, Thomas, American sculptor . . .	43
	29. Cavaignac, Gen. Eugène . . .	55
	29. Siccardi, Count Giuseppe, Sardinian statesman, and writer on jurisprudence . . .	—

ADVERTISING SHEET

OF THE

BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION.

ATLAS FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1808,

And Empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th Geo. III. c. 79.

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Bonuses have been declared on Policies to an amount *greater than the sum originally assured.*

Premiums have been extinguished, where the parties assured have applied the bonus in reduction of the Annual Premium.

At the last valuation up to Christmas, 1854, there existed a *Surplus of £268,697*, which had accrued during the five years ending at that period—the whole of which Surplus belonged to the Policy-holders.

The next valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1859. Policies on the Participating Scale, in England or Ireland respectively, which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in the surplus in proportion to the time they may have been in force.

The sum of £3,139,975 has been paid during the existence of the Office for claims under Life Policies, of which amount a very considerable part was for Bonuses.

Persons Assuring in Great Britain have the option of *Participating Rates of Premium*, or of *Non-Participating Rates*.

The Directors beg to announce that the rates of Premium have been recently revised and re-adjusted in accordance with a long experience, and that

The New Scale will be found very advantageous to persons desiring to commence assuring early in life.

The Non-Participating Scale is particularly adapted to parties wishing to assure a fixed sum only, at a fixed rate of Premium, and on low terms.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or by a *limited number* of Annual Payments. The last-named mode of Assurance originated with this Office in 1816.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other districts on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, upon survey.

An Allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenable by Fire, is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and any information needful to effect Life or Fire Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, or to any of the Company's Agents.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, *Secretary.*

ALBERT AND TIMES

Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Directors.

Rear-Admiral The Right Hon. LORD GEORGE PAULET, C.B., <i>Chairman.</i>	
WILLIAM BEATTIE, Esq., M.D.	GEORGE GOLDSMITH KIRBY, Esq.
Capt. the Hon. S. T. CARNEGIE, R.N., C.B.	JAMES NICHOLS, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES CROUDACE, H.E.I.C.S.	Capt. THOMAS PORTER, R.N.
SWYNFEN JERVIS, Esq.	GEORGE RAYMOND, Esq.
WILLIAM KING, Esq.	

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and every other mode of Provision for Families arranged.

Half the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit for any period until death, on payment of Interest at Five per Cent. per Annum.

Parties allowed to go to, or reside in, most parts of the world, without extra Premium.

Naval and Military Lives, not in Active Service, assured at the ordinary rate.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, revivable at any time within Six Months, on satisfactory proof of health, and the payment of a trifling Fine.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Reversionary Interests in every description of Real or Personal Property purchased.

Security to Employers, Guarantee for Fidelity in situations of trust.

Forms of Proposal, with every information, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or by letter, addressed to

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH,

Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON, E.C.

Established January 1847.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT 7 & 8 VICT. CAP. 110.
AND FURTHER EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT 15 VICT. CAP. 53.

RESULTS OF TEN YEARS.

	£.
Accumulated Fund	110,000
Annual Income	51,390
Bonns apportioned to Members	22,012
Claims Paid	45,845

JAMES INGLIS, *Secretary.*

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Trustees.

Lord Bateman.	Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D.	Richd. Harman Lloyd, Esq.
Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N.	Joseph Esdaile, Esq.	Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
Robert Cheere, Esq.	Chas. Thos. Holcombe, Esq.	And other gentlemen.

*Directors.*Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq., *Chairman.*Ralph Charles Price, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Charles Bischoff, Esq.	Wm. Augustus Guy, M.D.	Walter A. Peacock, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq.	Chas. Thos. Holcombe, Esq.	Philip Rose, Esq.
Thomas Devas, Esq.	Joshua Lockwood, Esq.	Thomas G. Sambrooke, Esq.
Sir Jas. B. East, Bart., M.P.	James Murray, Esq.	Charles Evan Thomas, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.	Sir W. Gore Ouseley, K.C.B.,	Right Hon. Sir John Young,
Robert A. Gray, Esq.	D.C.L.	Bart.

Auditors.

Thomas Allen, Esq.

William Henry Smith, Jun., Esq.

Medical Officers.

Seth Thompson, M.D. | William Cooke, Esq., M.D. | James Saner, Esq., M.D.

Actuary and Secretary—Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

The Business of the Company comprises Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, the Purchase of Life Interests, the Sale and Purchase of Contingent and Deferred Annuities Loans of Money on Mortgage, &c.

The realized Assets of this Company amount to upwards of £1,300,000.

The Annual Income is about £220,000, assuring upwards of £4,850,000.

At the quinquennial Division, in 1857, about £208,000 was added to the sum assured under Participating Policies.

The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country (Australia and California excepted) north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession), between any places lying in the same hemisphere and beyond those limits.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees required on effecting Assurances are paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to Assurance on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1762.

President.—SIR CHARLES MOROAN ROBINSON MOROAN, Bart.*Vice-President.*—RALPH PRICE, Esq.

Directors.—William Dacres Adams, Esq.; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; William Samuel Jones, Esq.; Samuel Lawford, Esq.; Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.; William Frederick Pollock, Esq.; Charles Potts, Esq.; The Rev. John Russell, D.D.; James Spicer, Esq.; John Charles Templer, Esq.; Henry Septimus Hyde Wollaston, Esq.

Actuary.—Arthur Morgan, Esq., F.R.S.*Assistant Actuary.*—John Ware Stephenson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The EQUITABLE SOCIETY has now been established for nearly a century,—was the first Institution of the kind ever formed on the principle of mutual liability and mutual benefit,—and few institutions have been attended with such uniform success and prosperity throughout a period of equal duration, or more completely realized the intentions of their founders. Commencing its career for the express purpose of securing to "great numbers of persons in particular situations of life and circumstances of fortune" the benefit of life assurance, it has provided comforts and competence that could not otherwise have been rendered certain, to many thousands of families;—nor ever, but in two instances, disputed a claim out of its numerous and vast engagements, the extent of which may be gathered from the fact of its having issued above Thirty-nine Thousand Policies since its commencement, and paid in claims, bonuses, and the purchase of policies, upwards of TWENTY-NINE MILLIONS STERLING.

To those desirous of assuring their lives for the same great object for which thousands have resorted to it in times past, the Equitable Society still offers the security of an immense Capital, and the right to participate on equal terms with most of its present members in a Surplus reserved out of the profits and accumulations of many preceding years of prosperity and frugality—a fund so ample, that the annual interest on it is more than six times the amount of the yearly expenses of management of every kind, and leaves the premium of every new member to be invested and improved free from any deduction or charge on that account.

The Capital of the Society, on the 31st December, 1856, amounted to £7,000,000; and the Income of the Society from the Interest on that Capital, and from Annual Premiums, exceeds £400,000.

ARTHUR MORGAN, *Actuary.*

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 26, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, LONDON.

Trustees.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
 THE RIGHT. HON. LORD MONTEAGLE.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CHIEF BARON.
 THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.
 THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ERLE.
 NASSAU W. SENIOR, ESQ., MASTER IN CHANCERY.
 CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQ., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
 GEORGE CAPRON, ESQ.

Parties Assuring within Six Months of their last Birth-day are allowed a proportionate diminution of the Premium charged.

Examples of the Bonus upon Policies declared to the 31st December, 1854:—

Date of Policy. . .	18th March, 1845.	24th April, 1845.	7th Nov. 1845.
Age of Entry . . .	30.	42.	51.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Annual Premium .	25 7 6	35 16 8	49 8 4
Sum assured . . .	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Bonus added . . .	157 10 0	184 0 0	211 10 0

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be had upon written or personal application to the Office.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament,

62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Ald., M.P.
 JACOB GEORGE COPE, Esq.
 JOSEPH DAWSON, Esq.
 WILLIAM DELF, Esq.
 JOHN DIXON, Esq.
 BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Esq.

JOHN T. FLETCHER, Esq.
 CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P.
 The Rt. Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.
 JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., M.P.
 THOMAS B. SIMPSON, Esq.
 EDWARD WILSON, Esq.

Auditors.—ROGER CUNLIFFE, Jun., Esq.; WM. HUNTER, Esq.; GEO. MEEK, Esq.
Secretary.—THOMAS PRICE, LL.D. *Actuary.*—DAVID OUGHTON, Esq.
Solicitor.—STEPHEN WALTERS, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at Death.

25	30	35	40	45
£1 16 3	£2 1 5	£2 7 8	£2 15 7	£3 6 0

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Four-fifths of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.

No charge for Stamps is made on Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company.

All business relating to Life Insurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on liberal terms.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, Farming Stock, and other Risks, Insured at moderate Rates.

Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.

LOANS are advanced on Personal Security, and the Deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,

Instituted 1820.

*Directors.*THOMAS GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., *Chairman.*MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JAMES C. C. BELL, Esq.

CHARLES CAVE, Esq.

GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq.

GEORGE HENRY CUTLER, Esq.

HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq.

GEORGE FIELD, Esq.

GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq.

THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq.

DANIEL MILDRED, Esq.

J. GORDON MURDOCH, Esq.

JOHN HORSLEY PALMER, Esq.

FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq.

NEWMAN SMITH, Esq.

The Income from the Premium Fund of this Company is upwards of £110,000 per annum, and the investments exceed 37 per cent. of the sums insured.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies *every fifth year*, and may be applied to increase the sum insured; to an immediate payment in cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary Bonus was declared of £1 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This Bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds £2 5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of £1,000 to £1,638.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and parties who insure during the current year will participate in the Profits to the fullest extent.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of £500 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

Showing the additions made to Policies of £1,000 each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1820	523 16 0	114 5 0	1,638 1 0
1825	382 14 0	103 14 0	1,486 8 0
1830	241 12 0	93 2 0	1,334 14 0
1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	1,274 0 0
1840	128 15 0	84 13 0	1,213 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1,145 13 0
1850	10 0 0	75 15 0	1,085 15 0
1855	—	15 0 0	1,015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

Insurances without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

Legal and General Life Assurance Society,

No. 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Trustees—The Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst; The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine; The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls; The Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Lord Justice; The Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, Dean of the Arches. &c.; The Hon. Sir William Page Wood, Vice-Chancellor; The Hon. Mr. Justice Williams; Sir William Domville, Bart.; William Baker, Esq., late Master in Chancery.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Accumulated Capital invested in the Names of the Trustees above mentioned, £980,000.

Present Annual Income (increasing yearly), £145,000.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY, VIZ.:—

Policies marked "Indisputable," and thereby made as effective as possible. *N.B.*—No Policy in this Office has ever been disputed.

A moderate scale of Premiums. No charge for Policy Stamps. Medical Fees paid.

Two-fifths of the Annual Premium, for the first five years, on Whole Life Assurances, allowed to remain as a debt on the Policy.

Loans on Policies effected with the Society to the amount of their surrender value.

Lives assured permitted to reside in any part of the world (except Australia), distant more than 33 degrees from the equator, free of extra charge.

A reduced Scale of Extra Premiums for residence within the prohibited degrees.

"Whole World Policies" granted upon moderate terms.

Payment made of the Sum Assured, in case of Death by Duelling or by the hands of Justice.

In case of Suicide, the Policy paid if the life assured is not the party interested; and when the life assured is also the party entitled to the Policy, the amount received for Premiums returned.

Assignments of Policies registered, and the receipt of Notices acknowledged.

A division of Profits (of which four-fifths are given to the assured) every five years, and the Bonus applied, at the option of the assured, either in reduction of the future Premiums, as an addition to the Policy, or by an immediate cash payment.

Personal appearance before the Directors dispensed with; and every facility afforded to parties desirous of effecting Assurances.

A liberal Commission allowed to persons introducing Assurances.

A Prospectus, Form of Proposal, and every information may be had upon application either at the Office of the Society, or to any Solicitor in London or the Country.

By order of the Board,

JOHN NETTLETON, *Secretary.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office.—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

Governor.—SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P. *Sub-Governor.*—JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.—JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq.

Directors.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.

R. BAGGALLAY, Esq.

G. BARNES, Esq.

H. B. BAX, Esq.

J. BLYTH, Esq.

EDW. BURMESTER, Esq.

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B. DOBREE, Jun., Esq.

J. ENTWISLE, Esq.

R. GILLESPIE, Jun., Esq.

H. G. GORDON, Esq.

E. GOWER, Esq.

G. R. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

D. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.

E. HARNAGE, Esq.

LOUIS HUTH, Esq.

W. KING, Esq.

C. LYALL, Esq.

J. ORD, Esq.

CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.

D. POWELL, Esq.

P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.P.

A. TROTTER, Esq.

L. P. WILSON, Esq.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

WEST END OFFICE, No. 7, PALL MALL.

Committee.—Two Members of the Court in rotation, and HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq., and JOHN TIDD PRATT, Esq. *Superintendent.*—PHILIP SCOONES, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

All Policies are issued **FREE FROM STAMP DUTY**, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The Fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted, payable half-yearly.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or a personal application to the Actuary or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

Established 1838.

**VICTORIA AND LEGAL & COMMERCIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

Directors.BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., *Chairman.*THOMAS NESBIT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES BALDWIN, Esq.

GEORGE DENNY, Esq.

J. C. DIMSDALE, Esq.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, M.D.

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JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq.

AARON GOLDSMID, Esq.

SIDNEY GURNEY, Esq.

W. K. JAMESON, Esq.

JOHN JONES, Esq.

JOHN NOLLOTH, Esq.

MEABURN STANILAND, Esq.

DANIEL SUTTON, Esq.

WALTER CHARLES VENNING, Esq.

O'B. BELLINGHAM WOOLSEY, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

The assets of the Company exceed £265,000.

And its Income is over £60,000 a-year.

Advances in connection with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, *Actuary.***The Westminster and General Life Office,**
27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1836.

THIS ASSOCIATION offers to Assurers the security of an ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to a large Fund accumulated by the investment of the premiums received.

The Rates of Premiums are moderate.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

The additions made to Policies participating in the previous divisions of profit up to 1857, have averaged more than Forty per Cent. of the Premiums paid on them.

The Profits may either be received in Cash, or a Bonus added to the Policy, or a reduction made in all future Annual Premiums.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Loans advanced on the security of Policies according to their value.

Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities granted upon favourable terms.

The Stamp Duty on Assurance Policies is paid by the Office.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance can be obtained on application at the Office.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for the Assurance of £100, for the whole term of Life.

Age.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
20	1 17 4	20	1 14 7
30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
40	3 5 0	40	3 0 4
50	4 10 6	50	4 4 0
60	7 4 8	60	6 14 2

Active Agents required where the Office is not fully represented.

W. M. BROWNE, *Actuary.*

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK issues Circular Notes of £10 each, payable at every important Place in Europe. These Notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed abroad free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, Letters of Credit on all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe. The Circular Notes may be obtained at the Bank, or at the Branches, 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street; 217, Strand; 3, Wellington Street, Borough; and 87, High Street, Whitechapel. The Letters of Credit are issued only at the Head Office in Lothbury.

J. W. GILBART, *General Manager*.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY NOTICE.

C. E. MUDIE has the pleasure to announce that the alterations in progress at his Library are now sufficiently advanced to provide increased accommodation for the Subscribers, and greater facilities for the rapid exchange of books. The supplies of the *higher class* of works, for the circulation of which the Library was originally established, are also largely increased, and will be further augmented by the addition of nearly One Hundred Thousand Volumes in the course of the present and ensuing season.

509, NEW OXFORD STREET,

November, 1857.

This day is Published, price Half-a-Crown,

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AND

DISTANCES WITHIN A CIRCLE OF FOUR MILES RADIUS FROM
CHARING CROSS;

Measured by Authority of the Commissioner of Police;

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE FARES, HIRING
OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES, AND MISCONDUCT OF DRIVERS.

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AND W. CLOWES AND SONS, 14 CHARING CROSS.

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AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO OUR OWN TIMES.

By CHARLES KNIGHT.

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The printed matter of the Six Volumes being equal in extent to Forty Octavo Volumes such as those of the "Biographie Universelle," and rather exceeding the Thirty-two Volumes of Chalmers' "Biographical Dictionary,"—the Cyclopædia of Biography may justly take rank as the most complete Biographical Dictionary in the English Language; whilst, at the same time, no work of a similar nature can even approach it in cheapness.

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